

THE
WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE
OFFICIAL RECORDS
OF THE
UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

_____ 5800

PREPARED, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, BY
The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
Lieut. Col. HENRY M. LAZELLE, Twenty-third U. S. Infantry.

PURSUANT TO ACTS OF CONGRESS.

SERIES I—VOLUME XX—IN TWO PARTS.
PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART II.—VOL. XX.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING
SPECIALLY TO OPERATIONS IN KENTUCKY, MIDDLE
AND EAST TENNESSEE, NORTH ALABAMA, AND SOUTH-
WEST VIRGINIA FROM NOVEMBER 1, 1862, TO JANUARY
10, 1863.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
November 1, 1862—8 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Go to Bowling Green this morning. Troops there and at Glasgow.
Report from Macon County, Kentucky, comes that Bragg is making
forced marches to Nashville; needs confirmation. Will keep you ad-
vised. Movement by Somerset impracticable, for want of adequate
transportation for so great a distance.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.,
November 1, 1862—5.40 p. m.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Arrived here, 113 miles from Louisville, this evening. Corps near this
place at Glasgow. News from the front of Nashville says that 10,000 of
Braxton Bragg's men are at Murfreesborough. None of Bragg's command
has been killed down. Joe Johnston to command. Bragg gone east. Some to
remain at the gap, to watch his trains moving from Chattanooga to Mur-
freesborough. Railroad open to within 40 miles of Nashville. Shall
move, as fast as supplies can be obtained, toward Gallatin and Nash-
ville.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.,
November 1, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Major-General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Report from Nashville. Bragg leaves a force to watch the gap. Sends
Braxton Bragg to Murfreesborough. Some troops there already; more
expected to-morrow. Morgan gone to Huntsville with 3,000 cavalry.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Acting Chief of Staff.

(Same to H. G. Wright.)

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 1, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, Cincinnati, Ohio :

By direction of the Secretary of War, I yesterday telegraphed Governor Morton to send all Indiana troops to Columbus, Ky. Not a moment should be lost in sending re-enforcements to General Grant. We are anxious to hear from Western Virginia. The Department is not satisfied with the movements of troops there. They are too slow. Unless they move with great rapidity the campaign will be a failure. Has Morgan's command been sent to Tennessee?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BOWLING GREEN,
November 1, 1862.

General W. S. ROSECRANS :

Another messenger from Nashville reports to me that General Negley said Breckinridge moved his command to La Vergne, and that 15,000 of Bragg's advance would be at Murfreesborough this morning. Morgan was at Springfield yesterday with fully 3,000. His object is, doubtless, to annoy our army as they move down, or cut off the wagon train. He dispersed some of his men yesterday near South Union, on Russellville road, capturing 4. If cavalry force could be sent from Munfordsville by Russellville and another from here with section of artillery, it would trouble him to escape.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
November 1, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK :

Major-General Rosecrans left this morning to join his command, which was already in motion on his arrival here. He takes with him all the forces lately under General Buell, except the garrisons on the railroad and a brigade with some cavalry, at Lebanon, which are designed in part to support those garrisons. What the strength of the force thus left is, have not been able to ascertain. The small force at Louisville should be kept for the present, except two regiments of Indiana troops sent here some time since, but which, it was stated, were designed for special service. Beyond the thirteen regiments of Illinois troops, referred to in my dispatch, I cannot, therefore, send any to Columbus without drawing them from Granger's command, which is in the interior of Kentucky. Shall I do this? I prefer not doing it at the moment.

H. G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE :

GENERAL : General Orders, No. 49, Headquarters Army of the Ohio are modified in the following particulars:

1st. Recruits from the rebel army who have delivered themselves up

as deserters may, on their claims as deserters being recognized, be set at liberty, on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds with proper security.

2d. Recruits captured by our troops, being prisoners of war, will be treated as such, and released on taking the oath of allegiance only in special cases.

3d. Persons not connected with the rebel army, but who are charged with having actively aided or abetted in an invasion of Kentucky by rebel troops within the last three months, will be arrested, and their cases at once reported to you, with the proof in such case, for your decision. As a general rule, such persons should be sent to Camp Chase, instead of Vicksburg, as political prisoners.

4th. In any special cases arising under these orders, and not included in the above, you will exercise your discretion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 2, 1862—10.10 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Bowling Green, Ky.:

When the Cumberland River becomes navigable, you can get a large part of your supplies from Saint Louis. Keep me informed of your movements, and the number and position of your troops; also all you can find out about the enemy.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, Ky., November 2, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received. Will keep you advised. Please send me the nine companies of Anderson Cavalry, raised in Pennsylvania, by the Governor's authority, given to the one company now here. We need them greatly, and shall need them more. As the rebel infantry gets in winter quarters, they will scatter, steal horses, and commence roving the country for living and plunder. We must have cavalry and cavalry arms, and a capable division commander. If possible, give me Stanley.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS,	}	HDQES. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
		DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 2.		<i>Bowling Green, November 2, 1862.</i>

J. B. Anderson, esq., is hereby appointed military superintendent of railroads, Department of the Cumberland, Fourteenth Army Corps, and

will be obeyed and respected as such. He will receive his orders directly from these headquarters. No officer will presume to give him orders, unless in case of extraordinary emergency, and then a special report must be made to these headquarters of the reasons therefor. Orders will be given for the movement of trains through him. Strict compliance with these orders will be essential for the successful working of the roads, and for the prevention of accidents.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DU CAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 3, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Bowling Green, Ky.:

General Grant has been ordered to send you General Stanley. The Anderson Cavalry will be sent to you as soon as we can get it out of the hands of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

If you can raise another cavalry regiment in Kentucky or Tennessee you are authorized to do so.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BOWLING GREEN,
November 3, 1862.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

I wish to ask several things essential to the service. It is impossible to give discipline to commissioned officers in a moving army by courts-martial. I wish authority to muster officers out of service for flagrant misdemeanors and crimes—such as pillaging, drunkenness, and misbehavior in the presence of the enemy or on guard duty—on order subject to the approval of the President.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 3. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bowling Green, November 3, 1862.

There will be detailed immediately, from each company of every regiment of infantry in this army, 2 men, who shall be organized as a pioneer or engineer corps attached to its regiment. The 20 men will be selected with great care—half laborers and half mechanics.

The most intelligent and energetic lieutenant in the regiment, with the best knowledge of civil engineering, will be detailed to command, assisted by 2 non-commissioned officers. This officer shall be responsible for all equipage, and shall receipt accordingly.

Under certain circumstances, it may be necessary to mass this force. When orders are given for such a movement, they must be promptly obeyed.

The wagon attached to the corps shall carry all the tools and the men's camp equipage. The men shall carry their arms, ammunition, and clothing.

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By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 4. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bowling Green, Ky., November 3, 1862.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of War, and is published for the information of this Army:

WASHINGTON, November 3, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The authority you ask, promptly to muster-out or dismiss from the service officers, for flagrant misdemeanor and crimes, such as pillaging, drunkenness, and misbehavior before the enemy or on guard duty, is essential to discipline, and you are authorized to exercise it. Report of the facts in each case should be immediately forwarded to the Department, in order to prevent improvident restoration.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The general commanding appeals to both officers and men of this army to aid him in bringing it to a state of discipline at least equal to that of the rebels. He begs them to remember that neglect of official duty, and violation of the rights of individuals, tarnish our national honor, destroy the confidence of people in our justice, and put the greatest obstacles in the way of a speedy termination of this war.

Fully satisfied that all our soldiery demands to make it the best in the world is to have good officers, he earnestly invokes their united exertions to establish a spirit of zeal and emulation in the discharge of official duties. He announces to them that their own honor, the honor and interests of the soldiers, and of the service alike demand the rigorous use of this authority, and that he is determined thus to exercise it.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bowling Green, November 3, 1862.

Colonel KENNETT,

Comdg. Cavalry Division, Fourteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you move with your command, with five days' rations, three of them in haversacks, to-morrow morning at 5 o'clock, by this place, Union, Middleton, and Adairville, to Springfield, with five of the regiments. Direct one regiment to take the main pike toward Nashville, and two regiments to take the old Nashville trace by way of the Tyree Springs, following the road up Drake's Creek, and halting in the vicinity of Fountain Head, or near the South Tunnel. The west column will halt at Springfield, and push reconnoitering parties upon the different roads south and west, to ascertain the whereabouts of Morgan's or any other rebel forces. You will

promptly open communication with Mitchellsville, and thence by courier lines to Bowling Green. The regiment on the pike will halt at Tyree Springs. The two regiments (east column) halting near the South Tunnel, where they can procure water and forage, will open communication with Tyree Springs, and push a scouting party to Gallatin and Henderson; also eastward and beyond to the Scottsville and Gallatin turnpike. Cavalry will thus cover the advance of the First Corps. Direct the columns to picket on the principal roads to the front carefully, and with as much secrecy as possible.

The object of this movement being to cover our advance, and to ascertain the position and whereabouts of the rebel cavalry, with a view, if possible, of striking a blow, your further movements will depend upon circumstances. Should you discover the rebel cavalry in position to be handled effectually, you will do it without waiting for orders. You will also open communication with General McCook's headquarters and with the commander of his advance division, so as to convey to them any information which ought to affect their movements or demand co-operation. Needful supplies will be obtained from Mitchellsville, or from as near the town as possible; forage you will obtain from the country, observing the standing orders and instructions for the Army of the Ohio.

The general commanding wishes that it should be impressed particularly upon you to have your communications thoroughly and effectually open. Any different disposition of forces, rendered necessary by unforeseen circumstances, you will make and report with the least possible delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Chief of Staff.

BOWLING GREEN, November 3, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

The general commanding directs that you move your command from Glasgow to Scottsville or in vicinity of Gallatin, with five days' rations, three in haversacks. Camp where there are wood, water, and forage. Having done so, push scouts quietly over toward the east, and ascertain all the information possible of the enemy and the country. With regard to subsistence, leave orders for Smith to halt at Glasgow until stores are supplied them; then to move on. Keep up your communications and supplies. A depot for the latter will be established at or below Mitchellsville.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, November 3, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The rebel Morgan was at Hopkinsville on 31st of October, arresting the Union civil officers to take South. If he has gone, he left Woodward there to do the work. Can you not order [one?] of the regiments you have at Bowling Green to Hopkinsville, and send cavalry after the rebel band?

J. T. BOYLE,

Brigadier-General

BOWLING GREEN, KY.,

November 4, 1862—7.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Crittenden's advance ordered to leave Glasgow this morning for Gallatin. His other division will follow. McCook's corps marched hence, via Tyree Springs, on main Nashville pike. The railroad can be used to Mitchellsville, where there will be a temporary depot. The troops will take positions where we can provision them, and succor Nashville until they can open the railroad, the most serious damage to which is caving in of the tunnel 6 or 8 miles north of Gallatin. Opening the road will require two weeks. Negley, from Nashville on the 1st, says rebels arriving at Murfreesborough, about 10,000. Other indications show some of Bragg's men are there. Our cavalry are not half armed. The arms are an indispensable necessity, you know. The Anderson Guards, eleven companies of cavalry, from Pennsylvania, ordered here, will arrive in Louisville soon, without any equipments. This, added to our present wants, will make 2,500 breech-loading or revolving arms required immediately. Please let me know how soon I can have them. My cavalry are the eyes and feet of my army, and will be its providers.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you halt Smith at Glasgow until further orders, with a view of marching to Gainsborough. Did you receive dispatch sent late last night by Cave City and courier line? Your communication to General Rosecrans has been received. Keep up communication, and inform often of your position, and all the news.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
 No. 328. } *Washington, November 4, 1862.*

* * * * *

Maj. Gen. Schuyler Hamilton will proceed to the Department of the Cumberland, and report for orders to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish General Hamilton transportation for one horse.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 5, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio :

If you find, as reported in your letter of October 25,* that 20,000 or any less number of troops can be spared from Kentucky, they will be sent down the Mississippi River without delay.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 5, 1862.

Major-General McCOOK,
Via Mitchellsville and courier line :

Dispatch received. It is desirable that you communicate with General Crittenden, and move up quiet and steady. We hope to cut off retreat, push forward strong reconnaissance, and open communication with Nashville as soon as possible. Rations will be pushed forward as soon as possible. The depot is established at Mitchellsville; 150,000 rations on way from Louisville.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

BOWLING GREEN, *November 5, 1862.*

Major-General WRIGHT :

You should occupy London and Somerset as soon as possible. A man named Crow, living in Nicholasville, will deliver your subsistence at those points for 75 cents per 100 pounds. Jamestown or Norman's Landing, 6 miles thence on the river, is also point of occupation of considerable importance. See how soon the work can be accomplished.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, November 5, 1862.

Brigadier-General NEGLEY,
Commanding Post, Nashville :

GENERAL : I have the honor to communicate the following, and agree with my informant that it would be proper to communicate with General Rosecrans, or his officer in advance, to push forward re-enforcements.

Major Lewis (formerly General Jackson's private secretary) called to inform me (having been to your office without seeing you) that in a conversation held half an hour since (11.30 a. m.) with one of the most respectable citizens of the town, a secessionist and late professor in the medical college, he said that the city was to be attacked by a large force, amply sufficient to take the place, and specified that the fort on Saint Cloud Hill (Fort Negley) could be taken by the means they had at hand; that he seemed to refer to the possession of the hill command

ing Saint Cloud to the front and left thereof, from which they fired this morning; that the operations of to-day are simply for reconnaissance and to bewilder us, and also, if possible, to do injury by the destruction of property and the bridge.

Major Lewis' opinion is fixed by the knowledge he has of the person who informed him, for he repeated his estimate more than once of his capacity and standing, and the major thinks that General Rosecrans should be reached even if a large number of messengers be sent one after the other. He is evidently of the opinion that there is no adequate force within the city to hold it. There was but one saving clause in the information, viz, that though the enemy had ample artillery it was not positively known if it were all up yet.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SIDELL,

Major Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, Actg. Asst. Adj. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,

Glasgow, Ky., November 5, 1862.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT,

[Acting] Chief of Staff:

SIR: A cavalry detachment, which I sent out to capture some rebel soldiers to-day, has just returned, bringing three of them in. One, a corporal, who deserted as Bragg passed through this place advancing into Kentucky; the other two deserted on the night of the 30th ultimo at Murfreesborough, Tenn. They belong to Breckinridge's division, which they say was there, consisting of ten regiments. They were transported by rail from Knoxville to Bridgeport, ferried over the Tennessee River, and then carried by rail from thence to Murfreesborough. The division was to advance toward Nashville the next day (31st) after their desertion, and it was to be supported by the whole of Bragg's army, under command of Joe Johnston, and moving into Middle Tennessee, part by rail, by way of Chattanooga and Bridgeport, and part marching by way of Sparta. Bragg had been sent to Richmond, in arrest.

Except so far as the above statements refer to Breckinridge's division, they are, of course, mere camp rumors, entitled to credit only so far as concurrent circumstances may corroborate them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

GENERAL ORDERS, }

No. 8.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Bowling Green, Ky., November 5, 1862.

I. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas is assigned to the command of the center of this army, consisting of the divisions of Rousseau, Negley, Dumont, Fry, and Palmer. The divisions of Generals Negley and Palmer will be for the present regarded as temporarily detached.

II. Major-General McCook will command the right wing; Major-General Crittenden the left. Their commands will be so designated.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, Ky., November 6, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Reports, deemed nearly authentic, show Kirby Smith in East Tennessee; McCown at the gap. Two brigades at Big Creek Gap. Bragg's command pushing for Nashville. Foote, at Murfreesborough said they would have 100,000 men in Tennessee in ten days. They will doubtless, make a strike to live in Tennessee. They cannot live elsewhere. They ought to abandon Mississippi, except a few points, and come here. I doubt the wisdom of sending any forces from Kentucky now. Take troops [from] Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. You must want all you have in Ohio and Kentucky on this line. Our two corps are advancing on Nashville rapidly. McCook will enter there to-morrow. Crittenden will probably be at Gallatin by to-morrow night.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bowling Green, November 6, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: I send you copies of dispatches from General McCook and commander of post at Mitchellsville. Lookout for yourself; know that your left flank and front are guarded. Communicate often, and know that the communication is kept up. Push rapidly to Gallatin. Do you hear anything of Colonel Kennett or his cavalry force? What is your advance, and when can you reach Gallatin? We are alive and ready.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR O. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
November 5, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT, *Acting Chief of Staff*:

The following dispositions are made to-day: Sill and Sheridan Edgefield Junction; Woodruff to Tyree Springs; one regiment of infantry and one company of cavalry left at Tyree, to rid the country of guerrillas and keep open communication. I will go into Nashville to-morrow myself. Will go to work and repair railroad bridges, &c. My headquarters will be at Edgefield Junction to-night. I will communicate with Crittenden to-night.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

MITCHELLSVILLE, November 6, 1862.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR O. DUCAT, *Acting Chief of Staff*:

A private, paroled at Gallatin, left on horseback this morning; stated Morgan was there with six regiments of cavalry and four howitzer numbering about 2,400 men. Morgan was ready to move when prison left; supposed he was going to Kentucky this way. Nine mounted men

supposed to be Morgan's, left Richmond, on the approach of the bridge train, about 2 this p. m. Prisoner heard heavy firing in the direction of Nashville from about 4 a. m. to about 3 p. m. yesterday. The First Michigan Engineers also heard the firing in direction of Nashville yesterday about 3 p. m.

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 6, 1862—11 p. m.

Col. A. A. STEVENS,
Commanding Post, Mitchellsville:

Find out immediately if you have communication with Colonel Zahm of the cavalry, who has gone to left of railroad to Scottsville road; also find out if Zahm is in communication with General Crittenden. Communication must be kept up, and you are charged with your part. Have you a good courier line of communication with General McCook?

ARTHUR O. DUOAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 6, 1862—12 midnight.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

I send you copy of dispatch just received from Mitchellsville. We have sent forward cavalry to open communication with General McCook. We hope you will move on those people and get them. Communicate immediately.

By order of General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR O. DUOAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

MITCHELLSVILLE, November 6, 1862.

ARTHUR O. DUOAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff:

Since telegraphing, Major Paramore, of the Third Ohio Cavalry, of Colonel Zahm's command, has arrived, and reports that up to 5 o'clock this p. m. Colonel Zahm had no communication with General Crittenden. He also reports that the main force of Morgan's command was at Gallatin this afternoon, and detachment of 500 at Tunnel Hill, 5 miles this side. Colonel Zahm intends to get communication with General Crittenden to-morrow, if possible. He sent out to-day, but the party were unable to get through, on account of Morgan's force. Colonel Zahm encamped at Fountain Head Station, 7 miles beyond this point. Major Paramore will forward the dispatch to General McCook at once. I have no courier attached to my command. Major Paramore will furnish couriers to keep open communication with Colonel Zahm. I have no courier communication with General McCook.

A. A. STEVENS,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

LOUISVILLE, *November 6, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The engineer in charge of bridge force reports that a small party of rebels were at Richland Station this a. m., and that mounted men have been seen by the carpenters to-day in numbers. The whole country from Richland to Gallatin has been occupied by bands of mounted men who will cut off working parties and destroy their work unless a sufficient force is placed on the line. So large is this force of rebels that, in my opinion, there should, for the present, be placed a large force at Gallatin and at Tunnel Hill, with sufficient mounted men to intimidate them. I understand that no troops are on the line below Mitchellsville. The turnpike is too far from the railroad to enable troops by that line to protect the railroad. Can a guard be sent to Richland?

J. B. ANDERSON.

LOUISVILLE, *November 6, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

Bridge men are at work 2 miles beyond Mitchellsville Station. Officer commanding forces at that place cannot send a guard to protect bridge party. Will it be safe to send the carpenters in advance of the troops? One bridge, 6 miles beyond Richland, was safe on Monday, and two, miles, were partially burned. If the line can be occupied at once by troops these may be saved. Answer.

J. B. ANDERSON.

LOUISVILLE, *November 6, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Wright went to Lexington. Heard he had gone to Cincinnati. There are stragglers and deserters and convalescents, &c., but cannot get transportation, as all is used for your commissary stores. Will you send a regiment of cavalry, say Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, besides Seventeenth Kentucky; wish them sent to Hopkinsville.

J. T. BOYLE,
*Brigadier-General.*HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 6, 1862—12 m.

Major-General McCook,

*Carter's, 5 miles beyond Mitchellsville, with Sheridan's Div.,
via Mitchellsville and courier line:*

Communication received. Move on to Nashville. Use your wagon train to throw rations into the place as rapidly as possible. The paper you mention as inclosed was not inclosed. State the hour of all your communications and dispatches.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Edgefield Junction, November 6, 1862—7.15 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT,
Chief of Staff, Bowling Green, Ky. :

COLONEL: Sill's and Sheridan's divisions arrived here to-day. Woodruff at Tyree Springs. Eighty-ninth Illinois I left at Tyree as a guard. I will also leave a regiment here to keep up communications. The rest of my corps will be in Nashville to-morrow. Morgan attacked Edgefield yesterday, and was handsomely repulsed; simultaneously an attack was made in front of Nashville, with like result. I send you Nashville paper of to-day.

There has always been great fault in the department delivering rations at the Louisville depot. I merely report so as to avoid all trouble. They do not deliver them as fast as they can be shipped on the cars.

Crittenden's corps will soon call on me for supplies. Send them to Mitchellsville, and they will be in Nashville all right, and the trains secure. I can load 200,000 rations on the 8th; 300,000 on the 9th; 150,000 on the 10th; 150,000 on the 11th, and 100,000 per diem after that as long as may be desired. I am thus anxious on account of the roads. We may now look for heavy rains, which will make the road between Tyree Springs and Mitchellsville almost impassable.

Morgan left here at 4 p. m. yesterday, and marched on the Gallatin pike. Report says that he crossed the river 6 miles above Nashville. I have sent a regiment of cavalry to communicate with Crittenden's corps. I hope to find him at Gallatin.

The paper referred to last night was mislaid, but of no importance. I will assume command of Nashville at 10 a. m. to-morrow.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 6, 1862—8 p. m.

General McCOOK,
Edgefield Junction, via Mitchellsville and courier line :

We have nothing from Colonel Kennett as to where he is; did he go toward Scottsville, as ordered? He has not communicated with General Crittenden, and the general does not know whether he has cavalry on his front or not. One regiment was ordered to go on General Crittenden's front. When Colonel Kennett marched it never reported to him. Your dispositions and intentions, as per dispatch to-day, are satisfactory. Please state the hour of your dispatches. Engineers report heavy firing in direction of Nashville.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION,
November 6, 1862.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, *Chief of Staff :*

SIR: Edward Briscoe, a citizen of Kentucky, living near Louisville, has just arrived here from Knoxville, which place he left on Friday last

(31st). He brings information confirming that communicated in my dispatch last evening, to the effect that the rebel armies of Bragg and Kirby Smith are moving on Nashville, troops mostly moving by rail artillery and wagon trains moving by way of Sparta, all making haste to reach the objective point before our troops can get there to oppose them. Mr. Briscoe brings so much important information touching the condition, numbers, and organization of the rebel army that I have thought best to send him to you. He will reach you this evening, going by way of Cave City. I send these communications to you direct, to save time. I also send copies to General Crittenden.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

P. S.—A returned prisoner, S. P. Vess, formerly a guide for our troops at Wartrace, Tenn., and engaged in making up a company for Stokes cavalry, has just come in from Sparta, which point he left a week ago last Monday night, having drugged the guard and escaped. He says that from 500 to 800 men, principally convalescents, had garrisoned Sparta, but were ordered to Murfreesborough just before he got away. He confirms the accounts already received of the rebel advance into Middle Tennessee. He says that Joe Johnston is in command, and that it is rumored that he brought re-enforcements, swelling the number of Bragg's and Kirby Smith's combined forces to from 70,000 to 90,000.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 6, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

The southwestern part of this State has been a disturbed district all summer. It is a granary of supplies for us. I am told a regiment of infantry and two of cavalry will suffice to clear it. I propose to detach McHenry, Seventeenth Kentucky, Rousseau's division, for the infantry and will send them down to Russellville.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Lexington, Ky., November 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Bowling Green:

General Halleck directs that all troops in Kentucky that can be spared be sent down the Mississippi without delay. To carry out these instructions efficiently, I must send all of Granger's force, with the exception of say, five regiments. This will, of course, prevent the occupation of London and Somerset. Do you think such occupation so important to the success of your operations as to withhold the force of Granger from the Mississippi expedition? I do not think so. They should go. Answer quick.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *November 6, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

General Gilbert, with a brigade of infantry at Lebanon, will be ordered at once. Did you get my telegram of this morning from Lexington, Ky?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 6, 1862.

Major General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Kirby Smith, with 20,000, guards East Tennessee. McCown is at Cumberland Gap. Two brigades at Big Creek Gap. All Bragg's forces moving on Nashville via Sparta, per heavy trains, and by cars for all infantry to Murfreesborough, intending to attack Nashville. I think it imprudent to send Granger's force away now. If the rebels can, they must get back into Kentucky or Tennessee.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 7, 1862—9 a. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Second Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your three communications of yesterday are received. The general is anxious to know what your supply train is, where it is, and who commands it. This information you will give us as soon as possible.

We have a communication from General McCook, 7.15 p. m., on yesterday. Sill and Sheridan at Edgfield Junction; one regiment left at Tyree Springs. The rest of his corps will be in Nashville to-day.

Morgan attacked Edgfield on 5th instant, and was repulsed; simultaneously an attack was made on Nashville; they were repulsed. We are doing all that can be done to send supplies forward. You will have all you want at Nashville, if we have usual luck. McCook will use his trains to push forward supplies for all. Morgan left Edgfield 4 p. m. on 5th instant. There is a report that he crossed the river 6 miles above Nashville. McCook has sent a regiment of cavalry to communicate with you; you will hear from them. Kennett is on your front all right. Advance, communicate, and fight when you get a chance.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

P. S.—When you come up with Colonel Kennett, have him go on covering your front and flank.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 7, 1862—6 p. m.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: Your communication through Glasgow, inclosing one from Colonel Stevens, at Mitchellsville, is received. About the same time a

courier brought me one of similar import from Colonel Zahm, in which he stated, in addition, that he had sent out a reconnoitering party toward Gallatin, and would inform me if they made any important discoveries. In answer to this first note of Colonel Zahm, I wrote the note No. 1. Some time after I received the report from the reconnoitering party, copied and marked No. 2. I then gave an order to General Wood to send a brigade of picked men to Gallatin by daylight, marked No. 3, and also note again to Colonel Zahm, as copied, No. 4. I shall myself start before day in the morning and reach Gallatin shortly after Wood's advance brigade, to superintend operations, should there be any considerable force there. I have not yet heard from Kennett's command, or any part of it.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 7, 1862—3.45 p. m.

Col. L. ZAHM,

Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade :

COLONEL: My command is on the road. General Wood, after marching 20 miles to-day, is encamped within 12 miles of Gallatin. General Van Cleve, on account of water, is encamped at this point, 6 or 7 miles in rear of General Wood. I shall move with those two divisions promptly in the morning upon Gallatin. If I hear through your courier to-night that Morgan is still at Gallatin, I shall immediately send a part of Wood's command to that point. I have no cavalry with me, and can only obtain the information through the courier that you may send me, and am not willing to push my weary men farther to-day upon the bare possibility of finding him still there.

By command of Major-General Crittenden :

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No 2.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Fountain Head, November 7, 1862—11 a. m.

General CRITTENDEN,

Commanding Second Army Corps, Army of the Ohio :

GENERAL: This moment received reports from reconnoitering party toward Gallatin, stating that rebel pickets were still in force on Tunnel Hill, and that, from all information they could gather, Morgan was still occupying Gallatin.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS ZAHM,
Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 7, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General Wood,

Commanding Sixth Division :

GENERAL: I have this moment received information that Morgan, with his cavalry, is still in Gallatin. Now, if this is true, I want you to

catch him, and, although you have marched 20 miles to-day, you will send a brigade of picked men at 2 o'clock to-morrow morning to Gallatin, so as to reach that point at daylight, with instructions to capture whatever force may be there. March with the remainder of your command at 6 o'clock. General Van Cleve will march at 6, and will be promptly in supporting distance of you. This is hard on the men, but no chances are now to be lost, and I count on you.

By order of Major-General Crittenden :

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
November 7, 1862—6 p. m.

Col. L. ZAHM,
Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade :

COLONEL : Since closing my former note of to-day, I have received your report of the movements of your reconnoitering party toward Gallatin, stating that, from all the information they could gain, Morgan was still in Gallatin. Immediately upon receipt of this communication I ordered General Wood to send a brigade of picked men to Gallatin at 2 a. m., so as to reach that point at daylight. If you can in any way co-operate with him, it would be well to do it.

By order of Major-General Crittenden :

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bowling Green, Ky., November 7, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Second Army Corps, Gallatin :

The general commanding directs that you cross over the river at the best point, probably opposite the Silver Springs road ; that you occupy Lebanon with one brigade immediately on crossing, and place your main force from Silver Springs to Rural Hill, or on main road from Rural Hill to Nashville. On crossing you will, as rapidly as possible, open communication [with Nashville]. One of our people from Murfreesborough says that, when he left, General Bishop Polk proposed to attack Nashville. Joe Johnston has been assigned to the command, but is feeble and unable to take the field. Breckinridge in Murfreesborough. The idea was not to take Nashville, but burn it ; this has failed. They boast from 20,000 to 30,000 men. Cheatham is at Tullahoma with a division ; they think we are advancing with 12,000 men. They have large stores at Lebanon and Murfreesborough. Attend to the latter. They are hauling them away as fast as possible. Their cavalry has for its mission to prevent our opening the road to Nashville. Act accordingly. You will order Colonel Kennett to occupy Hartsville strongly. Some of his cavalry you will order to cross the river and operate on your advance toward Lebanon and in front. At this distance you must be the best judge of the position of the rebel cavalry, and the general commanding leaves much in this respect to your judgment and discretion. Order Colonel Kennett to keep up communication. The general desires you particularly to know that this is done by your command with his head-

quarters wherever they may be. The general commanding directs that you leave one regiment at Gallatin, with a battery. The general directs that you send your railroad men, if you have any, to assist in opening railroad at tunnel; send all you can.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 7, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

GENERAL: Dispatch just received from General McCook. He entered Nashville at 8 a. m. this morning. He confirms all I have stated in inclosed communication. Move over very quietly, and as secretly as possible. Open communication with General McCook as rapidly as possible. Do not demonstrate too boldly when you cross over. Let them come into your net.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bowling Green, November 7, 1862.

General CRITTENDEN:

Colonel Zahn, commanding cavalry east of railroad, reports Morgan at Gallatin late last night, with strong pickets. Crush the devil if you can. Use the cavalry for communication first of all. The cavalry division has been ordered across from Springfield east, toward Gallatin and Scottsville. Zahn's messengers, as well as the cavalry column, will probably find you before this. Direct that cavalry column on Harts-ville, if they have supplies. Send them rations if necessary. Keep me posted in everything. I confide in your vigilance, energy, and promptitude in giving information. You were advised this a. m. that McCook reports attack and repulse of rebels at Nashville, and that he would assume command there to-day at 10 a. m. He also says he will open communication with you. See that this is done. General Smith has been ordered to occupy Scottsville with two brigades, leaving one at Glasgow, keep up his supplies, and open communication with you direct, if possible—at least through these headquarters. Please see to that. Fry is ordered, with his division, to protect railroad and repairs.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 7, 1862.

General FRY, *Mitchellsville*:

Close down your command and give railroad operatives protection to Gallatin, if need be, leaving the rear brigade to occupy Mitchellsville.

You have, doubtless, reports from Colonel Zahm that Morgan was at Gallatin, with pickets at Tunnel Hill. General Crittenden moving on Gallatin from Scottsville. I want every force sent to protect the tunnel whilst being cleared out and put in repair. I also want the telegraph line to follow you down as far as possible, leaving an office at Mitchellsville. I also want report of all roads, right and left, running out from the railroads running south, stating condition of those roads for hauling purposes, as well as for infantry and cavalry. I want to have daily a note from you reporting where you are, what has happened and you know.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

To be forwarded from telegraph office without delay.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Camp near Mitchellsville, November 7, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: My command reached this point this evening. I will push forward a portion of it to-morrow morning as early as possible. I have heard nothing from Colonel Zahm since I left Bowling Green. I will get a correct account of the various roads leading south from the railroad. I have not had time as yet to do so. I learned from citizens at Franklin this morning that Morgan was at Edgefield, and so dispatched from Franklin.

Yours,

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 7, 1862—10 p. m.

Col. JOHN KENNETT,

Commanding Cavalry (via Mitchellsville and courier lines):

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you make a strong occupation of Hartsville, and also send cavalry enough in front of General Crittenden in his advance across the river toward Lebanon, and on his front, opening communication with Nashville. At this distance you must be the best judge of the position and the intentions of the rebel cavalry. The general commanding expects that you will exercise your own judgment in many respects, governed by the several movements ordered. You will, on receipt of this, communicate rapidly with General Crittenden, and co-operate with him. The mission of the rebel cavalry was, from all we can learn, to destroy and prevent us from repairing the railroad to Nashville; they have failed in this. General Crittenden will tell you the news. See him as soon as possible.

The general wishes me to state that he does not consider your dispatches satisfactory, and would like them oftener; that communication with his headquarters must at all times be kept up, wherever they are.

I have the honor to be, colonel,

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Work secretly and quietly. Do not let the enemy know of your movements.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., November 7, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT,
Acting Chief of Staff, Bowling Green, Ky. :

COLONEL: I arrived here at 8 a. m., and found everything all right in Nashville. The troops are in excellent fighting order, and ready; want nothing but sugar and coffee, shoes and blankets. The sugar and coffee they will have to-night.

My troops will encamp on the right bank of the Cumberland. There is no room on the left side, unless I go beyond the defenses of General Negley. We have two admirable bridges over the river. The railroad bridge is also a wagon bridge, and the pontoon bridge is a good one, and can be secured against any rise in the river.

General Negley reports the enemy at Murfreesborough, and extending within 8 miles of the city, 25,000; artillery, thirty-five pieces, chiefly field artillery, well mounted, and principally heavy caliber.

Cheatham's division is concentrating at Tullahoma, on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad. You will be much pleased with the military condition of things here when you arrive; but the Union sentiment is decreasing every day, and the miserable inhabitants are very bitter. General Negley has furnished 250 wagons, which are now on the way to Mitchellsville for supplies. Feed Mitchellsville Station well, and I will deliver all in Nashville promptly.

I will communicate twice a day.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I commence to repair the telegraph to-morrow, and am very short of material, acid, &c.

HDQRS. FIRST ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
November 7, 1862—4 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT,
Acting Chief of Staff :

COLONEL: Your dispatch received at 3 p. m., when riding the lines. You ordered me to send Kennett and his cavalry to Scottsville. I ordered him there, and yesterday he marched upon that point. My three divisions are now here. I left a brigade at Edgefield Junction until other troops came up. You had better order the rest of the army to halt short of Nashville until the railroad is complete. Nashville is very strongly intrenched. No fears of an advance upon the city.

Please let me know when the general comes, so that quarters can be prepared for him.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

FOUNTAIN HEAD, November 7, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT, [*Acting*] Chief of Staff :

Have communication open with Tyree Springs. Learn that most of General McCook's army corps encamped within 8 miles of Nashville last night. Have parties out in search of General Crittenden. to open

communication. He has not advanced yet within 20 miles of Gallatin. Learn that General Morgan was yesterday, all day and late in the evening, with force of 3,000, at Gallatin.

LEWIS ZAHM,
Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 7, 1862.

Colonel ZAHM,
(*Via Mitchellsville and courier lines :*)

The general commanding has received your dispatch, and approves of your course. General Crittenden was in Scottsville last night; moves on Gallatin this morning. Inform him of all you know, and keep up communications with him. If you have to communicate, will Colonel Kennett act on the principle that the cavalry are the eyes of the army? Take orders for co-operation from General Crittenden. Always keep up your communication with headquarters.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND CAVALRY,
In Camp at Fountain Head, November 7, 1862—11 a. m.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, [*Acting*] *Chief of Staff :*

This moment had a courier in from reconnoitering party toward Gallatin. Strong rebel pickets are occupying Tunnel Hill. Morgan, with his forces, from best information obtainable, is still at Gallatin. My force, being only 600 strong, is too weak to attack him. I asked Colonel Stevens, at Mitchellsville Station, last night for re-enforcements, with the object of attacking Morgan. Colonel Stevens could not furnish me with any. Have dispatched two separate couriers, with report, this forenoon, to communicate these facts to General Crittenden.

LEWIS ZAHM,
Colonel, Commanding Second Cavalry Brigade.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQES. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 7. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bowling Green, Ky., November 7, 1862.

Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth Cavalry, U. S. Army, is announced as chief of courier lines. All such lines will be under his general direction, and his orders in reference to them are to be obeyed and respected. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, and detachments will immediately cause all non-commissioned officers and privates of cavalry who are mounted, but have no arms (except orderlies), to report at once to him at these headquarters, to be used in forming courier lines for carrying dispatches in a safe country. By this means effective cavalry, now performing this duty, may be sent to the front.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
November 7, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Col. A. STAGER:

Two divisions of McCook's corps are at Edgefield Junction to-night. Heavy firing reported in direction of Nashville from morning to afternoon yesterday. Telegraph working to Mitchellsville. Guerrillas 5 miles below. Their big barriers returned to Mitchellsville, deeming it unsafe to remain unguarded. Office opened at Grand Junction at noon to-day.

SAM. BRUCH.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 7, 1862—3.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have delayed reply to your telegram of the 5th, in order to get some further information of the enemy's movements. I have just heard from General Rosecrans, who says Kirby Smith, with 20,000 men, guards East Tennessee; that McCown is at Cumberland Gap; that two brigades are at Big Creek Gap, and that all Bragg's force is moving on Nashville, via Sparta. General Rosecrans desires that the forces in Kentucky should not be reduced, and it seems imprudent to do so at present. These forces will, therefore, be moved still farther southward, to cover the country behind the gaps, and to co-operate, if needed, in General Rosecrans' movements. Operations in Western Virginia cannot this season be carried farther than the occupation of the country west of Flat Top and Sewell Mountain, owing to the impossibility of supplying a force beyond. Bridges are all gone, boats broken up, and roads will be impassable as soon as bad weather sets in. Terminating operations as above, Morgan's force may be at once withdrawn; and, unless disapproved by you to-day, orders will be given for bringing it here, to be added either to the forces now in Kentucky or for such other disposition as may then be best.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, November 7, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered Gilbert to occupy Jamestown with a brigade of infantry and a regiment of cavalry without delay. Granger will move his force to the other points as rapidly as possible, but he will need additional transportation before going far. What force do you design leaving along the road within the State of Kentucky? It is important I should know as soon as you determine. Am glad you sent the force to clean out Southwest Kentucky. I got here last night, having been sick at Lexington, Ky., and am overwhelmed with accumulated business.

WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, Lexington, Ky.:

General Boyle telegraphed yesterday that he has information of large train of rebel wagons entering Whitley County from Tennessee to forage

on Cumberland River, with a sufficient force to carry out his object. Have you such information? We must look out for these incursions, which will continue if information sent you this morning is correct.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bowling Green, November 8, 1862.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the General-in-Chief, the statement of Lieutenant Holloway, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. Army, who was taken prisoner some two months since and paroled a few days ago. He was permitted to pass their lines by an aide of Breckinridge, with whom he was acquainted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
—, 1862.

On the 27th of October General Breckinridge's army reached Murfreesborough, Knoxville, and Chattanooga. His command numbered about 8,000. Forrest had a force of 5,000 or 6,000 men at Murfreesborough, who were badly officered and armed, all of whom had joined the army since Buell evacuated Tennessee. On the morning of November 1, General Breckinridge's army left Murfreesborough for La Vergne, 15 miles distant from Nashville, and on the morning of the 6th they attacked the city and were repulsed, but with what loss I am unable to state. I talked with many of Breckinridge's staff. They did not believe Nashville could be taken, and thought it was General Breckinridge's intention to burn the city, the citizens having signified a willingness to have their property destroyed. The rebels have 30,000 men near Nashville, but I think 15,000 will cover their entire force. They had forty-five pieces of artillery at Murfreesborough, a few siege guns among the number. Breckinridge's command was composed entirely of Kentuckians and Tennesseans. I think his object in going to Murfreesborough was to let his army visit their friends and obtain clothing, and also to carry off all the provisions in Middle Tennessee, and to fill up the old Tennessee regiments with conscripts. They have large quantities of bacon and salt at Murfreesborough and Lebanon. They were, however, hauling the provisions from Lebanon to Murfreesborough as fast as their transportation would admit, which was very limited. The rebels expected the divisions of Generals Cheatham and Buckner at Murfreesborough some two weeks ago. Cheatham was reported at Tullahoma, Buckner at Chattanooga, all of which I believe is a mistake. I think General Bragg's army has either gone to the Potomac or to re-enforce General Van Dorn, now Pemberton's command. General Kirby Smith is at the Cumberland Gap with between 10,000 and 15,000 men. Bragg's entire army has had plenty of time to reach Murfreesborough. I do not think any of his command started for that point.

Breckinridge's command are the Fort Donelson prisoners and a part of the command he had with him at Baton Rouge, La. The Kentucky regiments are in a state of mutiny, having served their time out and are compelled to serve two more years. I saw a great many deserters between Gallatin and Franklin, Tenn. They were anxious to be paroled never to take up arms against the United States. I saw John Morgan at Gallatin. A part of his command had started for Hartsville, Tenn. 19 miles northeast of Gallatin. The remainder of his force were waiting for their horses to be shod. I think they were all going to Hartsville. He had between 2,000 and 3,000 men. He is a very careless officer. I found no vedettes on any of the roads. It is reported that he has been detailed to watch the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, his headquarters to be at Hartsville. Ten thousand men have been sent to re-enforce Mobile, which is being threatened. General Holmes is at Little Rock, Ark., organizing a force to invade Missouri. Generals Sibley and Steedman have been withdrawn from New Mexico, and are now in Richmond, their troops mustered out of service. It is reported that General Grant occupies Huntsville, Ala. Governor Harris, of Tennessee, changed his headquarters from Murfreesborough to Chattanooga. I think that Breckinridge will evacuate all Middle Tennessee, judging from the movements I saw. All the stock and provisions are being sent south. Large quantities of bacon, salt, and quinine have been shipped from Southern Kentucky to Chattanooga.

The Jews at Louisville, Ky., supply the rebel officers with gold and all sorts of military trappings. I talked to a great many Tennessee officers and soldiers; they all told me they would desert if they had leave Middle Tennessee. I think a lenient course would soon win Tennessee back. General Buell's course was productive of much good. He has made a number of good Union men all through the South. General Breckinridge told me that General Buell hurt the South more than the armies of the United States, by his lenient policy. The people in Tennessee had written to their sons to desert and come home; that General Buell would not incarcerate them in a prison, as they supposed. If John Morgan is pursued he will go toward Carthage, Tenn. General Polk is now in command of Bragg's army. Joe Johnston is at Chattanooga in very feeble health. Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones is in command of Chattanooga. He has but a few troops with him. When Breckinridge reached Murfreesborough he had no horses for his artillery, but pressed all he could find in the country. General S. R. Anderson is with Breckinridge, but without a command. General Roger W. Hanson is also with him. I found it impossible to learn anything from Lee's army. The movements of his army are kept very quiet. I saw the Richmond Enquirer two weeks ago. It intimated that General Lee would need reinforcements to remain in the Valley of Shenandoah. All the Southern papers were asking for troops to be sent to Lee, and I believe most of Bragg's army have gone to Virginia. Bragg, in his report to the Adjutant-General of the U. S. Army, says he only received 1,500 recruits in Kentucky, and that the people turned their backs upon his army, and many cases ran off to seek Federal protection. Van Dorn, in his report, acknowledges a loss of 13,000 men, killed, wounded, and missing. He thinks most of the missing deserted. He lost 3 generals killed. All of his transportation was destroyed by his wagon-master during the stampede.

General Price's staff have all resigned, on account of the general being superseded.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.,

November 8, 1862—11.55 a. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

Please send Brig. Gen. J. J. Reynolds to duty in this army corps. There are but twenty-one brigadier-generals for forty brigades and twelve divisions. I hope General Reynolds' commission will be of the same date that it was before he resigned. There are urgent reasons why it should be.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Bowling Green, November 8, 1862—12.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War :

I respectfully request that Capt. A. E. Strickle, commissary of subsistence, be ordered to duty in this department, to attend to the bread-baking for the army. I intend to get the flour from the country through which we pass, and thereby save the expense of transportation. Captain Strickle was attending to this business in my command before I left Mississippi, and is not being used by my successor.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Bowling Green, Ky., November 8, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief :

I have considerable cavalry in much confusion for want of a head. I am greatly in need of General Stanley, and request that you order him to join me at once. General Grant is pushing him south.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

BOWLING GREEN, November 8, 1862.

Major-General GRANT :

The War Department has ordered General Stanley here. He is much needed ; please send him as soon as you can. You will do a most necessary thing for the service.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NEAR GALLATIN, November 8, 1862—12 m.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT :

As ordered last evening, General Wood sent Colonel Harker's brigade to try and capture Morgan's command. I had command. Both Harker and Zahm reached here about the same time, just after daylight, but Morgan had already escaped. They pressed him closely, capturing 18 of his men, with their horses and accouterments. I have no supply train

for my corps. General Wood has none for his division. General Van Cleve has but about 40 supply wagons. I shall use every effort to bring up supplies from Mitchellsville; but as General Van Cleve will have to march over 20 miles to-day, I shall be detained necessarily to bring them up, and I shall camp my forces to-night principally on the Cumberland River. The want of cavalry greatly embarrasses my operations. Colonel Kennett has not yet reported, so I have none to send to General Smith, as you have ordered. Without a cavalry force at Hartsville, I fear a single regiment would not be safe here, and I have no means of opening communication with General McCook. I shall, as promptly possible, execute your orders. Shall send my wagons to Mitchellsville by the way of Fountain Head, with the hope that supplies may be so there, which would greatly facilitate my obtaining them.

Most respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 8, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN:

Communication and dispatch of 12 m. received. Have instructed General McCook to send you 50,000 assorted rations as soon as possible. We are astonished Kennett does not move more rapidly; he has no orders such as sent you last night. Send back communication to Gallatin and find him; he is moving that way in the rear, instead of front. You must have his force, and use all that can be spared from a strong occupation of Hartsville on the front and flank of your advance across the river. Do all you can to communicate with General McCook at Nashville. Kennett's orders are to occupy Hartsville strongly, and to balance on your front.

General Smith has been ordered to join you when relieved by General Dumont. The general leaves for Nashville on Monday morning.

By command of General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUOAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 8, 1862—10 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN, *Gallatin*:

Fifty thousand rations have been sent to Fountain Head for the use of your army.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUOAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

MITCHELLSVILLE, *November 8, 1862—5 p. m.*
General ROSECRANS:

I have sent two brigades forward to guard the tunnel, with direction to send one regiment on railroad to protect the party putting up telegraph wire. Also directed a sufficient guard to be sent to protect the

aging parties on railroad. Captain Patten, of First Ohio Cavalry, just in, reports no rebel forces of any sort between this and 12 miles this side Nashville. Would you prefer remaining at this point, or going to the tunnel? I have found no house as yet sufficiently commodious for your headquarters.

Respectfully,

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 8, 1862.

Major-General McCook, *Nashville*:

Send all your available railroad force to work on bridges from Nashville to tunnel. If you have not mechanics, the men can cut timber and square it. Timbers are supposed to be ready for Dry Creek Bridge; you can ascertain from Mr. Goodhue. Mr. Anderson goes out to tunnel in the morning. Crowd it through. If Crittenden has railroad men, have them go to work in force.

By order of General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 8, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General McCook, *Nashville*:

General Crittenden camps on the Cumberland to-night. You must send him 50,000 rations (assorted) as soon as possible. Morgan cleared out from Gallatin, Crittenden making a small capture. Kennett is operating slowly. He should be on Crittenden's front, and also occupying Hartsville. Stir him up if you can. All right, and things working well. General will leave on Monday morning for Nashville.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 8, 1862.

Major-General McCook,
Nashville (via telegraph to Mitchellsville, and courier lines):

Forty thousand rations will be at Mitchellsville to-morrow. The general will move forward to-morrow.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

FOUNTAIN HEAD, November 8, 1862—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, [*Acting*] *Chief of Staff*:

Have returned from Gallatin. Formed junction this morning with a brigade of General Crittenden's command, near Gallatin. Morgan's

forces were apprised of the brigade's approach. Had pickets out on the Scottsville pike 8 miles. They left about break of day, some 700 or 800 strong. The cavalry captured 20 of Morgan's men and horses. Generals' Wood and Crittenden had arrived at Gallatin at noon to-day; expected General Van Cleve this evening. Colonel Kennett passed this place at 3 o'clock p. m. for Gallatin; will not arrive there to-night.

LEWIS ZAHM,

Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 334. } Washington, November 8, 1862.

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. J. A. Garfield, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Maj. Gen. David Hunter, U. S. Volunteers, now in Washington City, D. C.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 10. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Bowling Green, November 8, 1862.

* * * * *

XIV. Col. S. D. Bruce, with four companies Ninth Michigan, four companies Twenty-eighth Kentucky, ten companies Seventeenth Kentucky Infantry, the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry, and the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, will proceed to clear of rebels the country lying between Green River and the Cumberland, and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad from Muhlenburg, Hopkinsville, and Lyons—put a stop to contraband trade in that region. He will establish his headquarters at Russellville, Hopkinsville, or such other point as may best enable him to effect this object. He will also make the most practicable arrangements, and give necessary information to enable us to draw from the country all the supplies it can spare for this army. He will communicate fully and frequently with the commanding officer at Bowling Green and Nashville, and report to Major-General Wright for such orders, instructions, and assistance as he may require to fulfill his mission.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Roscerans:

C. GODDARD,

Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.,

November 9, 1862—7 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Will you please endeavor to have Major-General Thomas permitted to select his own staff from military or civil life, as he may find best? He commands the center of this army, five divisions strong. It will be a benefit to the service, increasing the efficiency of the staff, without subtracting from that of the line.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.,

November 9, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

McCook's corps at Nashville; Crittenden's near Gallatin. We hope to have railroad open by this day week. Thomas has three divisions on the railroad, between here and Nashville, one occupying Glasgow and Scottsville. Our great wants are arms and a chief for the cavalry. Nothing yet from Stauley. Will General Schuyler Hamilton come?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

BOWLING GREEN,
 November 9, 1862—12 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

If I have not worn out my welcome, I beseech you for the public service to send me revolving arms or breech-loading carbines for my cavalry like those in Mississippi. They are half armed and two-thirds demoralized. We are wasting money on them at the rate of \$10,000 per day for want of arms and a chief. General Halleck has ordered Stanley for a chief. He has not reported. No promise of arms. What can you do for us?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
 November 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook,
Commanding at Nashville:

GENERAL: I am encamped, with two divisions, Van Cleve's and Wood's, on the Cumberland River, 3 miles from Gallatin. Kennett, with his cavalry, has just reported to me. I have ordered him to occupy Hartsville with 2,000 men, to scout the country thoroughly, and use every effort to prevent any obstruction of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, then to detach the remainder of his command, over 600 men, to report to me. This detachment I have ordered to occupy this evening the road from Nashville to Lebanon, to prevent all intercourse with Lebanon, to open communication with Nashville, and send a company with this note to you. I shall to-morrow occupy with my command Silver Springs, on the upper road, or Rural Hill, on the lower, or some intermediate point between the two, and also send a brigade to Lebanon, should there be no considerable force there.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS SECOND ARMY CORPS,
 Near Gallatin, November 9, 1862—5 p. m.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, [*Acting*] Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Colonel Kennett reported to me in person this morning. I at once ordered him to send a battalion to General Smith, at Scotts-

ville; to occupy Hartsville with 2,000 men, to scout the country thoroughly; use every effort to prevent any obstruction of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and send the remainder of his command to me for instructions. He has supplies for six days. I promptly sent the detachment, under Col. R. H. G. Minty, with instructions to cross the river, occupy the road from Nashville to Lebanon, open communication with Nashville, and send a company with a note to General McCook, make no advance toward Lebanon, but remain in position upon the road until further orders, to obtain information. To General McCook I communicated the substance of these instructions, and that I should to-morrow occupy with my command Silver Springs, Rural Hill, or some intermediate point, and also sent a brigade to Lebanon. I yesterday sent a note to McCook by a negro hackman that I was at Gallatin, and have this moment received an answer to it. I shall try and communicate with him fully to-morrow, possibly personally. I have sent 100 wagons to Mitchellsville for supplies; having marched all day yesterday, having to go to camp and unload, they did not get off until this morning. I have here a good ford for my wagons, but very steep banks, and am constructing a footway for the soldiers to pass over. I shall cross my command to-morrow and occupy the points you have indicated. I shall cross at all events, but the position I shall occupy will depend upon the time my supply train returns.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 9, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Morgan's force has been ordered here. The five Tennessee regiments will go to General Rosecrans; the other to Camp Dennison, to reorganize as cavalry. What shall be done with the remaining six regiments of the command? Shall they be sent to Memphis? Staff officers will start by the first train, to hasten forward new regiments.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 9, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Bowling Green, Ky.:

Five regiments of Tennessee troops have been ordered back from Western Virginia, and as it is desirable they should come near home, they will be sent to you. When shall they report to you, and by what route? Tennessees who crossed within 20 miles of Cumberland Gap know nothing of rebel forces in Kentucky. They say Bragg went to Chattanooga.

Yours,

H. G. WRIGHT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 10, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Bowling Green, Ky.:

General Schuyler Hamilton is *en route*, and General Reynolds will leave to-day to join you. General Stanley was ordered some time ago. Staff officers are regulated by law, and in no case will any general be permitted to vary from the law. Officers may be detailed for duty on the staff, but that will give them no additional pay or rank. Report the approximate number of the army under your command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
November 10, 1862—8 a. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT,
[Acting] Chief of Staff, Mitchellsville, Ky.:

I have communicated with General Crittenden. He crosses the Cumberland River this morning. He is supplying himself with rations. I will have the telegraph through to Mitchellsville to-night or in the morning, provided we do not have to furnish new wire. I will also have the cars running to Gallatin by the 15th instant; five bridges to build. We have here 22 engines in good running order; also 300 cars. I have made no movements to the front, Crittenden has moved so slowly. I have not heard from Kennett since your order was communicated to him to march from Springfield to Scottsville. I think the enemy are leaving Murfreesborough. Some of Bragg's army, however, had arrived there; Cheatham's men, mostly Tennesseans.

Grape-vine news, from high secession sources, says that there is to be no battle in Tennessee; that the strength of the Confederacy will be concentrated in Virginia, and the contest settled there.

We are all well and happy here. Supplies are arriving rapidly.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Colonel Kennett has reported to General Crittenden. Two thousand men sent to Hartsville. I now communicate with Crittenden, via Silver Springs and the Hermitage.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 337. } Washington, November 10, 1862.

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, will immediately proceed to the Department of the Cumberland and report for duty to Major-General Rosecrans, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

HDQRS. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 10, 1862—4.40 p. m.

Col. JOHN KENNETT,
Commanding Cavalry Division :

COLONEL: I, this morning at 1 o'clock, sent a brigade of infantry, with Colonel Minty's cavalry, to reach Lebanon by daylight. I have not heard from them, but hope they were there in time to at least head those of the enemy that you drove on. I am on the march for the road from Lebanon to Nashville. Have heard nothing of any interest.

By order of Major-General Crittenden :

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Bowling Green, Ky. :

Eight regiments from Major-General Granger's command have been ordered to Memphis, by direction of General-in-Chief to send all spare troops to that point. What do you think of sending rest of Granger's command, less cavalry, and, say, five or six regiments, within the next two weeks? By that time no enemy can return into Kentucky this winter in force.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Bowling Green, Ky. :

I have been informed that the cavalry at Lebanon has been ordered to join General Crittenden. Is this so? It belongs properly to me, and so long as I have infantry I need cavalry. One of these regiments was to go to Jamestown; the other two were designed by me for Major-General Granger's command, with which there is but one small regiment, which is needed for the northeast part of the State, where it was raised, and from which urgent calls for a mounted force to clean out the guerrillas are constantly coming.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 10, 1862.

His Excellency Gov. J. F. ROBINSON,
Frankfort, Ky. :

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant,* which was awaiting my arrival on my return to this place on the 7th instant.

General Orders, No. 140, from the War Department, respecting special provost-marshals in the loyal States, and defining their duties, seem to

* Not found.

restrict appointments to those made by the Secretary of War, leaving to the military authorities the appointments of provost-marshals for their camps and posts only. This is, I presume, the order to which you refer in your letter. The order is not very clear, but such is my interpretation of it. I am not sure, however, that any appointments have been made by the War Department under this order, and until this is done it seems to me desirable that the present incumbents retain their offices, or at least till such times as the necessity now existing for their services shall cease.

A force was some time since ordered into Northeast Kentucky to operate against the rebel bands in that section, but it was slow in getting there, on account of rumors of guerrillas in the Guyandotte Valley, which had to be investigated. It will soon be at Louisa, if not already there, and will operate from that point. It is of ample strength to protect that part of the country, but is deficient in cavalry, which could not hitherto be supplied.

I shall endeavor to visit you in a few days, at Frankfort, in regard to matters within your State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 11, 1862—12 noon.

General H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

At Nashville, 8 p. m., everything quiet. Enemy is retiring, and destroying everything like bridges. Wagons enough to bring subsistence from Mitchellsville till the road shall be opened, which may be ten days. Things now look like a withdrawal beyond the Tennessee, and probable sending off everything available toward Richmond. Will press them up solidly.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 11, 1862—8 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Thanks. Reports not in, but say, in round numbers: Thomas, 26,000; McCook, 22,000; Crittenden, 22,000; cavalry, 4,000; in all, 74,000.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 11, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Later information than my last, apparently authentic, gives Breckinridge, with three batteries, at Murfreesborough, eight guns at La Vergne, four divisions at Tullahoma—Buckner's, Cheatham's, Anderson's, and Withers'; Polk commanding. Bragg and Kirby Smith

were at Knoxville, with troops under orders to march, supposed to Tullahoma. Three Florida and two North Carolina regiments, with thirteen guns, at the gap. The movement spoken of in my dispatch from Murfreesborough, retiring, may, doubtless, be in accordance with a defensive arrangement near Tullahoma. The question of their subsistence is one on which I have not sufficient data to judge, but, as stated in my former dispatch, the scarcity is said to be considerable, and, if so, they ought to fight for Middle Tennessee. I do not think it yet certain whether they will do so or not. If they will, it will be much to our advantage, as in that case we shall be able to crush them by a decisive battle. But we must beware of scattering our forces, or removing too many from Kentucky. We should provide for eventualities, and endeavor to have the superiority on the most necessary point. Our railroad and telegraph lines must be more carefully watched than usual, and I think we shall be able to secure this by the additional cavalry you have sent me, if we can only get them properly armed. They are not at all so now. Please do all you can for us.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, November 11, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left Wing:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to state that your dispatch of to-day has been received. A dispatch is also received from General Smith, who is at Gallatin with two brigades, the other pushing up to overtake him. It is desirable that you open communication with him as soon as possible, by courier line. We can probably get through with cars to Mountain Head, or, perhaps, nearer, so he can draw rations from those points. In any case, General Smith will reach you to-morrow, and then you will know the true state of affairs. We expected that when information was sent you that he had orders to march that you would have communicated with his advance. The telegraph to Louisville has been open all day up to 5 p. m., at which time it was cut. We will try to open it to-morrow. The reports from you of operations at Lebanon and Hartsville are satisfactory. It is a pity we could not have been up sooner. Guard your front carefully, and be very watchful. Keep up a good system of vedette and grand guards, and stop communications of citizens with the city, unless they have important information to give, when you will admit them under guard. General Rosecrans will be pleased to see you, as proposed, to-morrow. There is much information and news he can give you that it is much better not to send by courier.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ARTHUR O. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Center:

GENERAL: I dispatched you this a. m. to send one of Rousseau's brigades to relieve Carlin's at Ridgefield. You may now direct him to place

another near Tyree Springs, leaving one at Mitchellsville. These brigades should send out scouting parties of 100 to 200 men, with two days' rations, to proceed through the country along by-paths, looking for the signs of rebel cavalry, and endeavor to cut them off. Your national guards must patrol the road, not following in open sight on the track, and observe the telegraph wire, and report if it be cut, and whether by citizens or not.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, November 11, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel DUCAT:

I am here with two of my brigades. The other is closing up by forced marches. I will move on toward Lebanon, and encamp at the river to-night.

W. S. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 11, 1862.

Brig. Gen. C. C. GILBERT, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Send the brigade and a regiment of cavalry to Jamestown, as directed in my dispatch of the 7th instant. Take the brigade from Lebanon, leaving one of the regiments there, if necessary, till it can be relieved by a regiment from Major-General Granger's command. Captain Gay has been ordered to report to you with his cavalry. Answer.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER:

GENERAL: Send as soon as possible a regiment of infantry to Lebanon to relieve the regiment of one of Brig. Gen. C. C. Gilbert's brigades, now at that place. You will also occupy, with as little delay as possible, either Danville or Harrodsburg with a regiment of infantry. As a matter of preference, these regiments should be taken from General Baird's division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQES. LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Silver Springs, November 12, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, [*Acting*] Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: My command reached this point last evening; our supply wagons came up through the night. We have now about five days' rations on hand. The brigade, under Colonel Matthews, preceded by Colonel Minty, with the cavalry, entered Lebanon yesterday morning,

but Morgan, with his usual activity, had returned toward Murfreesborough. Our forces captured some 25 or 30 mules, 150 barrels of flour, 2,000 pounds bacon, and a few prisoners. I have directed Colonel Matthews and Colonel Minty to make out reports. A most reliable man, Dr. Donoho, states that he has understood that Bragg is reinstated in his command; that Cheatham is still at Tullahoma, but with evident intention of moving toward Chattanooga; that the general impression is that Breckinridge is about leaving, or has left, Murfreesborough for the same destination. I have heard nothing from General Smith.

Colonel Kennett reports that he entered Hartsville yesterday morning, driving out some 150 cavalry, captured 20 prisoners, 100 mules, 5 mule teams and wagons, many bags of oats, not counted, &c. I have directed Colonel Kennett, and the commander of the regiment and battery left at Gallatin, to draw supplies from Mitchellsville or Fountain Head. They should be provided for them at one of these points, if it is not already done. We have yet heard nothing of the company of cavalry sent with a dispatch to General McCook day before yesterday. We shall endeavor to keep communication open with you hereafter. I very much desire to have an interview with the general, and unless some important movement is made, or is in contemplation, or some other good reason prevents, I will ride into Nashville early to-morrow morning for that purpose.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, November 12, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Commanding Left Wing :

GENERAL: A dispatch is just received from General Smith, from camp on Cumberland River, dated 7 a. m. He states that he does not know where you are, and will move out on the Lebanon road. Do, as soon as possible, correct this misunderstanding, and in future, by systematic and the well-established and ancient practice of communication with your rear, keep well informed.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS, ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Nashville, Tenn., November 12, 1862.

Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, [*Acting*] Chief of Staff :

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that the information given to General Rosecrans by Captain Morton's engineer was incorrect.

Captain Bingham is finishing the two bridges nearest town with utmost speed. The bridge at Edgefield Junction is now framed and loaded on cars to go out; that the bridge over Manscore Creek, 65 feet high, will be completed to-night.

The Michigan Mechanics and Engineers are now divided upon the other bridges, and will, I hope, have all clear and running to Gallatin by the 15th instant, or 17th at farthest. I will go over the line myself to-morrow and see for myself.

I have also information from Mitchellsville that one-half of my train is now detained at that point, awaiting supplies from Louisville.

I am, respectfully, &c.,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALLATIN, November 12, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Arrived here to-day. The first division is here, except one brigade at the tunnel. Have not heard from Dumont, but expect a courier to-night. General Fry will send troops on the road between this and Louisville Junction to-morrow. Where is Crittenden and the cavalry? I would like to know, to be enabled to dispose of the troops here to the best advantage.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 12. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 12, 1862.

I. In establishing courier lines, a commissioned officer must be placed in charge of each line, who will be held strictly responsible that the line is kept in perfect order. He will habitually be at the station of most importance, but will frequently ride the whole length of his line to see that it is in order. He will collect all information that may affect the movements and subsistence of troops, and make a written report of the same to the chief of courier lines at these headquarters. This report will embrace information as to what roads and by-paths cross and branch from the line and at what points, where and how far they extend, and the nature of the road; also the name of any prominent points and individuals on the line, and their distance from one of its extremities. He will report upon the forage, what kind and at what points it can be delivered on the road. These reports will be made as soon as possible after the line is established.

II. The stations will be from 4 to 6 miles apart, according to circumstances, and there should never be less than 6 men at a station. At each station there will always be kept 2 horses saddled, ready to move at a moment's notice, with no extra articles on the saddle to impede their movements. The other horses can be groomed and fed whilst the two are saddled. Courier stations will answer the purpose of vedettes on the road on which they are established, always keeping themselves on the alert, and never suffering themselves to be captured. If a capture is inevitable, the dispatch must be destroyed. When a courier is bearing a dispatch, he must move at a fast gallop to the first station on his road, hand the dispatch immediately to the courier ready to move at that station, who will proceed like the one before him. If marked *immediate* and *important*, he must move at half the speed of the horse. They will then walk their horses back to the station from which they started. An officer or non-commissioned officer will be at each end of the line to receipt for dispatches.

III. Courier stations will always pick up stragglers and forward them to the nearest general headquarters. This order is imperative.

IV. Couriers will never receive orders from any person except the officers placed immediately over them. If strangers, they must give the most satisfactory evidence of their authority to give them orders.

V. When a party is started to establish a courier line, they must be supplied with at least three days' rations. Before these rations are consumed, the stations will be supplied with additional rations from the command furnishing the party.

VI. Whenever a courier line is removed or established, it will be immediately reported to the chief of couriers.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, November 12, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Dispatch received. General Crittenden is at Silver Springs and Rural Hill. Colonel Kennett is at Hartsville with 2,000 cavalry. Kennett is requested to keep up communication with these headquarters, via Galatin. You will find his courier line. How is the railroad work getting along, from what you can learn?

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 12, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio*:

The general commanding directs me to state that Col. S. D. Bruce has been sent with seventeen companies of infantry and from 800 to 1,000 cavalry to Russellville, to clean Southwestern Kentucky of bushwhackers.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., November 12, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio*:

Ferguson and Boles in Cumberland County with 200 or 300 men, devastating it. Can any cavalry be sent there? General Gilbert is moving force to Columbia. Ordered Captain Miller, with his Illinois battery, to report to General Gilbert, at Lebanon. Can I order one of the regiments at New Haven there?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.*:

Gilbert has a regiment of cavalry with the force he is sending to Jamestown, but if another is necessary, send it. Communicate this authority to Gilbert in case you use it. Clean out the rebels if you can. Don't send Second Michigan if you can help it.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General. Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Nashville, Tenn., November 13, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Comdg. Fourteenth Army Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland :

GENERAL: I regret to inform you that the picket officers report the Fourth Ohio Cavalry driven in in great disorder by Forrest, with 1,200 cavalry and six pieces of artillery. Permit me to respectfully suggest extreme caution in operating against Forrest's cavalry. They are between 4,000 and 5,000 strong, are constantly moving, and are always watching for an inferior force and ready to remove from an equal one. It is also reported (apparently reliable) that General Johnston has arrived at Murfreesborough, and is moving troops up to that point.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Nashville, Tenn., November 13, 1862.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR O. DUCAT,

Acting Chief of Staff:

SIR: General Rosecrans proposed an expedition to La Vergne, and requested reliable information as to the force and position of the enemy.

I beg leave to report that principal portion of Forrest's command has left La Vergne; the remainder ready to fly at the first intimation of an attack. Excepting as a reconnaissance, I am unable to realize the possibility of striking the enemy a sudden and successful blow, unless by a sufficient force of cavalry alone.

If the general desires any further information independent of this object, I shall take pleasure in obeying his commands.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

NASHVILLE, November 13, 1862.

Col. JOHN KENNETT, *Hartsville :*

If there is any difficulty in crossing the river at Hartsville, come lower down and cross near Crittenden. When you arrive between river and Lebanon, you must keep us well informed and communicate often with Crittenden. We want to time with you.

By order of General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR O. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, LEFT WING,
Silver Springs, November 13, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Colonel KENNETT,

Commanding Cavalry Division :

COLONEL: General Crittenden, who has but this moment returned from Nashville, directs me to say that you need feel no apprehension for the safety of your command; that there are, and will be, plenty of troops at Gallatin; that you must collect all the supplies you can; if it be

that you cannot take them all when you go, you can destroy them. He has to haul all his own supplies from Mitchellsville, and can furnish you with no wagons; possibly you may obtain some at Gallatin; press what you can. He is not in possession of Lebanon, and does not know that he will be. No news.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNE STARLING,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, November 13, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Colonel KENNETT, *Hartsville* :

Your dispatches of to-day received. They are highly satisfactory. Send a regiment to report to General Crittenden as soon as practicable. A regiment of infantry and section of artillery have been ordered to report to you from General Thomas. We do not occupy Lebanon. Issue stores captured to your command. Live on the country, and give receipts of indemnity on proof of loyalty. General Thomas is ordered to send a train to haul in your spare spoils. Those people are running away. Pitch in and get what you can; they think you are much stronger than you are. Later, leave one regiment of cavalry with the infantry ordered to report to you; take the rest of your command and make a forced march to Lebanon, and then to La Grange. Move rapidly, and harass them to death. Do not wait for infantry to report, but push on. Keep up constant communication with General Crittenden. Be sure of this. Answer.

By order of General Rosecrans :

ARTHUR C. DUOAT,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Gallatin, November 13, 1862.

Colonel KENNETT :

COLONEL: I understand that Lebanon is held by our troops, and that a portion of Crittenden's forces have passed through, going south, so reported. Have received sundry telegrams yesterday and to-day from Nashville. Nothing said about a skirmish or a fight at Lebanon. I am under the impression that Crittenden's corps has, or will, all pass through that place, but we have no official information in regard to it at this office.

Very respectfully,

GEO. E. FLYNT,

Major and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Major Starling is General Crittenden's assistant adjutant-general.

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Gallatin, Tenn., November 13, 1862.

Colonel KENNETT :

We sent your dispatch to Major-General Thomas, and this is the reply: "Major-General Crittenden's position is unknown to us."

E. W. HOLLINGSWORTH,

Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Gallatin, Tenn.:

Send brigade at Glasgow to Tompkinsville, with five days' rations always ahead. They will draw their supplies from Bowling Green or Cave City, and when arrived will supply themselves, as far as possible, from the country, giving proper receipts for what they take, crediting the Government, and making regular issues. If they can find horses enough, will mount themselves. Pack-saddles will be forwarded to them for that purpose, on reporting to these headquarters that they have the horses.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 13, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin:*

Order Rousseau forward to Edgefield Junction, relieving all troops on the road, and clearing out all detachments to their commands. One brigade will be enough for Mitchellsville and Tyree. Not less than three regiments at Mitchellsville, on account of heavy fatigue; one regiment enough at Tyree. Direct the officer at Mitchellsville to lengthen out platform, so that 50 cars can be unloaded without delay. Leave one section of artillery at Tyree with regiment.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 13, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin:*

Send one regiment of infantry and one section of artillery to Colonel Kennett, at Hartsville. Is the Michigan regiment you want Colonel Innes', and what is its number? Cavalry will be sent to you as soon as practicable. Cannot spare cavalry from Kennett now, as he has to send one regiment to Crittenden.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, *November 13, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

Have not been able to see Mr. Anderson yet. Went to the tunnel this morning; northern tunnel clear; south tunnel, General Steedman thinks, can be cleared in eight days with a force of 500 men. I directed him to put the men on at once, which will be done to-morrow. How long will Crittenden remain at Silver Springs?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 13. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 Nashville, Tenn., November 13, 1862.

I. Lieut. Col. Julius P. Garesché, assistant adjutant-general, having reported for duty, is announced as chief of staff of the general commanding. All official communications will be addressed to him.

II. Capt. James St. C. Morton, Corps of Engineers U. S. Army, is announced as chief engineer of this *corps d'armée*, and will direct all engineering operations in this department. Commanders of the troops will furnish fatigue parties upon his requisition.

III. Capt. John G. Chandler, assistant quartermaster, is relieved from duty as acting chief quartermaster of the department, and will report at these headquarters for further orders.

IV. Capt. John W. Taylor, assistant quartermaster, is announced as chief quartermaster of the department, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 Nashville, November 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

Please let me know what orders you have given to secure railroad. What news from Gilbert? I want to have all his reports about the front he is on; it is excellent for news. Don't fail to have a good courier line with Lebanon from his rear.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 November 14, 1862—10 a. m.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: I send down this morning, under the escort of the Twenty-sixth Kentucky Regiment, numbering about 200 men, some prisoners. I left with General Rosecrans a memorandum for this regiment, and I now send them down because I think it essential to keep some infantry moving on this road; otherwise communication will be constantly interrupted. I sent a note from Stone's River yesterday, and, not having heard from it since, cannot tell whether it reached you or not. I will be compelled to move from this point shortly, as water and forage will fail me. I do not like my position, and all my commanders are of my mind. I think I ought to be on the other side of Stone's River, but a slight rise in the Cumberland might cut me off from supplies, and, if Stone's River was not fordable, at the same time I should be cut off from Nashville. If my command was on the west side of Stone's River, I could haul supplies by the way of Nashville as easily as I can now haul them. I call the attention of the general commanding to a fact I did not thoroughly understand when I saw him. Seven miles west of my position, and some 5 or 6 miles east of Stone's River, a good turnpike runs into the road from here to Nashville, and also runs into the

pike from Lebanon to Murfreesborough, about 17 miles from the latter place. This would make mine an ugly position, if shut in by the Cumberland and Stone's Rivers.

I merely make these suggestions for the consideration of the general, and if he thinks it best that I remain here, I shall do so most cheerfully, not doubting his better judgment. I started my wagons this morning for supplies.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Silver Springs, November 14, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Center:

GENERAL: The inclosed note has been this moment received. As I had been ordered to send Colonel Kennett to Hartsville, and as General Rosecrans had given me no notice that he had been ordered to leave it, and you had not informed me that you had given such an order, I was very much surprised, and my first impression was that Kennett had been deceived by a ruse of the enemy. Closer scrutiny of the note convinced me that a genuine order had been given, probably by you, based upon the supposition that I occupied Lebanon with a brigade, and that the note was intended for you, though directed to my adjutant. I am at least 10 miles from Lebanon, and have no forces there. On the contrary, I am informed that Morgan and Forrest are both there with not less than 6,000 cavalry, and probably a brigade of infantry.

I am very anxious about the result of the enterprise, and beg that you will immediately inform me, that I may act as the occasion may require.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 14, 1862.*

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin:*

Have you any news from Kennett to-day? He was anxious on yesterday. Satisfied there was no cause. Find out how much of a train it will take to haul his spoils from Hartsville, and send for them. Direct your infantry at Hartsville to collect the stores discovered by Colonel Kennett.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Gallatin, November 14, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

A dispatch from Colonel Kennett, just received, states that one of his scouts had just returned from Lebanon, and tells him that Morgan and Forrest are at Lebanon with 4,200 men and eight pieces of artillery. Colonel Kennett thinks it will be an unequal fight, and, therefore, would return to Hartsville. He thinks a combined movement should be agreed

upon to move from this place and Lebanon on the rebels. Confess I do not understand him, and his dispatch has something of the appearance of a stampede. I will direct the infantry to bring back whatever spoils Kennett may have collected at Hartsville, as soon as we can get wagons to haul them here.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 14, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

I wish you would select the best locality in your neighborhood for covering that angle of the railroad by a regiment—the headquarters to be a substantial little field-work, well located for defense, wood, and water; detachments from the regiments on the railroad placed in block-houses. If public service would be benefited thereby, blot out Gallatin, or dispose of the secesh inhabitants in any way you think consistent with justice and public interests. Collect all your paroled prisoners, and have them ready to be sent up to Louisville.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *November 14, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Have sent two regiments of infantry to Hartsville; will send orders immediately to Rousseau.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *November 14, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The regiment of infantry and battery have been ordered to Colonel Kennett. Mr. Anderson reports one bridge between tunnel and Gallatin finished; expects to finish another south of Gallatin by Saturday. General Steedman thinks he can clear out the south tunnel in eight days. Are the Michigan engineers working on the road south of Gallatin? The cavalry I want is the Fourth Indiana. There are only four companies in this department. They are now in General Sill's division. I want them for duty at my headquarters as patrols, to prevent straggling and marauding. There are also four companies of the Ninth Michigan Infantry, which would make an excellent provost guard to take charge of marauders until they could be properly dealt with.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 14, 1862—10 p. m.*

General THOMAS:

In case Kennett has gone back to Hartsville, will send the two regiments of infantry and the artillery to that place. It will give him a chance to operate. Crittenden is ordered to advance one brigade to Rural Hill, and make arrangements to surprise the people of Lebanon.

News of 30,000 at Murfreesborough, well concentrated; Buckner to support, or, rather, cover retreat. They are moving all stores to Chattanooga.

By order of General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 14, 1862—7.20 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin*:

If you have not communication with Crittenden, open it rapidly. Rumors from that direction. Answer immediately.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Inspector-General.

GALLATIN, *November 14, 1862.*

GENERAL: I left General Crittenden's headquarters at about 3 this p. m. All quiet then.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. PATTERSON,
Operator.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY DIVISION,
Hartsville, November 14, 1862—6 a. m.

General THOMAS:

We are ordered to leave for Lebanon. We cannot do it until the regiment of infantry ordered here, with battery, arrives. I cannot leave an entire regiment of cavalry at Hartsville, in view of the fact that Forrest is reported to be at Lebanon with 6,000 men. It is not prudent to state my strength, but the Fourth Michigan, Fourth Ohio, Fourth Kentucky, Fifth Kentucky, one battalion First and Third Cavalry have been detached from my division, and the regiments comprising the division are small. We will reach Lebanon to-day.

JNO. KENNETT,
Colonel, Commanding First Cavalry Division.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 14, 1862—11 a. m.

Colonel KENNETT,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: Your three dispatches in relation to the occupation of Lebanon are received, and the general directs me to say that he has as yet no orders to occupy Lebanon, and does not know whether he will have, nor does he know anything of the enemy's forces there; that he placed you at Hartsville by command of General Rosecrans; that he is, himself, acting under orders, and does not know how long he will remain where he is, nor where he may be ordered; that he has no orders

to move your command from its present position ; that as soon as he has he will promptly communicate them, as he will all matters of special interest.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
 LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—Of course, until otherwise ordered, act vigorously under the written orders you have received.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 November 14, 1862—1 p. m.

Col. JOHN KENNETT,
Commanding Cavalry Division :

COLONEL: The general directs me to inform you that he has heard from two sources this morning, deemed reliable, that Morgan is encamped with 6,000 men about 1 mile from Lebanon, on the Murfreesborough road. You should be on your guard.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
 LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—Should anything of importance occur, at the same time that you inform us you should make it known to General Thomas, at Gallatin.

Respectfully,
 LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
 Gallatin, November 14, 1862.

Colonel KENNETT,
Commanding Cavalry, Hartsville :

COLONEL: Your dispatch has just come to hand. I will forward it immediately to the general commanding, as you desired. Two regiments, however, and one battery, have been sent to re-enforce you, and will be with you by morning.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEO. E. FLYNT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, November 14, 1862.

Colonel KENNETT :

In compliance with orders from General Fry, I have now on the way two regiments of infantry and a battery, to support you at Hartsville. One regiment and the battery is some 3 miles or more in advance of the other, and are now (11 a. m.) about 4 miles from Gallatin. They will march as rapidly as possible. If the danger has passed, or there is no necessity for coming to your aid, please advise me.

Respectfully,
 JOHN M. HURLAN,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS, *Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS :

DEAR SIR : Permit me to give you the following positive information, viz : Forrest, with 1,200 to 1,500 cavalry and 100 guns battery, six guns, was this side of the asylum, 6 miles from the city, on the Murfreesborough road, last evening. He returned toward Murfreesborough at night ; do not know where he encamped. Brickeridge's division is still at Murfreesborough, abundantly supplied with artillery. The road bridges between La Vergne and Murfreesborough all lately repaired, except Stone's River Bridge. Hardee's staff and baggage arrived at Murfreesborough day before yesterday. Hardee is sick, but expected daily. Cheatham's division at Tullahoma ; Buckner's division at Estill Springs, 8 miles east of Tullahoma ; Anderson's and Withers' divisions supposed to be at Tullahoma. There is every indication that Bragg is massing his army on the table-lands in the vicinity of Tullahoma.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
November 15, 1862.

General Negley will please call at headquarters and explain on what grounds he rests his belief that the information within contained is positive.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 15. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1862.

The general commanding is pained to learn that many soldiers have sought and allowed themselves to be captured and paroled by the enemy, to escape from further military duty, and in order to be sent home. He esteems such conduct as even more base and cowardly than desertion, which, though punishable by law with death, has a semblance of courage when contrasted with voluntary capture.

All soldiers so captured and paroled will, in future, be placed under arrest and reported to these headquarters.

All soldiers captured and paroled while straggling from their commands will be dealt with in like manner.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 16. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 14, 1862.

The following orders, relating to the reception of a flag of truce, are given for the instruction of officers and men of this command on outpost,

vedette, picket, and grand-guard duty, and for all other officers and men, to all of whom these details of service should be known.

It is often the object of a flag of truce to make observations of positions, strength, roads, &c., for the purpose of attack or otherwise; in fact, to gain all the information possible.

No person coming from the enemy with a flag of truce must, therefore, be permitted to advance farther than the outposts or cavalry vedettes.

If a flag of truce approach, it will be halted at the usual distance, faced the way it came; the bearer and escort will keep ranks. A messenger will be promptly dispatched to the nearest officer of picket or grand guard, stating the arrival of the flag and rank of the officer; the officer of the grand guard will immediately send a messenger to these headquarters, stating the road, rank of officer, &c. He will then, with one non-commissioned officer and four men, proceed to the flag; see that it is properly halted and faced, and that these instructions are fully carried out until the arrival of the staff officer from these headquarters, who will take charge and give the necessary directions to the officer of the guard.

If the bearer of the flag of truce have papers only, he will deliver them to an officer of his rank, who will receipt for them and send the bearer on his way back. If the bearer insists on, and can give good reasons for, seeing the commanding general, he will be met outside the lines, or a staff officer of his rank will have him conducted blindfolded to these headquarters.

Only the officer of the flag will be permitted to enter. The others, if they desire to come just inside our lines, will have their camp guarded by the officer of the guard; but such camp will be in a place where no observations can be made.

No conversation whatever relative to the army is permitted on the part of any officer, soldier, or citizen with any of the party of the flag of truce. All belonging to the party shall be treated with the greatest civility and respect. Any violation of these orders will be promptly and rigorously punished.

Refreshments will be offered the command, and forage furnished for animals.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
November 14, 1862.

Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Your dispatch of the 4th, about returning troops from Western Virginia to Tennessee, is just received, and I have been to General Halleck with it. He says an order has already been made by which those troops have already moved, or soon will move, to Tennessee.

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The railroad is protected by the force left at Bowling Green, a bri-

at various points. Gilbert reports that his supply train for troops ordered to Jamestown has been called for by you for your army, and advises that the force go no farther than Columbia for the present. I have approved this, directing him to get up his supply train with all dispatch. Am expecting report of his progress this morning, and will advise you.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, *November 14, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

Three regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery will reach Campbellsville to-day and Columbia to-morrow or next day. The Tennessee regiments are coming, and being forwarded to Bowling Green. Please have orders ready for them. It is the desire of the General-in-Chief that they go to East Tennessee, as many must take wagons from Louisville, or can they be supplied at Nashville or elsewhere?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Ky. :

GENERAL: Several letters from citizens of Kentucky, on the subject of losses occasioned by the late rebel raids into the State, and suggesting that the losses be remunerated by assessments upon disloyal residents, which were referred by you to this department, have been received. There being no power vested in a department commander to levy contributions on disloyal persons in a loyal State for the purpose of reimbursing losses suffered by loyal citizens from the rebels, the subject has been referred to the War Department, with recommendations that such power should be conferred, and until instructions touching the matter are received no action in such cases can be taken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE,
Commanding, Louisville, Ky. :

GENERAL: The letter from the medical director's office in Louisville, dated the 9th instant, to Dr. J. W. Colescott, surgeon in charge of the United States Marine Hospital at that place, stating that the hospital was needed for the hospital department of the army, which was referred by you to these headquarters, has been received; also a letter from the acting medical director at Louisville, of the same date, to you, requesting that some dwelling-house large enough to accommodate the various men in the Marine Hospital be placed at his disposal. I understand

that the Treasury Department has kindly granted the use of the Marine Hospital for the use of army patients, and the great need for hospital accommodations at Louisville at the present time requires that this permission be availed of. But it does not follow nor does there seem to be any reason for requiring that the patients already in the building belonging to the class for which the hospital was constructed should be removed, and, therefore, the views indorsed upon the first of these letters by Dr. Colescott are approved. You will consequently instruct the medical director at Louisville to occupy only such part of the Marine Hospital as can be spared from its legitimate purposes, and you will authorize the use by the medical department, for the sick and wounded of the army, of such buildings in Louisville as may be needed, belonging to disloyal persons in the rebel service, and as may be adapted to hospital purposes. You will also call upon the medical director to report the reasons for requiring the authorities of the Marine Hospital to vacate the building for the purposes of an army hospital.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General CARTER,
Point Pleasant, Va. :

Bring with you all the artillery of your command. You will, however, await further orders before moving from Point Pleasant.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE W. MORGAN,
Gallipolis, Ohio :

Remain with your command at Gallipolis or Point Pleasant till further orders. Certain reported movements in Western Virginia make this important, though I do not fully credit them.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1862.

Gov. OLIVER P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind. :*

There are six companies Fourth Indiana Cavalry in Kentucky. When can other companies be ready for the field? There are also two companies of the Fifth Indiana Cavalry in Kentucky. If this regiment is not included in the order of General Halleck for troops to be sent to Memphis, I would like to have it, as cavalry is much needed in Kentucky. When can it be ready? Please answer.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 14, 1862.

His Excellency Gov. J. F. ROBINSON,
Frankfort, Ky.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing a communication from Colonel Erfut, of Carter County, Kentucky, asking that a force be sent into that section to protect it from the depredations of rebel bands, which are infesting that part of the State. As I have already had the honor of informing you, Colonel Cranor, of the Fortieth Ohio Volunteers, who has already served some time in that quarter, has been ordered to Louisa, with two regiments of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, and ought to be there before this time. Besides this force, the detachment of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Munday, lately serving with Major-General Granger, has been ordered to Louisa, to report to Colonel Cranor. This force ought to be sufficient in strength to protect that section of country, though it may be wanting in mounted troops, of which I am sadly deficient. The One hundred and seventeenth Ohio Volunteers have also crossed the river, but it is an utterly raw regiment, and heretofore of little value by itself. Colonel Cranor can make it useful if he needs more force; if not, it will be withdrawn.

Louisa is represented as a good center from which to operate. From there the troops can move south and west, as may be required, and it is a point to which supplies can be readily brought. Should you deem any other arrangement better for the objects to be accomplished, I should be happy to have your views. As soon as I can possibly spare the time, I shall visit you at Frankfort.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 15, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Col. W. P. CARLIN,
Commanding Illinois Volunteers, Edgefield Junction:

Send two good infantry regiments at 3 a. m. to-morrow in the direction of Clarksville, thence down to the river, to co-operate with an expedition which General Negley will send at the same hour along the banks of the river. The object is to dispose of the guerrillas in that vicinity. Strict injunctions will be given to the officers in command not to permit any marauding or injury to non-combatants.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 15, 1862—1 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

SIR: From one of your spies I have just received the following information, which I forward sooner than he can reach you. He states that he has just returned from Lebanon; has been as far as Baird's Mills, 7

iles on the Murfreesborough road; that Morgan has a station at Baird's Mills of 300 to 500 men and two small guns, but that his headquarters are within 10 miles of Murfreesborough; that they keep no force at Lebanon, for fear of being surrounded and cut off by our force here or at Hartsville; that they therefore dash in and out, but do not remain; that the forces at Murfreesborough are under the command of Breckinridge; that they do not exceed 8,000; that they are increasing their force by bringing in 300 to 500 men per day with two small locomotives, with which they make two or three trips daily; that they are fortifying ostensibly, but without any intention of fighting there; that the stand is to be made at McMinnville or Chattanooga; that they still have all their flour, bacon, coffee, and sugar there, which it will yet take two or three days more to remove; and that they will make strong demonstrations in order to check our advance; that they are removing, as rapidly as possible, their stores and heavy guns. He objects very strongly to having his name written down, and I refrain, expecting you will very shortly see him. I regard the information as by far the most intelligent and reliable I have received.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I have yet heard nothing from the expedition which I sent promptly to Lebanon this morning, but know from the inclosed information that it must be fruitless.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
November 15, 1862—5 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding the Center:

GENERAL: I have not yet heard from my expedition sent to Lebanon, but from information subsequently obtained from a most reliable person employed for that purpose, I know that it will be fruitless. The messenger has been through Lebanon to Baird's Mills, 7 miles from Lebanon, on the Murfreesborough road. He states that the rebels keep no force at Lebanon, for fear of their being cut off by our forces here or at Hartsville; that they dash in and out, but do not remain; that Morgan has a station at Baird's Mills of 300 to 500 men and two small guns, but that his headquarters are within 10 miles of Murfreesborough; that they have at Murfreesborough not to exceed 8,000 men, under Breckinridge, which is being increased daily by 300 to 500 men brought on railroad by two small locomotives, making two or three trips each day; that they are busily fortifying, but without any intention of fighting here; the stand is to be made at McMinnville or Chattanooga; that they are as fast as possible moving their supplies and heavy guns; that all their bacon, flour, coffee, and sugar are still there, and that they cannot move them for several days yet. They will, therefore, make strong demonstrations to check an advance and gain time. This information I believe to be the most intelligent and reliable I have yet obtained. I therefore communicate it to you, as I have also done to General Rosecrans.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 15, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN, *Silver Springs :*

The general commanding has directed Colonel Kennett to keep in communication with you, and to act under your command in the proposed movement.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. R. THOMPSON,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
November 15, 1862.

Col. JOHN KENNETT,
Commanding Cavalry Division :

COLONEL: I find by instructions just received from General Rosecrans that you had been ordered by him to Lebanon and La Vergne, and were to be relieved by infantry and artillery from General Thomas, and, when you moved, to keep up constant communication with me. I am now instructed that if by mistake you should take any artillery with you, you must send it back. Before making any movement upon Lebanon you should have informed me of the orders received for that purpose, that I might have co-operated with you. I will occupy Lebanon to-day.

By command of Major-General Crittenden :

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Camp at Stone's River, November 15, 1862.

Maj. JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adj. Gen., Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps :

MAJOR: Your communication by courier came to hand at 12.15. I have nothing of importance to communicate. All quiet during the night, and so far during the day. The work at Mill Creek and Stone's River completed. The crossings will answer during low water. Any considerable rise would seriously interrupt communication. I am camped on the west side of Stone's River, my orders not warranting me in proceeding farther on this line. My distance from Nashville is 8½ miles. General Wood is at Silver Springs, 9 miles from this point. A train of some 35 wagons went from this command to Nashville this morning for provisions, with orders to return this evening, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Second Brigade.

GALLATIN, *November 15, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS :

I have just received your dispatch directing the selection of a site for a field-work, to cover and protect the railroad at this place. I will examine the ground to-day and report. There are a number of citizens

here who have been arrested, some for recruiting for the rebel army, and others as recruits, and still others as being implicated in burning railroad bridges and driving stock to the rebel army. What disposition will be made of them? There is also here a large quantity of corn in the field. Would it not be well to have it gathered and sent to Nashville as soon as the railroad is opened? I saw Mr. Anderson yesterday. The bridges and trestles between the tunnel and Gallatin will be finished to-day, and his workmen will commence on those south of Gallatin, assisted by a regiment of infantry on Monday. He also thinks the south tunnel will be repaired by Wednesday.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GALLATIN, November 15, 1862—9.40 a. m.

Lieut. Col. ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Acting Chief of Staff:

Dispatch November 14, 10 p. m., received. Two regiments and battery of artillery had already been ordered to Hartsville, with instructions to remain there. If the force represented are at Lebanon, I think two brigades from Crittenden's corps could surprise and capture the whole. Am I to understand that General Dumont is to mount his whole brigade at Tompkinsville, or only to procure pack animals?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GALLATIN, November 15, 1862—6 p. m.

General ROSECRANS:

Have just heard from Crittenden. He reports that a scout sent by him went some 7 miles beyond Lebanon, on the Murfreesborough road, and brings back information that Morgan's headquarters are 10 miles this side of Murfreesborough; that he keeps no force at Lebanon, for fear of being cut off by our troops, either from Silver Springs or Hartsville; that Breckinridge has at Murfreesborough not to exceed 8,000 men; that he receives re-enforcements of from 300 to 500 men daily, sent up by two small engines; that Breckinridge is barely fortifying, but has no intention of fighting there. The stand is to be made at McMinnville or Chattanooga. They are moving supplies and heavy guns as fast as possible; that all their bacon, flour, sugar, and coffee is still at Murfreesborough, and that they cannot move those supplies for some days to come. They will, therefore, make strong demonstrations to check our advance. General Crittenden believes this information is perfectly reliable. When will Stanley arrive? It is a great pity he is not now in command of the cavalry. We could take Murfreesborough, and march at once on McMinnville. Should the enemy make a stand at McMinnville, we can beat him badly, and, when beaten, he will be completely routed, as he cannot retreat through the mountains. I know the locality, and have an excellent map of it besides, made from actual observation.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *November 15, 1862.*Colonel GARESCHE, *Chief of Staff:*

I relieved all the troops of Crittenden's command at this place day before yesterday, with orders to join their corps.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
November 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

By report from Louisville, I learn that the Blind Asylum has not yet been vacated; that all the hospitals in the city are crowded to overflowing; 2,800 sick at Bowling Green, 900 at Lebanon, and 1,000 at Danville to be sent there. I have directed again that the asylum be vacated as soon as other accommodations can be provided at Louisville or the sick sent to other points; but, if I am correctly informed, the building is essential to the welfare of the sick and wounded at this time.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

I think it well that you should always retain force enough to close those gaps, and prevent raids into Kentucky. They think you strong; but you should have power enough to suppress another Kirby Smith raid should any accident favor it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. P. CARTER,
Point Pleasant, Va.:

Come on to this place with your brigade. If you have any of Munday's cavalry, leave them at Catlettsburg, mouth of Big Sandy River, to report to commanding officer at that place.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 16, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

It is a matter of great importance that we should arm some infantry with revolving rifles and use them as sharpshooters. I propose to use saddles answering a double purpose for pack and riding saddles. This infantry is to be used as a very swift-moving body of light artillery, at the same time to be used against large moving columns of the enemy, to surprise and cut them to pieces. The importance of this in the cam-

aign this winter can hardly be overstated; at the mere cost of the arms and mounting, it will add to our force one to two regiments for every regiment we mount. Is it possible for you to carry out this great measure by furnishing 4,000 revolving rifles? Prompt action in this matter is called for.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 16, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It seems pretty certain that four divisions of Bragg's army have come to Middle Tennessee. They designed to take Nashville. They began winter quarters at Tullahoma, and are now at that place and McMinnville, with Breckinridge at Murfreesborough. The bridge at Bridgeport, from the other side to the island, is done. Steamboat ferry this side. Are moving off their sick and all the produce their road can carry toward Chattanooga. I wait the opening of the railroad, which will be on Thursday next, before moving. We move from, and they toward, supplies. Grain threatens. General, we must have arms for our cavalry. Without arms we lose their services, and those of all the infantry absorbed in guarding trains and roads. Nothing but insurmountable obstacles can justify the present condition of things. Can you remedy it?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 16, 1862—10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I want to mount some infantry regiments, arm them with revolving rifles, and make sharpshooters of them. I cannot elaborate all the consequences that will flow from this, but they will be immense. Can you give me the arms in exchange for some I have?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
November 16, 1862—9 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding the Center:

GENERAL: Under instructions from General Rosecrans, I yesterday sent a brigade to Rural Hill, who report themselves in position, having arrived without loss or interruption. I also sent General Wood with his division to Lebanon; he found no enemy there but about 300 cavalry. After destroying the mill and some wheat and flour, he returned to camp last evening. Colonel Kennett has been ordered to join me here.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST COMMANDANT,
Nashville, Tenn., November 16, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

SIR: I respectfully submit the following information, from apparently reliable sources:

Bragg was at Tullahoma on Thursday last; Cheatham's and Buckner's divisions at Tullahoma and Estill Springs. Winter's army, which were being erected at Estill Springs, discontinued. Breckinridge, with about twelve regiments of infantry and a considerable force of cavalry and artillery, at Murfreesborough; Starnes' cavalry at Nolensville.

Hardee and staff seen by my informant in Shelbyville on Friday morning at 9 o'clock; it was reported then to examine the suitability of Elk Ridge, 9 miles south of Shelbyville, as a military position. The most strenuous efforts continue to be made to procure and press forward supplies for the Confederate army. It is not understood or believed by the people that a stand will be made at Murfreesborough. The apparent intention of the enemy is to protect the safe shipment of their supplies to Chattanooga.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
November 16, 1862—9 a. m.

Col. JOHN KENNETT,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

COLONEL: I have just had notice that you have been ordered to report to me. If you have four or five days' supplies for your whole force, at once join me here; if you are not provided with sufficient for your whole command, send me as many men as you can furnish with five days' rations, not dividing regiments. Immediately obtain supplies for the remainder, and, as soon as possible, join me with them, wherever I may be.

General Wood yesterday took possession of Lebanon. He found no enemy there, and, after disabling the mill and destroying the wheat and flour, he returned last evening to camp.

By command of Major-General Crittenden:

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 17, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General HALLOCK:

News of to-day seems to confirm the impression of my last, save that some of the rebel generals are of opinion they will try to fight us on the table-lands near Tullahoma. I am trying to lull them into security, that I do not intend soon to move, until I can get the road fully opened and throw in a couple of millions of rations here. Should the present rain raise the river, it will be of the highest importance to have some gun-boats for the Tennessee, for, in that case, I shall throw myself on their right flank and endeavor to make an end of them. Let me entreat you to give us cavalry arms.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 17, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Nashville, Tenn.* :

Two thousand five hundred cavalry arms were sent to Louisville for your army. All revolving rifles that can be spared will also be sent. Each army receives its proportion of each kind of arms as fast as they can be procured. This rule must be followed, for we cannot "rob Peter to pay Paul."

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

LOUISVILLE, *November 17, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

I am here with the residue of my command—Fifth Tennessee, First and Second Tennessee Cavalry. Second Tennessee has 1,030 men. Colonel Cook's First Tennessee, Colonel Edwards says, 300. The quartermaster here has 1,000 horses; the ordnance officer can equip them all. Both officers will provide their men upon your orders. I am directed by Major-General Wright to report to you. Orders and instructions are desired at once. I wish to move on.

JAMES G. SPEARS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding First Brigade.

GALLATIN, *November 17, 1862.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ :

Rousseau received his orders to march to Edgely Junction night before last. He should have been there yesterday, but will be there to-day. Where is the enemy supposed to be, at McMinnville or Chattanooga? If at McMinnville, I am confident nearly his whole force can be captured. Details have been made to cut timber for stockades. After examination, I think the ground near the depot the best point for a field-work. It commands Gallatin, and is near the water-tank and a large well. Wood is not convenient anywhere in the vicinity.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, November 17, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS :

It appears, from information received here, that Chapin's regiment has been sent to Mitchellsville by General Granger. Was this by your order? If so, all right. Please report where General Rousseau's headquarters are. He must be held responsible for the safety of trains passing by his posts.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Gallatin, November 17, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Crittenden informs me that T. J. Wood occupies Lebanon, Tenn., and that one brigade of his occupies Rural Hill. I am disposed to think that if Murfreesborough were attacked a large quantity of supplies might be captured.

By Thursday, Anderson will have the road in operation. With Murfreesborough in our possession, by that time we could commence the advance on McMinnville in the following manner: McCook should march along the railroad to Decherd; thence, with five days' rations, to the road from McMinnville to Dunlap, and turn toward McMinnville, getting in their rear, or remain at Decherd in reserve, to act as circumstances may require. Crittenden march with two of his divisions by Lebanon, Tenn., Smithville, and Woodbury, and attack the enemy if in McMinnville; the other divisions of Crittenden taking possession of the Sparta road at Rock Island. My corps to march by the Shelbyville, Manchester, and Hillsborough roads, and attack their left, get into their rear by the Manchester and Irving College roads, and by the Winchester and Pikeville roads, and cut off their retreat. Perhaps it would be better for McCook to remain at Decherd, to look out for the enemy from Stevenson or Huntsville, should he be there. I can march from Murfreesborough to Irving College in four days. Crittenden can march from Lebanon, Tenn., to McMinnville in three days, and the division sent to Rock Island can reach it in four days. Crittenden should not, therefore, attack before the fourth day, thereby giving ample time for the other troops to get into position.

The above would be my plan of operations if the enemy is in McMinnville.

THOMAS.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 17. }

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 17, 1862.

The following regulations are prescribed for foraging parties in this department, and must be strictly observed and enforced:

I. All officers, soldiers, or employés of the Government are, with the exception provided for in Paragraph V of this order, prohibited from foraging for supplies, without written authority from division headquarters, or from the commanding officer of a post or detached brigade or regiment.

II. Foraging parties will, in all cases, be sent out in charge of a commissioned officer, who will be held responsible for the conduct of the guards, teamsters, and others accompanying the train, and will see that no depredations are committed, and that no property is taken, not specified in the permit, and, above all, that no straggling from the command is allowed, straggling being the great source of all marauding.

III. Permits will be furnished in duplicate to the officer procuring the supplies, one copy to be left with the party of whom the supplies are procured, and one copy to be returned at once to the officer with whom settlement therefor is to be made; both copies to be properly filled out with quantity and description of the articles taken, and to be signed by the officer procuring the supplies.

7. Settlements for supplies procured by foraging parties will, when practicable, be made by the division quartermaster, the quartermaster during the supplies accounting to him therefor.

When trains or detachments are separated from the division to which they belong, they must in all cases be in charge of, or accompanied by a quartermaster specially authorized by the general commanding to issue certificates in proper form for forage and other supplies procured. Permits for foraging parties will in this case be issued by the commanding officer of the detachment or escort, and settlement for forage provided be made by the quartermaster in charge.

I. All supplies procured by foraging parties, whether settlement therefor has been made with the owner or not, will be taken up and accounted for on the monthly and quarterly returns in the same manner as other Government property.

II. When the owner of property, taken for the use of the army by proper authority, is known to be disloyal, or when there is a reasonable doubt as to his loyalty, the following note will be made on the face of certificate given therefor: "To be settled hereafter in such manner as the Government may direct." When the party of whom supplies are procured is known to be a loyal citizen, payment will be made, or a certificate given in the proper form, without making the above note.

III. Officers signing, as well as those using, foraging permits will be held strictly accountable for the enforcement of these regulations. Any officer who, through neglect, inattention, or inefficiency, permits foraging, or the entering of private residences by the persons belonging to the foraging parties under his command, or who, having sent out a foraging party, and hearing of the commission of such acts, does not promptly bring the offender to punishment, will, on satisfactory proof thereof, be mustered out of service in disgrace, under General Orders, No. 4, from these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 17, 1862.

To Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

There is every reason to believe that the report about Morgan is a perfect humbug, as there are troops in that direction who would surely have seen or heard of them.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 17, 1862.

To Gen. J. T. BOYLE,
Comdg. Western District of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: The following dispositions of troops will be made to protect the portion of Kentucky lying west of the Louisville and Nashville road:

Anderson, seven companies Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers and four companies Fourth Indiana Cavalry, the two companies of this regi-

ment now at Carrollton may be added to this command; Smithland, three companies Sixty-fifth Indiana Volunteers; Caseyville, six companies Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry, supported by the Eighty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, now at or in the vicinity of Shawneetown, so long as the regiment remains in that neighborhood; Owensborough, six companies Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry; Hopkinsville, the force now in that vicinity under Colonel Bruce. These forces ought to be ample to secure all that portion of the State from the raids of the enemy, and from the depredations and outrages of guerrillas, and, if kept on the alert, will no doubt prove to be so.

The force at Caseyville, in conjunction with that at Henderson, should operate west of the Tennessee River and southward till it meets the force under Colonel Bruce. The latter ought to break up the bands said to infest the counties of Todd, Christian, and Trigg, and the tier of counties lying north.

On the line of railroad from Louisville to Nashville and its branches are, at Munfordville, one brigade of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and, I believe, some artillery; Lebanon, one regiment of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, to patrol the country between Lebanon and Columbia; Bowling Green, one brigade of infantry, one battery, and, it is believed, some cavalry; Columbia, one brigade of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, and a battery of artillery. The cavalry regiment last mentioned should be pushed forward to Jamestown, to scour the country in that vicinity, and the regiment referred to as between Lebanon and Columbia sent to the neighborhood of Burkesville for a similar purpose, being replaced by, say, five companies of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, now at Louisville.

It is discretionary with you to change regiments, one for another, as the service may require; for instance, it is represented that the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry will be of more service than any other in the vicinity of Cumberland County, and should probably be preferred for that service.

An order has been issued districting the State of Kentucky, and assigning to you the command of the western district. A copy of the order will be sent you by mail to-day.

I should have remarked that the six companies Twelfth Kentucky Cavalry at Owensborough may with advantage be moved to some point south, say Calhoun, where supplies can be readily furnished; but your knowledge of the localities, and of the loyal or disloyal character of the surrounding counties, will enable you to determine whether it is proper or not [to move] these companies from Owensborough.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 17, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Lexington, Ky. :

It is represented, on reliable authority, that bands composed of deserters from the rebel army are committing depredations in Bath County, and rendering it unsafe for Union men to remain there. Send Munday's cavalry, or some other, into that county to break up all such bands at once. Morgan County is said to be worse infected.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 20. } Cincinnati, Ohio, November 17, 1862.

I. That portion of Kentucky including and lying west of the counties of La Grange, Shelby, Spencer, Washington, Marion, Taylor, Adair, Russell, and Clinton will constitute the District of Western Kentucky, under the command of Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, to whom all reports and returns from troops within the district will be made. Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

II. The counties of Lewis, Greenup, Carter, Boyd, Lawrence, Johnson, Magoffin, Floyd, and Pike will constitute the District of Eastern Kentucky, under the command of Col. J. Cranor, Fortieth Ohio Volunteers, to whom all reports will be made. Headquarters in the field.

III. The remainder of the State will constitute the District of Central Kentucky, under Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger, commanding Army of Kentucky. Headquarters, Lexington, Ky.

IV. The districts being formed for the convenience of command and distribution of duties, the operation of troops will not necessarily be confined to the district in which their posts are located, but will be extended wherever required, without regard to district lines.

V. Reports and returns from district commanders will be made direct to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., November 18, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS, Nashville, Tenn.:

Sixteen hundred revolving rifles, all that are now manufactured in the United States, have been purchased, and are now being shipped to go at passenger-train speed to Louisville, and there be subject to your order. Direction has also been given to make the balance of 4,000 as rapidly as they can be made. No effort shall be spared to supply what you ask for, but something is expected from you.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 18, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK:

Daily reports go to show that the rebels have brought up all their available force in this direction, and are uncertain whether they will fight on this or the other side of the Tennessee. Kirby Smith's troops have been coming down. The talk among them is that Breckinridge and Cheatham demand that they should fight in Tennessee, as they will lose their men if they do not. I have written for a pontoon train, and for the regular troops. I think the First Kanawha Division might be wisely sent this way to place us in security in case of the loss of a battle. Captain Morton's estimate for the garrison of this place is 10,000. I wish to leave a part of it here, with a good engineer and artilleryman, and an able commander.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 18, 1862—4 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

I shall wish to fortify some depots on the Cumberland River, in the vicinity of Carthage, of Burkesville, and Norman's Landing, near Monticello. The Tennessee Mountaineers, with a small garrison to hold the depot and fall back on, will keep these avenues into Kentucky closed, and give peace to the country. Can you not send me a few more engineer officers? The Army of the Potomac cannot possibly be as much in want of engineers as I am. I shall also need some pontoneers. Cannot some, at least the nucleus of such a force, be spared me from the engineer's office?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, November 18, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Kise reports from Hartsville that, from information received from citizens, the enemy will attack him in the morning. Do not believe there is anything in it, but have ordered the balance of the Second Brigade to his support, and, if Kise is not attacked, to post two regiments at Castalian Springs, about half way from this to Hartsville, where two roads from Lebanon come into the road from here to Hartsville. I have directed Colonel Harlan also to call upon the people near Castalian Springs to contribute forage, and have it hauled here, to be sent to Nashville. They are good secessionists, and rich. Am I right?

GEO. H. THOMAS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Comdg. Center, Army of the Cumberland, Gallatin, Tenn.:

Your dispatch, announcing threatened attack on Hartsville, is just received. Colonel Kennett was to-day ordered to leave a regiment of cavalry at that point, and, with the rest of his force, was ordered into this city, being directed to cross the Cumberland, and, if he could do it without risk, to come around by Lebanon. Suspend this movement if you deem proper. The general wishes to know by what amount of force Colonel Kennett thinks himself threatened.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, November 18, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

My dispatch said Colonel Kise reported threatened attack. Colonel Kennett left Hartsville yesterday, and reported to General Crittenden. I don't think there is any necessity of suspending the order for Colonel Kennett to go to Nashville. Colonel Kise reports that he was threatened by 2,000; whether infantry or cavalry he did not say. I think it probable that some cavalry are approaching Hartsville merely to observe.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, November 18, 1862—8.15 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Center, Gallatin, Tenn. :

A dispatch received this instant from General Crittenden, at Silver Springs, dated 3 p. m. to-day, says that Colonel Kennett has joined him from Gallatin to-day. What force, then, is left at Hartsville, and under whom?

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, November 18, 1862.

Colonel GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff :*

Two regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, under Colonel Cise, Tenth Indiana, are at Hartsville now. Two regiments more of infantry will be there by daylight to-morrow.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 18, 1862.

Colonel KENNETT,

Commanding Cavalry Division, Hartsville, Tenn. :

COLONEL: Leaving one regiment of cavalry at Hartsville, with directions to report to Major-General Thomas, you will then, with the remainder of your force, take up the line of march for this city, and report at these headquarters. Use your own discretion as to the route you will follow. Not being acquainted with the condition of your command, the general is unwilling to give you positive orders, but if, without undue risk, you could cross the Cumberland near to where you are now encamped, and come round by the way of Lebanon, he would be pleased to have you do so.

I am, colonel, yours, very respectfully,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Bowling Green, November 18, 1862—10 p. m.

Col. JOHN KENNETT,

Commanding Cavalry, Gallatin :

Dispatch received. Had information some time before of the affair at Gallatin. It is to be regretted that our cavalry has proved too slow for Morgan. It is hoped that you will execute your orders promptly. Colonel Zahm will join his division.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Acting Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

November 18, 1862—8.30 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: The company of cavalry I sent to look after the brigade at Rural Hill have returned, and report that the cannonading of which I sent you notice in my note of this date, at 8.45 a. m., was at Rural Hill; that the brigade there was attacked by Morgan's cavalry, who dismounted after their first charge and fought as infantry, with artillery; that the fight lasted for about two and one-half hours, but with very slight result. We had no men killed or wounded, but 4 of the Thirteenth Ohio taken prisoners. The enemy had 4 killed that were left dead on the field, and were buried while the cavalry were there; the number wounded unknown.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,

November 18, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Nashville, Tenn.*:

I understand the obstructions placed in the Cumberland by the rebels some 50 miles above Smithland can be readily removed, owing to the low stage of water. Have you taken any steps toward it? If not, I will order Colonel Bruce to do it, as it is nearest his post.

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 18, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio*:

Please order Bruce as you propose. I shall probably need all the troops I can get. I hope the rebels will fight us in Tennessee. There ought to be some reserve in your department at Bowling Green and Glasgow. There are points on the Cumberland to be fortified also. Will telegraph you soon. Advise me of all you learn eastward. Can't you take the First Division of the Kanawha this way?

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

WASHINGTON, November 18, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

GENERAL: A Kentucky gentleman has handed me the inclosed newspaper slip,* with the remark that "General Wright is pursuing just the reverse of this policy in Kentucky." I ought also to inform you that a committee of gentlemen from the West visited the War Department some days ago to ask your removal, on the ground that you were pursuing "too milk and water a policy toward the rebels in Kentucky." One specification was that you had revoked General Buell's Orders, No. 49.

I have always, whenever it was possible, avoided giving positive instructions to the commanding generals of departments, leaving them the exercise of their own judgment, while giving them my opinion and advice. So in regard to this matter I think a vigorous and strong policy

ould be adopted. Domestic traitors, who seek the overthrow of our government, are not entitled to its protection, and should be made to feel its power. I adopted this policy in Saint Louis and Missouri, and found it most beneficial. The hands of Union men were strengthened, and secessionists became Union men from interest, which, after all, is the very strongest lever to apply to them. Those who have encouraged and stirred up rebellion require especial attention. Make them suffer in their persons and property for their crimes and for the sufferings they have caused to others. Great care, however, should be taken to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty, and between those who repent and those who persevere in offense. Let the guilty feel that you have an iron hand; that you know how to apply it when necessary. Don't be influenced by those old political grannies, who are only half-way Union men, and who are ever ready to shield and apologize for traitors. Their policy will soon ruin you and ruin Kentucky.

Very truly, yours,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Nicholasville, November 18, 1862.

Lieut. T. G. BEAHAM,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of Kentucky:

SIR: I wish to bring the following facts to the notice of the major-general commanding the army. I have this moment received from His Excellency Governor Robinson, of this State, a telegram, of which I inclose a copy,* asking why I had caused the sale of a negro at this place to be prevented, or matter to that effect.* In reply, I have stated that I would answer the dispatch by mail through Major-General Granger. This is the object of the present communication.

Having been informed upon Sunday last that the following day would be court day in this place, and having recently learned that court day in Kentucky meant a day not simply for the transaction of legal business, but an occasion where the entire community is accustomed to assemble for purposes of trade, and the public sale of hogs, cattle, and other property—a species of fair, in fact, and having been here too short a time to become acquainted with the community, and to know who were worthy of confidence and who not, I considered that it would be necessary, for military considerations, to prevent this promiscuous concourse of persons within my camp.

The village of Nicholasville is, from necessity, included within the limits of my camp; it is the terminus of the railroad, and the depot of our supplies. It contains the only adequate source of water, and is the only place affording facilities for the care of the sick and the custody of those under arrest. I was anxious, at the same time, that the regular legal business of the country should not be disturbed or interfered with, and, after much reflection, I issued General Orders, No. 18, of which I inclose a copy,* believing that it would remove all the difficulties in the case. I had no knowledge at the time that there were negroes or any other species of property to be sold under execution by the sheriff. Upon the following day, about noon, a staff officer came to me saying that the sheriff wanted to know whether my order was intended to put stop to the sale of property under execution, but without the slightest

intimation that negroes were included in the property to be sold. I caused a copy of the order to be given to the sheriff, with the reply that it did apply to those sales, adding that a sale under the circumstances would scarcely be a fair one, since one-half of the community was excluded from town for disloyalty, and a majority of the remainder because they were without business before the court. This is the only action which I took in the case. Late in the afternoon, however, I was unofficially informed that the sheriff, with my order in his hands, had gone to the court-house, and, under the eyes of the provost guard, proposed to sell both land and negroes. The marshal prevented it. Any man will see that a sale, under such circumstances, should, in equity, be pronounced void; but I would like in this connection to know whether the fact of the land sale having been stopped was reported to the Governor, and, if so, why he singled out the negro sale for a ground of complaint. About the same time two droves of hogs coming to town for sale were turned back by the guards, and all the stores in the town were closed during the day.

This restraint I felt forced to impose upon public trade, but no complaint is called forth by my interference in the important transactions in land and stock, while a single negro is sufficient to demand the attention of the Governor.

In communicating these facts to His Excellency the Governor, I think that the commanding general might say, in addition, that there seems to be an evident design on the part of persons calling themselves Union men in Kentucky to create trouble in relation to the matter of slave property, and to provoke a collision between the authorities of the State and those of the United States.

The men under my command are mostly new troops, consisting of regiments raised in the Northwest during the last three months, and are as fair a body of men as I have ever seen. When I joined them they were raw and undisciplined, and on the march did commit outrages upon private property, but by persuasion and reasoning, as well as wholesome discipline, the disposition to do so has been curbed, and I do not believe there are now more orderly men in the army. A few negroes have found their way into the camps, but the number has been vastly exaggerated, and had the owners been satisfied to exercise a little patience when the fugitive could not readily be found, the soldiers would soon have got tired of their new playthings and turned every black out of camp themselves. This, however, is not the policy, and whilst I and the most of my officers are unceasing in our efforts to prevent interference with what these people call their institutions, I am still constantly importuned for orders to deliver up slaves, and the orders of other officers exhibited to me as a precedent, when the persons making the demand are fully cognizant of the act of Congress prohibiting such a course at my hands.

In a recent instance, when a prominent citizen, who claims to be an emancipationist, failed, through his own neglect, to take a slave from the camp of one of my regiments, he has announced that he would raise a test question between the State and the General Government. In a man making such pretensions at this time, such a course seems marvelous. But three or four weeks ago the rebel cavalry held Lexington, and at this moment a writ cannot be served in the counties adjoining this without the presence of a military force, whilst throughout the whole of this section, forty-eight hours withdrawal of the troops would insure its being overrun by rebels and bandits.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,

Quintessence General Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 18, 1862.

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

I hope my telegram of 8th instant, by courier, in regard to ordering Tennessee regiments here, and respecting the appointment of Col. Alvan C. Gillem, of the army, commanding First Middle Tennessee Infantry, as brigadier-general, has been received and favorably acted upon. I understand that William B. Carter, of Tennessee, and others are making an effort to have Brigadier-General Carter made a major-general. It would be much better to send him back to his rank in the Navy. This W. B. Carter procured some \$20,000 from the War Department to aid in burning bridges in East Tennessee. Many of the men employed lost their lives and sacrificed large amounts of property. Their families have received not one cent from this fund. This matter should be looked into. I wish we were clear of the whole Carter concern. I feel in strong hopes that things will go well in a few days, as we have a man at the head of this army who will fight. I some time ago advised you that Buell would never redeem East Tennessee, and stated substantially what he has since proved himself to be.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
Military Governor of Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
Silver Springs, November 19, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: All my command are on the march for Stone's River. I have sent Colonel Minty with his cavalry to Rural Hill (cannonading being again heard in that direction), with instructions to Colonel Hawkins to take his brigade to Stewart's Ford, unless he is in the vicinity of a force which would make it unsafe for him to leave his position, which is said to be a strong one, and that I will be in the same neighborhood with at least a part of my command this evening.

The weather is very threatening. I understand the crossing at Stone's River is very bad, and that a new road will probably have to be constructed before I can get my command across it, which will, in turn, be impracticable by the time my supply trains come up. My train, on its return, will arrive at Gallatin, some time to night. Would it not be better to notify them to come by Nashville or to Pennington's Ferry?

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
November 19, 1862.

Col. P. B. HAWKINS,

Commanding Fourteenth Brigade:

COLONEL: You will at once move your command, if you deem it safe to do so, to Stewart's Ford. If the crossing be good, and you can find a suitable camp, with good water, forage, and a strong position, stop on the east side of the river. If the crossing is not a good one, or the ground unsuitable for a camp, move over to the other side, provided you can find better ground there. If you can find a better crossing, and one equally safe at any other point, cross at it and communicate with me.

I will be in the neighborhood of Stewart's Ford, with a part, if not the whole, of my command this evening. If you consider it unsafe to move, you will remain where you are and let me know.

By command of Major-General Crittenden:

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, November 19, 1862—4 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: Upon reaching Stone's River I found the troops of Smith's division had crossed with a few of the wagons; the road up the bank very bad, and, finding it impossible to get more over to-night than those of this division, I ordered the other two to camp on the other side. I will get them over to-morrow.

I am in camp about 1 mile from the Lebanon and Nashville pike and 2 miles above the ford, on the road that leads from a little village called Spring Hill to Stewart's Ford, on Stone's River, and about 2 or 2½ miles from the latter place.

Immediately upon receipt of your dispatch, which left Nashville at 3.15, I sent Captain Mendenhall to ascertain the practicability of the crossing at Pennington's. He could not ascertain with sufficient certainty to act upon it. I should advise that the wagons be sent by Nashville. I will send a party very early in the morning to Pennington's to examine the road and ferry, and, if they find them practicable, I think they will have time to intercept the trains before they pass the ferry road.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, *November 19, 1862.*

Colonel KENNETT, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

COLONEL: I have sent Colonel Minty with his regiment to Rural Hill, instructing him to leave men enough to move his camp, which will go with my command and remain with me until further orders. You will remain here for one hour after the rear of my command have passed. You will then call in your company on the Lebanon road, and all other pickets, and come after the rear of my train to Stone's River. After passing the river, you will at once take your command to Nashville, and report to General Rosecrans. Keep a vigilant rear guard.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 19. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 19, 1862.

To avoid misunderstanding as to the relations between soldiers and citizens, to define the duties of the troops of this command and the rights of others, which they are required to respect, the general commanding directs as follows:

I. All who acknowledge the obligations of citizens of the United

ates are entitled to all the rights, privileges, and protection due to y citizen.

II. Peaceable inhabitants, who honestly and truly abstain from any terference, directly or indirectly, with military matters or movements, e, by the laws of humanity, entitled to protection from violence or under. They are *quasi* citizens, and shall be allowed to follow their vocations and enjoy their local rights, subject only to needful surveillance to prevent them from being used as tools for mischief.

III. Those who are hostile to our Government, repudiating its Constitution and laws, have no rights under them. Their claims to such e absurd. The only laws to which they can appeal, and which we e bound to observe toward them, are the laws of war and the dictates humanity.

IV. Those persons who act in the double character of citizens and illigents, or who, affecting to belong to regular partisans, are nevertheless removed from the reach of all proper military control, are, by e law of nations, pirates and robbers. By roving through the country, ey convert every house into a suspected fort, and deprive the harmless habitants of the protection and safety due to their garb and character, id spread demoralization and distress wherever they go. They come ne the meanness of the spy with the cowardice of the assassin, who rks in disguise to stab his unsuspecting victim. Outlaws and enemies, ik of the Government, of the poor people upon whom they subsist, id of mankind, they are entitled to no rights but such as may be aimed by pirates and robbers, and can ask for none other at our hands.

V. No nation or cause can be benefited by injustice. The general con- lently hopes and expects from the officers and soldiers of his com- and that they will set an honorable example of strict observance of ese rights—an example worthy of the just cause in which they are riling their lives and all that is dear to them on earth. To this end, l commanders of troops are enjoined to enforce the prohibitions against ldiers entering private residences or premises, without written per- ission or order, given on the spot by a commissioned officer, who will eld responsible for it, and for all that is done.

VI. Stragglers, and those villains of every grade and class who fol- w our camps, generally dressed in soldiers' garb and appearing as wglers, penetrate most of the outrages which desolate the course of mies. All officers are, therefore, enjoined to put a stop to straggling, r every means in their power. As the company officers are chiefly re- onsible for this, when stragglers from any companies are reported, e general commanding will deal with the company officers in the most mmary manner. Any commissioned officer permitting such strag- ing will be dismissed the service. Division, brigade, and regimental mmanders will, in like manner, be held accountable for not enforcing is order among their subordinates.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 20. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 19, 1862.

It having come to the notice of the general commanding that arrests citizens are carelessly made, upon insufficient grounds and proof, and

without taking the necessary pains to inquire into the character of the informants or the truth of the allegations, and as great injustice is thereby done in individual cases, and much suffering frequently occasioned to innocent persons, the following regulations are established, and will hereafter be strictly enforced :

I. All provost-marshals, or officers acting in that capacity, will report to the provost-marshal-general immediately after receiving a prisoner into custody, and also semi-weekly, the names, age, residence, and offenses charged against all prisoners arrested or held in custody by them, together with the names and residences of their accusers, and of the witnesses against them, and the names of the officers who ordered, and of those who made, the arrest.

II. In order to comply with this regulation, provost-marshals are, in all cases, on receiving a prisoner, to exact the above information from those who turn them over for custody, and, unless charges are furnished or they themselves are prepared to furnish them, the prisoners must be released within three days.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn. :

Please inform me what troops you want that are now in Kentucky. I must know, in order to make my dispositions understandingly. I had supposed all now here were to be left, and had arranged accordingly. If Stokes' battery is taken away, it will have to be replaced from Lexington.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 19, 1862—10.40 p. m.*

Major-General WRIGHT :

I find the rebels concentrating their power to oppose this army. I want to make sure not only the principal river crossings, as high up as Gainesborough, but to completely cover the railroad. I mean to fortify Carthage and Gainesborough. If I put a garrison of 10,000, asked for by the engineer, in Nashville and about it, and fortify Gallatin and the railroad this side, I may require all my spare forces for the fight. I don't want to "send a boy to the mill." Send me the First Kanawha Division. If they don't intend to cross over to the railroad, let them come down here. I can send you General E. A. Paine, and make a large convalescent camp to aid in the defense of Bowling Green. I have now a brigade at Tompkinsville and two at Scottsville, but want them to come down. I think your Kanawha force might spare some.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 19, 1862.*

J. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

must ask you to please provide immediately for the protection of Bowling Green. I need absolutely, and at once, General Granger's brigade here. Answer by telegraph.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General U. S. Vols., Comdg. Dept. of the Cumberland.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 19, 1862.

J. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I had supposed Granger's brigade was to be left at Bowling Green, I have made my arrangements accordingly. Must you have him? And you five regiments of East Tennesseans, old troops, and two others, incomplete. Won't they answer your necessities without Granger? If not, I must send troops from Lexington to relieve him, and it will require some time. Shall await your answer. What is the least force that will suffice for Bowling Green?

II. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 19, 1862.

J. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Bruce has been ordered. I hope rebels will fight in Tennessee, but I doubt it, unless it be in eastern part. With your forces in front, it seems probable, and the present force at Bowling Green and Columbus, a regiment of cavalry about Jamestown and another about Burkesville is sufficient to cover that part of the country. This disposition, with Bruce at Hopewell, a force of Granger's command at Somerset and Big Hill, a regiment at Crab Orchard, with the rest in reserve at points in rear, seems to me all that is advisable till you make your move or till depots are established on the Cumberland. It will be next to impossible to maintain a force of any great strength on the Cumberland this winter unless it can be supplied by water. The roads will soon become impassable, and the country will supply little. This disposition will enable me to concentrate against any raid, through Cumberland Gap or gaps to the westward, designed to reach the blue-grass region. Short of that the rebels will not stop in force, as he cannot subsist. Morgan's division has been withdrawn from the Kanawha, and the Tennessee regiments sent to you; the remainder down the Mississippi. No more can be withdrawn at present. Nothing new in this section or eastward.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.,
November 19, 1862—10.30 p. m.

Colonel STAGER:

Two small skirmishes Sunday and yesterday near Nashville; not much damage done. Bragg and Buckner at Murfreesborough Sunday.

Bragg commands main body. Rebels believed make stand at Tullahoma. Rebels receiving re-enforcements; fortifying Tullahoma. One division at Murfreesborough. Rosecrans sent a number of rebel women outside lines.

BRUCH.

WASHINGTON, November 20, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

GENERAL: Your letter of November 15, in relation to the Blind Asylum at Louisville, is received. It is by no means satisfactory. You were directed to restore that building to the blind, and to occupy other buildings for hospital purposes. You have not obeyed the orders of the War Department. It is expected that these orders will be obeyed without further delay.

Is there any necessity for crowding all the sick and wounded into Louisville? It seems to me that it would be much better to leave at least a part at Bowling Green, Danville, &c. Surgeons, for their own convenience, are usually anxious to concentrate everything in the larger cities. Where there is not a very plain necessity for this they should be overruled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 20, 1862—2.10 p. m.

General R. S. GRANGER, *Bowling Green, Ky.*:

The general commanding directs you to prepare a regiment to move down to Mitchellsville to-morrow, to relieve the brigade now there in guarding the stores, loading and unloading them as soon as the trains shall run through to this city, which will probably be within three days. This regiment had better make its camp some 2 miles out of Mitchellsville, where there is said to be plenty of water. Their duty will then be to protect the country around Mitchellsville.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 20, 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

I will give you Brigadier-General Rousseau for Louisville, if you will send Boyle to Bowling Green. Reason: Rousseau has a predisposition to that species of croup of which Washington died, and fears a winter camp. I would give him Nashville, but think he will suit at Louisville better. Instead of Granger, you will then have Boyle at Bowling Green. I will, with your consent, swell any garrison you may send there by convalescents and officers. The First Kanawha Division is commanded by Crook. They are not needed for defense, and can be returned in the spring, if necessary; as I told you, I do not wish to "send a boy to mill". We must make things sure in front and rear. Those posts must be estab-

shed before the river rises, to close the gaps against raids of every sort. Your Kanawha command needs little; the roads are a guarantee against all.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, November 20, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered General Boyle to send three of the four regiments now along the line of railroad to Bowling Green, with a battery, which is now at Louisville. This, with the convalescents, which I hope you will send here speedily, with their arms, will suffice for that garrison, and the other forces along the road will afford full protection, at any rate till your command moves. Boyle is a good man for Louisville, and I should regret losing him; and yet I should be pleased to accommodate General Rousseau. If Nashville would suit his case as well, I should prefer not removing Boyle, who has shown much energy. Cox says he cannot spare Crook, and General Halleck wants the division farther east as soon as it can be spared. The orders from Washington are such that neither of us can expect more troops from this department; they go elsewhere.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 20, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Ky.:

General Rosecrans wishes to withdraw Granger's brigade and Stokes' battery from Bowling Green. Send there three of the four regiments now on the line of the railroad, and Andrews' battery. The railroad must be protected by the remaining regiment and such detachments as may be required from Munfordville. Report your opinion as to the adequacy of this protection to the line. Bowling Green will be strengthened by a convalescent camp from General Rosecrans' army.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 20, 1862.

Colonel THOMAS EWING, *Lancaster, Ohio:*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th instant, calling attention to the danger of bands of robbers and horse thieves, under the name of guerrillas, forming on the opposite shore of the Ohio, and, after the river is frozen, crossing over and committing depredations in this State. As the troops in Kentucky are dispersed, there would seem to be little danger of such raids in any force. What it may be attempted by small bands of thieves is very possible, and to guard fully against such incursions will be hardly within the power of the military. The citizens living upon the border must aid in their own protection. All the troops in the department, if scattered

along the line of the Ohio from Cairo to Wheeling, could not entirely guard against small thieving bands. The large forces they can best take care of as they are now located.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 21, 1862—11.15 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It seems necessary to make some provision for gunboats, to patrol the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, in order to co-operate with us, either in case they fight us on this or the other side of the Tennessee. I have also rumors of projects for closing the Cumberland, by blasting rocks into it at some point where it is said they can obstruct the navigation. A surveillance of gunboats is desirable for this also.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 21, 1862—11.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Nothing important since my last dispatch until to-day. There are some indications of the rebels moving farther west than in my last. Buckner now reported at Shelbyville, and Bragg is at Murfreesborough and Tullahoma. Some signs of movements south. Negroes being run off. Am bending every effort on the railroad to get rolling-stock through tunnel and work the road, so as to insure supplies. Our trains cannot now gain more than 20 per cent. on consumption. While that is going on, we are using every tool to get out stockade timber, to secure our railroad in the rear. Have ordered out extra spies, and telegraphed General Grant to do the same, and watch any attempt to cross forces into Alabama. River is so low as to offer rebels facilities for doing it. Will watch them, and, as soon as practicable, advance on them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 21, 1862.

Major-General GRANT,
Comdg. Department of the Tennessee, Corinth, Miss.:

Look out for news toward the east. There may be some attempt to cross rebel troops over the Tennessee River. No signs have reached me till to-night; the indications as yet are but slight. Notify Corinth to have spies east.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, November 21, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have a regiment stationed at Cage's Ford, on the direct road hence to Lebanon; two regiments at Castalian Springs, half way between this and Hartsville; two regiments and a battery and the regiment of cavalry at Hartsville, strongly posted, with instructions that the cavalry (Second Indiana) be kept well advanced, so as to give timely information to the infantry of all movements of the enemy. Colonel Harlan, commanding the troops advanced toward the east, has been instructed to collect forage and send to this place. I learn this morning that Crittenden's troops have left Silver Springs, and are advanced toward La Vergne. Morgan, the rebel, is at Baird's Mill, and I should think Crittenden might either cut him off and capture him or do him considerable damage.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 21, 1862.

Col. JOHN KENNETT,

Fourth Ohio Cav., Comdg. Cav. Div., Army of the Cumberland:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs you to order out Colonel McCook, Second Indiana Cavalry, and his brigade, on the Hillsborough road to-morrow, to reconnoiter the enemy, with instructions to return by any other road which may seem to him advisable.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CAVALRY BRIGADE,
November 21, 1862.

Col. JOHN KENNETT,

Commanding Division:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that, in accordance with your order, I marched out the Hillsborough road this morning. I proceeded 10 miles without seeing any enemy, and then returned. Learning that some of their scouts were in the habit of coming down the pike every evening, I left a squadron 6 miles out, with orders to conceal themselves in the woods, and catch them if they could.

There is a quantity of forage on this road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD M. MCCOOK,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

NASHVILLE, November 21, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

J. T. Boyle reports the arrival of rebel cavalry, supported by infantry, at Barboursville. The general impression, from the drift of testimony, has been that Kirby Smith's troops came down toward Chattanooga. One

report, given by Bragg's aide, goes the other way. He says Lee telegraphs Bragg to hold Middle Tennessee at all hazards, and Kirby Smith is to go back into Kentucky to divide our forces. He has left Knoxville, I believe. What have you heard from him?

ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky. :*

Your proposition to put Colonel Bruce in command at Bowling Green is approved, if you have a good commander for the force at Russellville. General Rosecrans telegraphs that, as hospital accommodations were wanted at Russellville, he authorized Colonel Pritchett to take the hotel and house of a rebel Congressman, and that Gray's hotel was taken by Colonel Shackelford, but that Colonel Bruce arriving, ordered him to evacuate the hotel. Direct Colonel Bruce to countermand his order, and report his reason for giving it.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn. :

I have directed that the order of Colonel Bruce, in regard to the hotel at Russellville, be at once countermanded by him, and that he report his reasons for giving it. I had assigned to General Boyle a district including the railroad and the part of the State lying west, and as General Paine ranks him, his assignment to the district would give him the command, which would not suit. Bruce takes command at Bowling Green, where he has been before. He is well spoken of.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky. :*

Boyle telegraphs that he has advised you of a body of 3,000 rebel cavalry, supported by infantry, being yesterday at Barbourville. What do you know about it? You must see that they don't pass you toward the railroad. Answer.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, Ky., *November 21, 1862.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio :*

I have no information of any rebels being this side of Cumberland Gap, but will endeavor to give them the best reception we can afford in case they come. Have no confidence in the report.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 21, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, inclosing a newspaper communication from George W. Lane, of Alabama, to the honorable Secretary of War, in regard to the policy to be pursued by our military authorities in the West toward rebels not in arms, and calling attention to that adopted by General Buell in his General Orders, No. 49, toward the rebels in Kentucky.

You also inform me that it has been reported that I am pursuing just the reverse course, and that a committee of gentlemen from the West visited the War Department some days ago to ask my removal, on the ground that I was pursuing too milk and water a policy toward the rebels in Kentucky, one specification of the complaint being that I had revoked General Buell's Orders, No. 49. Where the gentlemen referred to obtained their information I am at a loss to guess even, certainly not from me, or from any published order of mine. The truth of the assertion can, perhaps, be best determined by a narrative of the facts.

On the 31st of last month I went to Louisville, and on my arrival there was shown the Orders, No. 49, of General Buell, by General Boyle, in command at Louisville, who stated that he found himself much embarrassed in carrying it out, in consequence of the peculiar circumstances attending many of the cases coming up under it; and he asked my instructions in the matter. The whole subject was carefully considered and discussed with General Boyle, whose knowledge of the condition and the people of Kentucky gave his views much importance, in my judgment. I should here remark that while the subject was under consideration, General Boyle presented a letter from General Buell, which I had not before seen, essentially modifying Paragraph II of that order. A copy of that letter is sent herewith. The order, as explained in the subsequent letter of General Buell, needed modification, in my judgment, and it was made in a brief letter of instructions to General Boyle, dated November 1 (a copy of which is herewith), in the following particulars and for the following reasons:

1st. Many of the recruits for the rebel army, who had been induced by false representations to join it, had repented of their course, and had actually deserted therefrom. To send such persons to Vicksburg would not only subject them to the penalty of desertion, but would be in violation of the well-established principle of military policy—to weaken the enemy by encouraging desertion from his ranks. To deliver over *bona fide* deserters to the enemy would be an act unheard of in any warfare. If recognized as deserters by us, they are entitled to all the liberty compatible with our own safety. Hence the first paragraph of the instructions to General Boyle.

2d. The second paragraph explains itself, with the remark that I have several times received instructions from Washington to release prisoners of war on their taking the oath of allegiance. Hence the latter part of the second paragraph.

3d. General Orders, No. 49, of General Buell, provides that "all persons who have actively aided or abetted in the invasion of Kentucky by rebel troops within the last three months will be sent to Vicksburg and forbidden to return to Kentucky," but his subsequent letter to General Boyle so modifies or explains this as to make it, in my judgment, practically a nullity. I ordered that they should be arrested, proof of their guilt furnished, and if such proof were deemed sufficient, that they be

sent either to Vicksburg or Camp Chase. That persons included in this class should be promptly arrested I had no doubt; whether the United States should be subjected to the expense of sending them under guard to Louisville for examination and final decision depends on the proof brought against them. Again, what right had General Buell to expect that persons so arrested would be received by the rebel authorities at Vicksburg, and what propriety was there in sending men who had aided and abetted the invasion of a loyal State, and had thus been guilty of treason, back into the enemy's lines, where they would be free to continue their treasonable practices, instead of sending them to Camp Chase, where they would be powerless to harm the Union cause? I confess to having been unable to see either the right or propriety of such a course, and hence the third paragraph of my instructions to General Boyle.

The fourth paragraph was designed to cover cases which could not be brought under any general rule. They were left to his judgment, with, practically, an appeal to me; though, for obvious reasons, the right to such appeal was not stated.

I have already made this communication longer than I intended, and will, therefore, be as brief as possible in what I have yet to say.

This is the first time I have undertaken a defense of my administration of the affairs of the Department of the Ohio. I have given to that administration my best energies, and have restricted myself wholly to the discharge of my duties, to the best of my abilities. Whether my course has met the approval of higher authorities is for them to decide. Certainly it has been according to my best judgment. I have not attempted to please the extremes of either party. I have heard them patiently when they have seen fit to offer their counsels, and have decided for myself. If my course does not meet approval, the higher authorities should either instruct me in that in which I have erred or replace me by some other officer better fitted to discharge the very perplexing duties of the department. I shall be content with either. I claim to have served faithfully, if not successfully, since the war began, and always in positions not of my own seeking. Till the war ends, I shall be governed by the same desire to do my best, and shall not be influenced in my course by any deputation of Western gentlemen who go to Washington to represent my policy and demand my removal without even asking what my policy was or seeking to ascertain whether their impressions were true or not.

It may be proper to remark that Kentucky is as much under a recognized State government as Ohio; that it is as much the duty of the civil authorities there to act in cases of treason and other crimes amenable to the civil law as in Ohio, and that the civil authorities could with the same propriety protest against any usurpation of the civil rights by the military in one State as in the other. There is an abundant military force in Kentucky to aid in carrying on the administration of the civil government, if such aid be needed, and it is always ready to respond to the calls that may be made upon it. This is, I believe, fully understood, and certainly no such call has been made in vain. Either the State should be put under martial law, and thus turned over to the guardianship of the military authorities, or the rights of the government and the people should be respected. At this time the proclamation of martial law would not, in my judgment, be justified.

You will see that in administering the affairs of the department, so far as Kentucky is concerned, my position has been an embarrassing one. If I followed a rigid military policy I should necessarily interfere

at every step with the recognized loyal civil authorities; if I leave all civil matters with such authorities, I am subject to the charge of adopting "a milk and water policy," and my removal is demanded at Washington.

I beg to inclose copies of communications from the commissary-general of prisoners, showing the policy adopted in Washington in regard to prisoners of war who are willing to take the oath of allegiance, and also statements of the action of Brigadier-General Boyle, under General Buell's Orders, No. 49, as modified by me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

IL. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The statements of the action of General Boyle, under General Buell's orders as modified, not having been yet received here, are not sent as stated. They will be forwarded hereafter.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF PRISONERS,
Washington, D. C., October 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENERAL: Will you please direct that Richard White and William Phalen, prisoners of war, confined in the Third street prison, Cincinnati, be released on their taking the oath of allegiance?

By order:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. HOFFMAN,
Colonel Third Infantry, Commissary-General of Prisoners.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
No. 49. } In Camp, October 26, 1862.

I. All recruits for the rebel army captured or arrested by troops of this command will be regarded as prisoners of war, and sent without delay to Vicksburg, and there paroled and left subject to exchange.

II. All persons who have actively aided or abetted in the invasion of Kentucky by rebel troops within the last three months will be immediately arrested and sent to Vicksburg, Miss., and forbidden to return to Kentucky. This order will not be understood as including persons indicted or held by the civil authorities for trial, nor will arrests be made on suspicion or insufficient evidence of guilt.

Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle is charged with the execution of these orders, and will give such special instructions as may be found necessary.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, October 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, Commanding, &c.:

SIR: Paragraph II, of General Orders, No. 49, October 26, was made general in terms intentionally, but it must be executed with caution and

discretion. No arrest should be made until proof is submitted to you sufficient to justify it, and the arrest should thereon be made on your special order in each case.

It is intended to get rid of all who have actively aided in the invasion, but the order should not be permitted to serve as authority for improper arrests or persecution of persons not guilty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WRIGHT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Louisville, Ky., November 1, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

GENERAL: General Orders, No. 49, Headquarters Army of the Ohio, are modified in the following particulars:

1st. Recruits from the rebel army who have delivered themselves up as deserters may, on their claims as deserters being recognized, be set at liberty on taking the oath of allegiance and giving bonds, with proper security.

2d. Recruits captured by our troops, being prisoners of war, will be treated as such, and released on taking the oath of allegiance, only in special cases.

3d. Persons not connected with the rebel army, but who are charged with having actively aided or abetted in an invasion of Kentucky by rebel troops within the last three months, will be arrested, and their cases at once reported to you, with the proof in such case, for your decision. As a general rule, such persons should be sent to Camp Chase, instead of Vicksburg, as political prisoners.

4th. In any special cases arising under these orders, and not included in the above, you will exercise your discretion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *November 22, 1862—12 m.*

Brig. Gen. J. G. TOTTEN:

Can I have an iron pontoon train long enough to cross the Tennessee, say 700 yards?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 22, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,

Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the General-in-Chief, dated the 20th instant, in which he charges me with not having obeyed the orders of the War Department, transmitted through the headquarters of the army, in not having carried out the instructions relative to restoring to the trustees of the Blind Asylum at Louisville the building which had been taken by the military authorities for army hospital purposes.

This is the second time I have been called upon by the expressed disapprobation of the General-in-Chief, founded upon the *ex parte* statements of interested persons, to take the defensive; and in this, as in the other instances alluded to, I am conscious of no wrong, or of having been remiss in my duty. In the statement I submit it will, I am sure, appear that I have not disobeyed, or rather failed to obey, the orders of the War Department, and that if there has been any failure in connection with those orders the fault does not rest with me. Possibly it may turn out to the satisfaction of the General-in-Chief and the honorable Secretary of War that the immediate execution of the order in question was practically impossible, and therefore that no fault exists anywhere.

On the 7th instant I received a dispatch from the General-in-Chief, expressing the disapproval of the War Department of the occupancy of the Blind Asylum at Louisville for hospital purposes, while the Marine Hospital and homes of secessionists in the rebel service could be used for the purpose, and directing that this be corrected.

Orders were immediately sent by telegraph to General Boyle, in command at Louisville, as nearly in the words of the General-in-Chief's dispatch as possible, directing that the building in question be vacated and hospital accommodations provided, as indicated in the dispatch.

Believing that difficulties would be met in procuring accommodations at Louisville, either with or without the occupancy of the asylum, I issued Special Orders, No. —, an extract of which is herewith, with a view to providing accommodations for hospital purposes, and of relieving the medical department of any necessity for the continued occupation of the asylum.

In giving the order to vacate the asylum, I did not imagine it possible that it could be done instantly. It was already filled with patients, many of whom could not be removed without danger to their lives, and for the rest proper accommodations had to be provided either at Louisville or elsewhere. I never doubted, in issuing the order, that it would be as promptly obeyed as the well-being of the patients would permit. The medical director at Louisville was an old army surgeon, and, so far as I was informed, reliable, and I am sure he would carry out the orders in the spirit in which, though peremptory in language, I presumed they were given; that is, with a humane regard for the lives of the patients.

After receiving the order of the 7th instant, and before the issue of Special Orders, No. —, I was called upon by Surgeon Head, medical director at Louisville, who protested, in the most earnest tones, against giving up the asylum, and represented the impossibility of finding adequate accommodations there for the sick and wounded who were being sent to him, if it were done. He was told that such was the order of the War Department as well as mine; that it must be obeyed at the earliest practicable moment, and that the medical director of the department would be instructed to provide such accommodations as he might need in addition to those to be had at Louisville. Such accommodations have been provided here, as I understand from Dr. Holden, and Dr. Head instructed to send his surplus patients to this place. This, I presume, he will do, and vacate the asylum as a hospital.

Yesterday a letter from Dr. Head to General Boyle, inclosing a copy of a report made by the former to the Surgeon-General of the Army in regard to this matter, was received. It showed that the asylum was still occupied. In regard to it, I have only to say that in quoting from Surgeon Holden's directions to him in regard to the occupancy of the Marine

Hospital, he has failed to give the portion of the order directing him to use such part of the building as is not needed by the patients already there. Ascertaining from this letter that the building had not been vacated, I have to-day directed Inspector-General Van Rensselaer to proceed to Louisville and investigate the whole matter of hospitals at that point; ascertain why the asylum had not been vacated as ordered, and to see that it is vacated without delay.

The asylum building was taken on the recommendation of two medical directors, both army surgeons of high standing in the service. On the receipt of instructions to vacate it, an order to that effect was at once given. Orders were also given to provide accommodations at Cincinnati and elsewhere, in order to make provision for the patients in the asylum building and for such others as could not be received into hospitals already established; and the medical director at Louisville asserts that the asylum could not up to this time be given up without jeopardizing the lives of the patients. I do not, therefore, see what more I could have done without a palpable disregard of the lives or health of the sick and wounded soldiers, a course which I am sure was not intended by either the Secretary of War or the General-in-Chief.

The papers referred to in this communication are herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 7, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The War Department disapproves the occupation, for hospital purposes, of the Asylum for the Blind at Louisville, while the Marine Hospital and homes of the secessionists in the rebel service can be used for that purpose. Have this use of this building discontinued, and provide accommodations as indicated.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

WASHINGTON, *November 7, 1862.*

General WRIGHT:

The attention of the War Department has been called to the complaint that the Asylum for the Blind, at Louisville, has been taken for hospital purposes, while the Marine Hospital and homes of secessionists, in the rebel service, can be used for that purpose. This must be immediately corrected.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
No. 111. } *Cincinnati, Ohio, November 12, 1862.*

* * * * *

VII. The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary and suitable hospital accommodations in Cincinnati, and elsewhere in the

department, on the requisition of the medical director of the department. No buildings, however, will be taken possession of, or alterations thereon made, without the consent of the owners, unless they are known to be disloyal citizens. These orders will not be construed to apply to the erection of hospitals, plans for which must be submitted in due season, for the action of the Surgeon-General of the Army.

By order of Major-General Wright:

N. H. McLEAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., November 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. A. HAMMOND,
Surgeon-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In compliance with instructions from Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, commanding the Department of the Ohio, I have the honor to submit the following statement:

Immediately after the defeat of our forces at Richmond, Ky., and the capture of Lexington, followed by the evacuation of Bardstown and Lebanon, and the breaking up of the general hospitals at those places, and by the flocking into this city of an utterly demoralized army, it became necessary to increase suddenly and largely our hospital room. Diligent search was made in this city and the vicinity for proper buildings, and all the available buildings were occupied, with the exception hereinafter noticed.

On the arrival of the Army of the Ohio, under General Buell, there was again a sudden call for large accommodations for the sick, and it became a military necessity to take all the city school-houses fit for the purpose, which was reluctantly done, under the order of the military authorities, much against the wishes of not an inconsiderable portion of the community.

When the battle of Perryville occurred we had already as many sick as we could shelter, and Surgeon Murray called on me to receive 1,500 or 2,000 additional patients. In this emergency I telegraphed to Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and Evansville for such accommodation as they could furnish. But with all the relief which these places could afford, we were unable to receive and properly accommodate the sick and wounded, who were rapidly poured in upon us, and were threatened with the fearful dangers of overcrowding. These I refused to incur, and was authorized by General Buell, then here, to seize for hospital use such buildings as might be necessary. Under this order was taken the Asylum for the Blind, a large and commodious building, about 2 miles from this city, which will fairly accommodate 350 sick, and which had been previously suggested by Surgeon Murray, U. S. Army, medical director. The trustees protested, and referred the matter to Generals Rosecrans and Wright, by whom it was carefully examined. General Wright ordered the occupation to take place. Previous to taking the asylum, however, one of the finest dwelling-houses in the city, that of Mr. Wilder, a notorious secessionist, was placed by me at the disposal of the trustees, with the assurance that if it would not answer their purpose another should be provided for their use. A delay, which in our great need might be deemed unreasonably long, was granted for the removal of the very few pupils in the institution, and I caused unusual precautions to be taken for the preservation of the building and grounds.

The trustees, though expressing no dissatisfaction with Wilder's house, saw fit not to occupy it, but removed the pupils to a house in the country, which they had occupied before the erection of the present building, and which had then accommodated a larger number than they now have.

The 21 pupils having been removed, preparations were made for the reception of our sick and wounded, and about 300 of them were comfortably provided for in the asylum building, to which they had been taken, when a telegraphic order was received from the Secretary of War, through General Wright, disapproving the use of the asylum as a hospital, while the Marine Hospital and the houses of secessionists in the rebel army could be had for the purpose, and directing the discontinuance of its use for such purpose.

The unfitness of the Marine Hospital here for its intended use is notorious. Surgeons Murray and Perin, U. S. Army, and myself had each, at different times, examined it with reference to its use as a military hospital, and all had independently come to the same conclusion with respect to it. One of the trustees of the asylum (who is, I regret to say, a physician) had, however, loudly and often proclaimed its superiority to the asylum, and its capacity to accommodate a far greater number of patients than it will safely hold, thus raising a professional medico-military question upon the judgment of three successive medical directors.

Of the grounds of my own rejection of the Marine Hospital, I will only say that, on my visit some months ago, the latrines and cess-pools were in so abominable a condition that their odor was insufferable through a great part of the house, and that, even in its best estate, it could not safely hold more than 100 patients. Lest my opinion should appear to be biased, I subjoin a description of the building, written nearly a year ago, by an architect, Mr. Whitestone. The description applies equally well to its present state.

The extreme inconvenience and expense, not to say the impossibility, of scattering our mass of sick in small squads, such as private residences can receive, the lack of physicians and stewards enough to attend each squad, the unavoidable delay and cost which would be met in providing and fitting up so many small establishments, will be so obvious to you that their mere mention is sufficient to show that the extensive use of secessionists' houses is a practical absurdity.

Believing, from the similarity of language in the Secretary's order to that of arguments used here, that the order was based on an *ex parte* statement of a professional question, I send to you this report, respectfully requesting that it be submitted to the Secretary of War, whom I desire to put in possession of the following facts, one or two of which I believe to have been carefully concealed:

1st. There were in the asylum when it was seized only 21 pupils.

2d. Ample provision was made for these pupils and not used by the trustees.

3d. The building will fairly accommodate more than 350 sick soldiers.

4th. The Marine Hospital is unfit for use as a hospital, and, even if put in good order, would not hold 100 men.

5th. There are now in the asylum 330 patients, 25 or 30 of them with typhoid fever, to most of which latter removal would probably be fatal.

6th. It is impossible to provide proper accommodation for those sick elsewhere in this vicinity.

The order of the Secretary seems to be predicated on the supposition that the Marine Hospital can be obtained for the purpose. On this order, though against my professional judgment, above indicated, I applied for the use of the Marine Hospital, and was met by the protest

of the authorities in charge of it, and by the peremptory order of Surgeon Holden, medical director, forbidding me "to interfere with the building or to use it for army service."

In these circumstances, sir, I await the decision of the Secretary of War, for I dare not turn 300 sick into the road to reinstate a score of pupils before this statement has been laid before him, nor can I believe that such is his intention.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. HEAD,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

[Inclosure No 5.]

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE,

Louisville, Ky., November 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE,

Commanding, &c., Louisville :

GENERAL : I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a letter received at your headquarters from the general commanding Department of the Ohio relating to the occupation of the United States Marine Hospital and other matters relating to the medical department.

I respectfully inclose a copy of a report of my recent proceedings for procuring hospital accommodations for the sick, which report was addressed to the Surgeon-General, for reference to the Secretary of War, and, as I believe, covers all the ground referred to in General Wright's letter, and expresses my views of the various points therein mentioned. A copy of this document has also been sent to the headquarters of the Department of the Ohio.

In answer to the call upon me to report the reasons for requiring the authorities of the Marine Hospital to vacate the building for the purpose of an army hospital, I respectfully refer you to the copy of a telegraphic order, received from your headquarters on the 8th instant, repeating (or transmitting) an order from the Secretary of War.

I have always regarded the Marine Hospital as utterly worthless for the purpose of a hospital, and have presumed that we had no right to touch it, but it seemed to me that the Secretary's order left me no alternative.

In regard to the other class of buildings suggested for hospitals, I respectfully request a list of the houses or buildings in Louisville belonging to disloyal persons in the rebel service, that I may inspect them with the object of ascertaining their adaptedness for hospital purposes.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. HEAD,

Surgeon, U. S. Army, Medical Director.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Nashville, November 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,

Gallatin, Commanding Center :

What news from the brigade at Tompkinsville; will the movements just ordered leave that brigade too isolated? If so, suggest what disposition had best be made with reference to it.

J. P. GARENSHIE,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 22, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Center:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires the following movement of troops to be made, under your direction, immediately: General Dumont's command from Scottsville to Gallatin; General Rousseau, with two brigades of his division, to this city, to encamp on the ground recently occupied by Sheridan's division, his remaining brigade to be disposed of in the best manner both to protect the troops at Mitchellsville and carry on the work of loading and unloading at that point, and to protect the road from there to Edgefield Junction; and, finally, one brigade of Fry's division to Edgefield Junction, if it can be moved without detriment to the work going on at the tunnel and at Gallatin.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHE,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copy to Major-General Crittenden.)

LOUISVILLE, November 22, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

Major ———, of the Paymaster's Department, just arrived, reports Morgan, with 4,000 men, near Hartsville and west of that place, sending out small squads and picking up large numbers of stragglers. Our men put themselves in the way of being taken. Will you issue order having one-half of the head of every rascal paroled on straggling shaved? It will do good. May not Kirby Smith have circulated information of his returning to Kentucky, feeling sure that you would disbelieve it? Reports are made of rebel force in Cumberland Gap road.

J. T. BOYLE,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,

Lexington, Ky.:

Keep me advised of any intelligence you may get about the enemy's movements. If there is any truth in the report sent you yesterday, you should concentrate your force so as to be able to act with superior numbers. I can hardly believe the enemy to be advancing in any very large force; but, if so, he must make a rapid march to the blue-grass country in order to get subsistence. Your dispositions of force will depend on the character of the inroad, and this you should ascertain at once. If in force, he will keep his troops together, and you should concentrate to meet him. If it be only a raid in weak force to destroy bridges and carry off property, then your troops must be disposed at important points, in strength enough at each to resist and act offensively against him. Let me hear from you.

Yours,

WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn. :

According to Granger's last return, he had, all told, about 15,000 men to resist Kirby Smith. I telegraphed Boyle's report to Granger yesterday, and in reply he says he has no confidence in the report. I will keep you advised of any movement. Previous reports put both Smith and Bragg at Chattanooga. Orders about wood on the railroad have been given to Boyle.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 22, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio :

I have some splendid fighting Kentucky regiments, which would be benefited by being sent to Kentucky, in order to recruit. I have sent two, the Fifteenth and Twenty-sixth, to Bowling Green. If you will exchange me some at Munfordville, I will send two or three of these as escorts, and those from Munfordville must come down as escorts. Bruce is a good man for Bowling Green. I shall put Paine in command at Gallatin, and assign Granger to a command in the field.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, November 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn. :

I shall be very glad to exchange the entire brigade at Munfordville for an equal number of Kentucky or old Indiana regiments. Please send the four regiments there as soon as practicable, and the exchange regiments will be held ready to report as you may dictate.

Will attend to the case of the Fourth Kentucky.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 23, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, Cincinnati :

It will deprive me of the use of those regiments to let you use them. They will be wanted by the time they get there, if not sooner. Wish it were otherwise.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 23, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON :

Major Larned informs me that he needs \$1,000,000 to complete payment to this corps to August 31. Many have been led by lack of pay to temporarily desert, to look after their families. They are poor men, and much in need of money. Officers are without the means of subsistence. Can you not direct the necessary funds to be sent to complete the payment? It would be of incalculable advantage to this command. Many regiments have received no pay for six months.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO,
November 23, 1862—2 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Major-General Granger reports that he is much harassed by complaints of Union men in Kentucky of the abduction of their slaves by officers and men of his army; that many of the camps are crowded with worthless negroes, to the great demoralization of the troops, and he asks that some definite policy be laid down for his guidance. The subject is an embarrassing one. Can you advise me? I would propose issuing an order prohibiting the residence within camp or garrison limits of persons not belonging to the military service, and that all authorized civil processes shall be served within such limits, without obstruction on the part of the officers and men. This would, I believe, meet the difficulty and still be according to law. I judge, from information recently received, that this subject should be speedily acted upon. Your letters of the 18th and 20th answered by mail.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 24, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio :

In regard to treatment of fugitive slaves, I respectfully refer you to the law of Congress of last session, the President's proclamation, and the printed orders of the War Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. ELEVENTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Mill Creek, Tenn., November 24, 1862.

Maj. JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps :

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following as the results of my observations and the intelligence I have been able to collect since yesterday morning :

The enemy have some cavalry force at Nolensville, and a few mounted pickets, always in the saddle, between Nolensville and my front. They also have pickets on all the side roads between Nolensville and the

Franklin pike, and cavalry at Franklin and along the Franklin pike toward Nashville.

I have information from Farmington, Marshall County, to last night to the effect that Bragg's forces are at Tullahoma, Buckner at Shelbyville, and Breckinridge at Murfreesborough. The enemy are collecting a large amount of supplies from Columbia and vicinity, and are running them through Farmington toward Shelbyville, and have been doing so for nearly the last three weeks. Bragg's forces arrived at Tullahoma about eight days ago, and Buckner's at Shelbyville a short time previous. The party coming from Farmington came by Chapel Hill and Nolensville, but encountered no pickets of the enemy until he arrived in the vicinity of Nolensville. All the bridges on the pikes and by-roads toward Nolensville and Franklin have been destroyed.

I give the above information for what it is worth. It may serve to confirm, or it may prove to be untrue from the more accurate reports which you may have received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I find great abundance of forage on the right of my present position.

[NOVEMBER 24, 1862.]

General THOMAS:

How much of your command will it be necessary to leave at present for the security of the railroad and of the communications?

ROSECRANS.

[NOVEMBER 24, 1862.]

General ROSECRANS:

It depends on what kind of a move is made. To move across the river, one brigade would be sufficient; to move toward Nashville, one division, at least, should be left here.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

NASHVILLE, November 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Anderson reports firing in your direction. General wants to know what it was; if it was rebels, Crittenden might slip in behind and bag them.

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

[NOVEMBER 24, 1862.]

General THOMAS:

Have you any news from Tompkinsville?

ROSECRANS.

[NOVEMBER 24, 1862.]

General ROSECRANS:

Have heard nothing except the arrival of the troops, and all quiet then.

THOMAS.

[NOVEMBER 24, 1862.]

General THOMAS:

What is your opinion about carrying trains through to-morrow?

ROSECRANS.

[NOVEMBER 24, 1862.]

General ROSECRANS:

If the track is clear, I think trains can come through without danger by moving slowly through the tunnel.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

NASHVILLE, November 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Gallatin*:

As the tunnel will soon be open, it would be advisable to start any brigades you can spare from Fry and come down. The last order about Rousseau's division I find was for one brigade to come down at once, and the other to organize from Edgefield for the flour party.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

[NOVEMBER 24, 1862.]

General THOMAS:

Same news as when you were down. Stuff moving to rear. Bragg's forces concentrating between Tullahoma and Murfreesborough, by roads between Shelbyville and Columbia. Have bridges broken down? Small force at McMinnville.

ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding, Gallatin:

Arrange everything now as soon as practicable to come down. Dumont's division will suffice for all the road from Mitchellville. Granger will come down as soon as Wright relieves him, and follow us. Let me know if Paine has reported to you, and give such advice and orders as will insure something out of those convalescents. What is the prospect for them?

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

NOVEMBER 24, 1862.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

You will find the telegram about Rousseau reads as stated. When you have arranged all to your satisfaction, giving orders to Dumont

ut guarding the road and watching the river, come down. Send many of Fry's division as you can properly spare, so as to get them on without being in each other's way. The object is to close up.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT, Washington, November 24, 1862.
General ROSECRANS:]

Your telegram of 22d received this morning. There are no pontoons of any kind on hand. A wooden bateau equipage of 700 yards will require over a month to build. An iron-boat equipage decidedly a longer time. What do you say?

JOS. G. TOTTEN.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 22. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 24, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley having reported for duty, in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of War, is announced as chief of cavalry, and assigned to the command of all the cavalry in this department.

II. Lieut. Col. W. P. Hepburn, Second Iowa Cavalry, is relieved from duty as acting judge-advocate, and announced as inspector of cavalry on the staff of the general commanding. He will report for duty to Lieut. Col. A. C. Ducat, assistant inspector-general of this army.

III. Maj. Balston Skinner, having been appointed by the President as judge-advocate for this army, is announced as such, and will be received accordingly.

IV. Col. James Barnett, First Ohio Light Artillery, being the senior officer of that arm in this *corps d'armée*, is announced as chief of artillery, and will report for duty at department headquarters.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 24, 1862.

W. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two letters of the 12th ultimo,* calling my attention to the reported unauthorized and illegal conduct of the provost-marshals of the State of Kentucky. Copies of these letters were at first referred to the Governor of Kentucky, who, it was stated by Mr. Speed, had the facts in relation to the actions of the provost-marshals. No reply being received, the letters were then referred to Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, who was specially charged with the supervision of matters in Kentucky not purely military. His report on the subject, also that of Col. Henry Dent, provost-marshal-general of the State of Kentucky, are herewith.

I believe, with General Boyle, that the provost-marshals of Kentucky have performed their duties as well as was to be expected of men not

familiar with the duties imposed upon them; that an excess of zeal has often caused them to exceed their authority, and to make arrests not justified by written evidence presented. These causes have, however, as a general rule, been corrected by subsequent examination prior to sending the prisoners to Camp Chase, and by their discharge for want of such evidence.

While some cases of injustice have no doubt occurred, as was to have been expected, it is confidently believed that most of the trouble has arisen from the interference of doubtful Union men, whose representations are to be taken with great caution. I am frequently receiving letters, or calls, from such persons, who, of course, are not satisfied because I will not order the release of prisoners held on what are, in my judgment, sufficient and serious charges, and they appeal from me to the War Department, where they make their own statements.

I am fully satisfied that, if any error of policy toward Kentucky rebels has been committed, it has been in the leniency of the course adopted; but I have ever believed it was better to err on that side than on the other.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HQRS. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL OF KENTUCKY,

Louisville, Ky., November 14, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Commanding, Louisville:*

SIR: I have the honor to report the following facts, in response to complaints made to the War Department, in relation to the conduct of provost-marshals in this State:

On the 9th day of August, 1862, I received from you the appointment of provost-marshal general for this State. On the 10th day of August I issued an order directing upon the discharge of my duties as such, and instructing provost-marshals throughout the State who had been previously appointed. This order was approved by you. Between the 20th and 30th of August many complaints were made that provost-marshals in Henry, Madison, Montgomery, Clark, Nicholas, and Bourbon Counties were exacting money from the citizens of these counties. I immediately caused an investigation to be made, and found the charges to be true, which was promptly reported to your headquarters, and as promptly you directed these provost-marshals to be dismissed. They were also directed to report to these headquarters the amounts of money they had received, which should be held subject to your orders. Several of the parties reported, and asked for time to make up their accounts. Others were off with the army, near Richmond, and were not able to comply with the order in person, but all asked by letter to make up their accounts. Their requests were granted. Kirby Smith made his raid into Kentucky at the time, and many of the marshals in the State were assisting in expelling him from the same. The reasons assigned by the marshals who were guilty of these exactions were, that there being no United States forces in the counties to assist them, they were necessitated to enforce this levy or assessment for the purpose of defraying the expenses for subsisting the Home Guards they had enlisted to assist them in discharging their duty, or make a general levy on the Union citizens of the county for provisions for the same. I have since been informed by reliable persons that in every instance where provost-mar-

als had made assessments against the citizens of their respective counties, that the Confederates, on occupying these counties, stripped them (the marshals) of everything they could find. Under these circumstances, I did not enforce the order requiring them to deposit the money they had obtained from the citizens.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,
HENRY DENT,
Colonel and Provost-Marshal-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, November 19, 1862.

The letter of explanation of Colonel Dent states the matter fully. I do not believe the grounds of complaint are well founded, except as to fees charged by provost-marshals. That evil was corrected long since by dismissal of the officers. Complaints have been made by over-zealous Union men that the marshals did not do their duty in arresting the domestic traitors, &c., and the weak-back Union men, looking for rebel protection when the rebels should be in the ascendant, complained that they arrested too many, and indiscriminately. I believe they did their duty about as well as any men who could have been selected. If they had been more vigorous, the number of rebel recruits would have been much less in the State.

Respectfully,

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *Louisville, November 20, 1862.*

I think Mr. Speed's information incorrect. I have heard of no such uses. The marshals charged fees for administering oaths and taking bonds, which was done to defray expenses of the volunteer guards. This practice was disapproved, and Colonel Dent ordered to dismiss all concerned in it. The charging of fees by the marshals was done at the instance of staunch Union men in the counties where the marshals acted, to defray expenses of subsisting the guards. Colonel Dent's letter of explanation states the whole matter fully.

Respectfully, &c.,

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 24, 1862—9.45 p. m.*

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH G. TOTTEN:

The wooden pontoons always get leaky, and can never be repaired in reasonable time for use. The iron are much better, if properly made. We should have the train at once.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT,
November 25, 1862.

Respectfully transmitted to the General-in-Chief, for his information and action.

Shall General Rosecrans be supplied with a pontoon train of 700 words? Its cost will be about \$—— (not known), if made of wood.

Shall the bateau be wooden or iron? A wooden train can, perhaps, be prepared in six weeks; an iron train will require a month's more time. Either train should be built in Cincinnati or Louisville, to save costly transportation, and the services of Lieutenant McAlester, or one of General Wright's engineering officers, will be needed to prepare it. The Engineer's Department has no shops for iron bateaux, and no experience in the fabrication of trains of that material.

By order of General Totten :

J. D. KURTZ,
Captain of Engineers, Assistant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, &c., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter* from Brig. Gen. J. T. Boyle, and of the inclosures to which it refers, giving a general statement of his action under the General Orders, No. 49, issued by Major-General Buell, and subsequently modified by him and myself, and to request that these papers be considered in connection with my letter of the 21st instant to the General-in-Chief upon this subject. I would remark that in answer to General Boyle's question, "What is to be done with deserters?" he has been directed, in case their claims are recognized, to release such as it appears may be trusted on their taking the oath of allegiance, and giving bonds, adding in certain instances, when thought necessary, other conditions, such as restriction to certain limits, and to send such as cannot be relied upon to keep their obligations to Camp Chase as prisoners of war. I have submitted the question of the enlisting of deserters from the rebel service into our own to the Adjutant-General of the Army, as I am under the impression that it is prohibited in orders from the War Department, though I have failed to find any such orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 25, 1862.

Col. J. DILS, JR.,
*Commanding Thirty-ninth Kentucky Volunteers,
Camp Finnell, near Piketon, Pike County, Kentucky :*

COLONEL: Your letter of the 17th instant was received to-day. Your communication of the 10th instant, reporting your gratifying success in your attack upon a camp of the rebels, was also received, and answered by letter, dated the 19th instant, which you will soon receive, if it has not reached you already.† Lists of paroled soldiers should be sent to these headquarters, for transmission to the commissary-general of pris-

* Not found.

† For communications referred to, see affair near Piketon, Ky., November 5, Part I, pp. 7, 8.

oners, to be used in making exchanges; and in sending prisoners to Camp Chase, you must be careful to send with them the written evidence of their disloyalty, and whatever other charges may exist against them.

In regard to the arms furnished for your regiment, I have to say that they were supplied on the requisition of the Governor of Kentucky, and that I know nothing of their quality. It is next to impossible at this time to get such as you desire to have, owing to their scarcity, but as soon as your regiment is full, and mustered into the United States service, which I understand is not the case now, I will do all I can to procure for you an efficient arm, in the place of those you now have. At present the few on hand here are of the most indifferent quality. I am depending very much upon you for the protection of your portion of the State, and hope, in connection with Colonel Cranor, you will be able to break up all the guerrilla bands on both sides of the Big Sandy River. Fill up your regiment as rapidly as you can. I design keeping you in your section of the State for its protection.

Is it possible for you, now that Humphrey Marshall has been withdrawn from Abingdon, to make a dash on that vicinity and break up the railroad seriously, by burning bridges, &c.? It would be an important enterprise, and as it is only 45 miles from the gap, I should think it possible with your hardy men. Let me hear from you frequently.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn. :

General Buell had a large pontoon train. What has become of that, and why is another required? A new one cannot be made and sent to you in less than six or eight weeks.

G. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 26, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM, *Chief of Staff :*

So far as I can learn, the India rubbers are with Grant. The wooden pontoons were destroyed by his order, to keep them from falling into the hands of the enemy. I am told they were so leaky they were of no use without a very large amount of calking. That we ought to have such a train is evident, for when we do move I don't want to stop and tinker, and give the enemy time to get up expeditions against our lines of communication. Had I the double-canvas paulins, and some light, well-made frames, such as Colonel Buchanan invented, I could do all the rest here; but I cannot spare time to get them up myself. Please examine into this.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 26, 1862—11 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I have the honor to forward the following information, which I consider accurate and reliable:

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 26, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have the honor to transmit to you the following military information from a reliable source: Breckinridge's, Cheatham's, and Withers' divisions at Murfreesborough on the 25th instant. A portion of Kirby Smith's command at Winchester. Two thousand of his command were left at Cumberland Gap; the remainder all ordered to Murfreesborough and Tullahoma. The last detachment passed through Chattanooga on the evening of the 20th instant. Buckner's command expected at Franklin; Colonel Wharton's Texas brigade at Nolensville; Forrest between La Vergne and Murfreesborough; Bragg at Murfreesborough; Morgan at Lebanon on the 24th instant; General Preston Smith sick at Chattanooga; Colonel Heman dead. Price's army currently reported as coming to Murfreesborough, via Columbus, Atlanta, and Chattanooga. Hindman's forces coming into Chattanooga. Bridge over the Tennessee River completed on south of island and half across the north side. Running cars down on incline into flats, and towing them to the north side by steamboats. Accumulating commissary stores at Rome, Ga. Manufacturing military clothing in large quantities at Huntsville, Ala. Harvesting the country in all directions in search of supplies. Are even taking partly tanned leather from the vats. Army suffering for clothing. Thirty-eight thousand troops passed over the road from Chattanooga, exclusive of Breckinridge's and Kirby Smith's commands. Federal troops reported as having taken Pollard, on the railroad between Pensacola and Mobile. Bragg lost 10,000 men in the Kentucky campaign. Brought away but a limited amount of supplies.

I have the honor to remain, very truly, yours,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

RUSSELLVILLE, November 26, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

From scout I made to Clarksville I am satisfied there is a rebel force of Buckner's command near that point. Capt. James Burnman, of Buckner's staff, is now here, prisoner. He was captured only 5 miles above Clarksville, south of Cumberland River. They may intend to make their way into Southern Kentucky. It would be well to look into the facts.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 26, 1862—9.50 p. m.

Colonel BRUCE,
Commanding Officer, Russellville:

You can retain the Fourth Kentucky till the rebel cavalry, reported by you, are captured or run back. Telegraph this to General Boyle. Every effort being made to head off these rascals.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 26, 1862.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Russellville, Ky.* :

Look out for the enemy, and endeavor to make them wish they had never crossed the river. I have notified General Thomas to take care of them should they endeavor to cross the river or lie in ambush. You must dispose of them if they go toward Clarksville. General McCook sends two regiments toward Clarksville to cut them off.

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 26, 1862.

Col. W. W. LOWE,
Commanding Officer, Fort Donelson, Tenn. :

Twelve hundred rebel cavalry crossed the Cumberland at Harpeth shoals yesterday. Be alert. Send out scouts and try to waylay and cut them [off] upon their return. Two infantry [regiments] go from here in wagons to-night in direction of Clarksville, and a brigade from Tyree Springs in direction of Springfield for the same purpose.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 26, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin* :

Colonel Bruce telegraphs from Russellville that he has reliable information that 1,200 rebel cavalry crossed the Cumberland near Harpeth shoals yesterday. Send scouts in every direction that they may go. Notify all your troops on the railroad line. Ascertain if Rousseau has a brigade foraging in the direction of Springfield; if so, notify him, and let him try to cut them off. If he has none there, he had better send, in wagons if he has them, two sharp regiments. Their design is no doubt to strike the railroad or a train. Let me know if you have any news about their movements. Endeavor to make them wish they had never come over.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Gallatin, November 26, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff* :

Have ordered Rousseau to send two of his best regiments in wagons to intercept rebel cavalry, and capture or drive them on McCook's troops, sent toward Clarksville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

GALLATIN, *November 26, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS :

I learn to-day that a portion of Morgan's cavalry is in Cairo bend of the Cumberland. If so, cannot some cavalry be sent from Nashville to get in their rear and capture them or cut them to pieces?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, November 26, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE,
Commanding, &c., Louisville, Ky.:

GENERAL: The letter of Col. John W. Foster, commanding at Henderson, Ky., reporting the arrest in Webster County of J. M. Pritchett, on the charge of murder, and recommending the appointment of a military commission for his trial, has been received. If, as represented in the statement of the two citizens of Webster County, the civil authorities of that county are in such a deranged condition as to render it impossible for Pritchett to be tried at this time by such authorities, it would, it is believed, be proper to institute a military commission for the trial, if the crime be in violation of the laws of war, or the punishment therefor necessary to restore the authority of the Government. Whether the present case would come under either of these heads, as the actual circumstances attending the murder are not stated. Even if a commission could be instituted as above, it should be done after ascertaining definitely that the authorities are powerless, and to this end a copy of Colonel Foster's letter and inclosure have been referred to the Governor of Kentucky, with request that he will state whether or not the civil authorities can act if sustained by a military force.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *November 27, 1862.*Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

GENERAL: Your letter of 21st, with inclosures, is just received. Your explanations of the course pursued by you in regard to General Buell's General Orders, No. 49, are to me perfectly satisfactory, and I have no doubt will be so to the Secretary of War. You know the practice of our Government to listen to the representations of civilians, especially politicians, who think they know much better than our generals how military affairs should be conducted. As such representations are generally incorrect, even where not untrue, I do not usually act upon them unless directed to investigate or report on them. In your case, the outside pressure has sometimes been so strong that I could hardly resist it.

In regard to your general administration, I have had no doubt. I feared, however, that local influences in Kentucky had induced you to adopt a policy not sufficiently rigid. Indeed, it has been so represented by the various delegations which have been sent here. I, myself, while in command of the department, released, on the solicitation of Union

men, some of the very worst traitors in that State. It was mainly against the influences of these Kentucky "Union men" that I wished to caution you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 27, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The General-in-Chief authorizes you to order from Cincinnati such a pontoon train as you require. Canvas boats are not to be depended upon, and iron, without special workmen, are not easily repaired. I would, therefore, recommend wooden bateaux for such a length of bridge as you require. One of General Wright's engineer officers can superintend the construction. A large wooden pontoon train was taken by General Buell from Corinth, and used by him in crossing the Tennessee. What has become of it?

G. W. CULLUM,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 27, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

I have approved your requisition on the Engineer Department for more carts, drays, &c., but I must warn you against this piling up of impediments. Take a lesson from the enemy. Move light, and supply yourself as much as possible with provisions, animals, forage, transportation, &c., in the country you pass through. If you remain long at Nashville you will disappoint the wishes of the Government.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
November 27, 1862—4.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

The carts are for engineer work about Nashville. The delay is for the opening of railroads, and getting down ammunition and necessaries. Our advance will be wholly unlike the enemy's. Our entire force of cavalry not half what is necessary for the defense of a permanent work. Every forage and provision train has to be guarded against rebel cavalry, which is numerous.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

RUSSELLVILLE, *November 27, 1862.*

J. P. GABESCHÉ,
*Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff: **

I have reliable scout from Cumberland River. He reports 3,000 guerrillas with six pieces of artillery, at Charlotte, Tenn. Their object is to

invade Southern Kentucky and drive out hogs, beef-cattle, and procure other supplies, as they did last winter. I have not force enough to cope with them, but will do my best. It would be well to keep an eye on these rascals.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *November 27, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Hall telegraphs the following from Munfordville:

Messengers from Goosehorn report Morgan at Pace's this morning, 4,000 strong. Shall I send any force away to Cave City?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 27, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin*:

I have received following from General Boyle:

Operator telegraphs that Morgan encamped 5 miles from Glasgow last night. Scott or Forrest is near Celina. One of my scouts reports rebel force of 10,000 at Paducah.

Sent for what it is worth. Anything from Tompkinsville?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.*:

A brigade stationed at Hartsville marched to Tompkinsville within the last two days. Do not think it possible that the enemy could have gone where you say without their knowing it.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 27, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin*:

I have received the following:

An intelligent loyal lady, who staid at Lebanon last night, reports Morgan left there at 10 p. m. toward Hartsville, with a force of 150 men. His friends said he would cut the Louisville and Nashville road at all hazards.

JOHN W. BOWEN.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

Nashville, November 27, 1862.

j. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Gallatin:*

Where are your troops; what doing; where moving? Report fully. By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, November 27, 1862.

j. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Lexington, Ky.:

The following, dated this day, just received:

or McLEAN:

operator at Cave City reports Morgan encamped last night near Glasgow. Lieutenant Carson, acting commissary there, asks what to do with public stores. I have issued General Rosecrans, and have directed Colonel Hall, commander of the brigade at Morfordsville, to protect the stores and attack and whip Morgan. The stores could be protected, to destroy them as last resort. Scott or Forrest reported at Celina, the Cumberland. My scout reports 6,000 rebels at Sparta.

BOYLE.

snowing hard.

McLEAN.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 23. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 27, 1862.

Information having reached these headquarters to the effect that large quantities of goods of every description are being sold by sutlers and other parties to citizens, and by them being passed beyond the lines of the army, thereby giving aid and comfort to the enemy, the following regulations will hereafter be strictly observed:

I. All army sutlers are required to join their regiments, and they will not be permitted to sell goods to any but persons connected with the army.

II. No sutler will be permitted to ship boots, shoes, or any articles of clothing to his regiment, unless he first obtain a certificate from the commanding officer of the regiment, stating that such articles and quantities (which must in all cases be specified) are absolutely necessary for the comfort of his men, and also receive a permit from the colonel, approved by brigade and division commanders, for the shipment of such goods to the regiment.

III. No persons whatever, other than regular sutlers, will hereafter be permitted to follow this army or to establish themselves within its lines.

IV. In towns and cities, now or hereafter within the lines of this army, no person will be allowed to sell goods needed for the use of the resident citizens unless he be a resident trader. To such, upon application to the provost-marshal-general or provost-marshal of the post, a permit, with such restrictions as he may deem necessary, will be granted, proper assurance being given of the loyalty and fidelity of the applicant.

V. Any person or persons found shipping, selling, or attempting to sell goods, either directly or indirectly, in violation of the above orders,

will be immediately arrested, their goods confiscated, and the facts reported to these headquarters.

Corps, division, brigade, regimental, and post commanders will be held responsible for the strict enforcement of these orders.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHIÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 28, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Gallatin:*

A citizen, who is deep in secesh secrets, tells me he has strong reasons to believe that Kirby Smith is going into Kentucky by some inland route, east of us. Set everything in motion to find out if there is any sign of it. Order the Hartsville command to have scouts out, hired or otherwise, for 30 or 40 miles out.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 28, 1862.

J. D. HALE, *Bradfordsville:*

(Care of commanding officer, Lebanon.)

Captain Finley's report is wholly at variance with all our reports. Sift the matter and men, and let me know at once. The matter is of much importance.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 28, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

[From] a secret source, entitled to much credit, [I learn] that Kirby Smith proposes to re-enter Kentucky by some route far east of us, probably by Burkesville. It may be only a project, it may be a plan, but it must be watched, and we must be ready.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *November 29, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Gallatin:*

The general has not sufficient information yet to warrant him in ordering your movement on Lebanon; hopes to get it to-night. Meantime be prepared to move your whole force, with five days' rations, at a moment's notice. When the depot at Mitchellsville shall be cleared out, one regiment there will suffice. Granger will not be ordered down from Bowling Green so long as Kirby Smith is said to be meditating a raid upon the railroad. Hall, with four regiments from Munfordville, was ordered this afternoon to Glasgow, to scour the country well in that direction.

By command of General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHIÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, November 29, 1862.

Major Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS :

Colonel Macbriht reports from Mitchellsville that his force is so much reduced by details for train guards that any further [reduction] would leave it defenseless. Says his scouts, of yesterday, report both cavalry and infantry of enemy east toward Scottsville, in small parties of 15 to 20.

By order :

C. GODDARD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 29, 1862.

Col. H. A. HAMBRIGHT, *Mitchellsville :*

Orders will be sent for troops at Munfordville to furnish train guards. In case of emergency, will have to call on you to do so. Are not the supposed enemy at Scottsville our own troops? Send out strong reconnaissance in that direction. Guerrillas are being formed to rob the rails. Order your parties to kill all caught at it, but not to burn houses unless on undoubted proof.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 29, 1862.

Colonel HALL, *Munfordville :*

Repair with your command to Glasgow. Scour all the country round about the enemy; draw your supplies from Cave City, and keep well open your communications in rear.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 29, 1862.

Colonel HALL, *Munfordville :*

In addition to your marching order, the general directs you to telegraph the number of wagons, strength of each regiment, and to be very careful to notify the assistant adjutant-general of the receipt and execution of all orders. Take great pains, by scouts, to learn all you can of what is going on east of you; march with proper rear guard, advance, and flankers, thus to accustom your troops to proper marching. Never involve your artillery or trains in a defile until you have possession of it; it avoids both fatigue and danger. Your advance guard and scouts should be instructed to question sharply all hangers-on, stragglers, and countrymen, and take in custody all who cannot give a proper account of themselves. If you have good reason to believe them to be guerrillas or spies, dispose of them. Morgan has sent a gang up the country,

dressed as citizens. Make such pay dearly. Take no slaves with you except such as are lawfully allowed as teamsters and servants, and have such put on quartermaster's rolls and reported. Keep up your supplies.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., November 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Dispatch received from Bradfordsville, via Lebanon, from J. D. Hale, states that Captain Finley, with 30 men, had arrived there from Hamilton County, near Chattanooga. The information they give is of so great importance that I telegraphed to ask who Captain Finley and J. D. Hale are. Can you tell me?

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

LOUISVILLE, *November 29, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

J. D. Hale is a reliable scout, well known to Major-General Thomas, and recently in my employ. I do not know Captain Finley, but suppose he is captain of new recruits from Tennessee, for the Seventh or Eighth Tennessee Regiment. I will inquire at Lebanon in regard to Finley. Your order in regard to rebel recruits, &c., shall be attended to.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, November 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Lexington, Ky.:

General Rosecrans telegraphs that the hill on Munfordville side should be fortified, and not with a two-penny work. He also thus explains the Finley report.

The report alluded to is as follows:

BRADFORDSVILLE, KY., via LEBANON, *November 28.*

General ROSECRANS:

Captain Finley, with 30 men, arrived at this point last night. They left Hamilton County, near Chattanooga, last week, and report the rebels in great commotion. Troops arrive and go south, some to Mississippi and some said to be going to Mobile. Not preparing to hold Chattanooga. All cars were pressed into the service for nine days, and were used in taking troops south. There are a great many boats loaded with troops going down the Tennessee River. They are also busily engaged taking the corn and hogs south, and conveying all out of Sequatchie Valley. Georgia troops all going home.

J. D. HALE.
McLEAN,
Major.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, November 29, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin* :
Major-General GRANGER, *Bowling Green* :
Colonel BRUCE, *Russellville* :
Colonel HAMBLEIGHT, *Mitchellsville* :

Notify your officers that Morgan has sent over a lot of soldiers in citizens' dress to loaf around and injure the railroad. Troops ought to be in the neighborhood of their stations, to know the settlers, and arrest all interlopers. Whoever cannot give a good account of themselves will be shot or hang on the nearest tree.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

R. S. THOMAS,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 25. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 29, 1862.

There will be the following roll-calls among the troops in this *corps* *mée*, in camps, bivouacs, and at posts: Reveille roll-call, dinner roll-call, retreat roll-call, tattoo roll-call. Absentees from any of these will be summarily and rigorously punished. All company officers will be required to be present at reveille and retreat roll-calls, and at others at least one commissioned officer will be present with each company. All officers neglecting the execution of this order must be promptly arrested. No officer or soldier will be permitted to leave the camps of their respective commands without a written permission of the superior officer present; that is, they will not be allowed to pass the regimental lines without the permission of the regimental commander, those of the brigade without that of the brigade commander, or those of the division without the written pass of the division commander. All officers found outside the limits of their camps without written authority will be promptly arrested.

The magnitude of the evils which this order is designed to remedy, and the increased vigor which the observance of its provisions will give to our service, must be obvious to all; and the general commanding personally appeals to both officers and men to aid him in bringing it to full operation.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff,

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE STATES FORCES,
November 29, 1862.

Major-General W. S. ROSECRANS, *Comdg. United States Forces* :

SIR: Your attention is called to the copy of a communication herewith inclosed. The arrest and detention of this officer under the circumstances must certainly be the result of error or ignorance. His prompt and unconditional release, with an explanation of so unusual a procedure, is confidently expected.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SUB-DIVISION, MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
Tennessee, November 24, 1862.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE:

SIR: Some six weeks since W. H. Hawkins, a member of the Twenty-second Tennessee Volunteers, acting adjutant of a battalion of Partisan Rangers, commanded by Captain C. S. Army, was ordered by his commander to Trenton, Tenn., with a flag of truce. For some reason not known to me, the flag was disregarded, and said Hawkins is at present confined as a prisoner at military prison at Alton, Ill. I, upon assuming command at this place, sent a flag of truce to the Federal commander at Trenton, demanding the release of Mr. Hawkins, but am sorry to say that, up to the present time, said demand has not been complied with. Mr. Hawkins has done good service to his country on various occasions. Captain Algee, the commander of the battalion, was authorized by General Beauregard to form a battalion.

I refer this case to you, and hope you may advise me as to what course to pursue, so that Mr. Hawkins may be speedily released and returned to the service.

Yours, &c.,

G. W. BLACK,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, C. S. Army, Commanding Post.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., November 29, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: Your communication of this date, inclosing a communication in reference to Adjutant Hawkins, stating to have been the bearer of a flag of truce, and detained and imprisoned at Alton, is received. The troops who are said to have disregarded the flag were then, and are still, under the command of Major-General Wright, to whom your letter and inclosure has been referred. I have received no information, official or unofficial, in regard to the matter. The remoteness of the point to which this flag was directed, the fact that subordinate officers have taken the liberty, at least in one instance during my command, to make use of a flag of truce to communicate with the outposts of our army, induces me to call your attention to the necessity of giving such instructions as are needful to preserve the legitimate use of it. The flag must come from the senior officer commanding, and follow the most direct route. I shall endeavor in this, as in all other things, to conform to the laws and usages of war, and I doubt not such conformity will be reciprocated by you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEXINGTON, November 30, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

A reliable scout, just in from Cumberland Gap, says there are there one regiment of Mississippi infantry (mostly sick) and part of battalion of Nix's cavalry. No troops at Baptist Gap. At Woods' and Rogers' Gap, a few cavalry. At Big Creek, one North Carolina regiment, en-

irely raw, and said to be conscripts; also the rest of Nix's battalion of cavalry. He could not learn the whereabouts of Kirby Smith, but the rumor was that part of the rebel army had gone to Richmond, Va., and the rest to Chattanooga, and on the line toward Nashville, and that all troops had been withdrawn from Merriestown and Knoxville and sent to Chattanooga, Battle Creek, &c. He knew nothing of Finley's report, in regard to which I have directed Boyle to telegraph you. Have ordered the arrest and close confinement of Major Pettigrew, and holding him subject to your orders.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, November 30, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Lexington, Ky. :

Best information shows Bragg, with three divisions, at Murfreesborough; his other troops placed carefully on the railroad back. Signs of fight at that point. Have directed Colonel Hall to Glasgow. If you can replace Granger at Bowling Green, want him down the road. Thomas to advance from Gallatin.

Yours,

ROSECRANS.

HDQRS. SECOND BRIG., FIRST DIV., ARMY OF MISSISSIPPI,
Camp at Stone's River, Tenn., November 30, 1862.

Major GARESCHE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Chief of Staff, Fourteenth Army Corps :

MAJOR: The inclosed communication was brought to the lines by a lieutenant and 5 men of the rebel army. The prisoners mentioned were left at Silver Springs, not being able to come beyond that point. I refused to allow the officer or men to cross my lines, or to have any communication with them, till the prisoners were brought to the lines with the flag of truce. When so arriving, shall I permit the bearer of the flag of truce to proceed to Nashville? Not having any instructions or orders on that point, please answer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Murfreesborough, November 29, 1862.

*To the officer in command of the outposts of the
Federal army near Nashville :*

SIR: I beg to send with a flag of truce 41 prisoners, chiefly belonging to the Second Indiana Cavalry. They were taken by a scouting party belonging to my command in the neighborhood of Hartsville yesterday morning, and have been paroled by me.

I have also as prisoner Lieutenant Brush, belonging to the same regi-

ment, whom I detain for the present, wishing to effect an exchange for Lieutenant Harris, of my artillery, taken prisoner near Nashville some four weeks since.

I have the honor to be, sir, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

For Brigadier-General Morgan:

G. ST. LEGER GRENFELL,
Colonel and Adjutant-General.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1862.

Lieut. T. EDSON,

Hdqrs. Department of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn. :

SIR: Your letter of the 23d ultimo, in relation to General Rosecrans' desire to obtain some light guns, of about the weight of the mountain howitzer, and designed for the same kind of service, is received. This department is not authorized to procure or issue any artillery other than that of the regular patterns adopted for the land service. The reasons and necessity for this are stated in the inclosed copies of letters, dated August 27 and September 11, 1862, to the Headquarters of the Army, in accordance with which Brigadier-General Ripley was appointed and instructed as acting inspector of artillery. Mountain howitzers, suitable for the kind of service as mentioned in your letter, for which General Rosecrans requires light pieces, and which are known to be reliable and effective for that kind of service, will be supplied on requisition.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, August 27, 1862.

Col. J. O. KELTON,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters of the Army :

SIR: The frequent requisitions for varieties of ammunition and other ordnance supplies for guns of special patterns induce me to call the attention of the General-in-Chief to the evils, heretofore noticed and protested against by me, which have resulted from the introduction into the military service of new inventions without a previous subjection to the tests and examinations prescribed by army regulations, and essential to the ascertainment of their merits or fitness for use as military weapons. These evils have been going on and increasing until we have now not less than six hundred different kinds of cannon ammunition requisite to meet calls for supplying the various kinds of cannon in military use, notwithstanding the obvious propriety of uniformity, as far as practicable, in this respect, and the efforts which this department has made to obtain and secure it. Many of these guns are of a description requiring a special kind of ammunition and other supplies; in some cases a monopoly of manufacture, secured by patents, and in others, it is believed, purposely so made as to force a resort to certain manufacturers for such supplies. It is manifest that delay in furnishing, and confusion in using, such supplies must occur, to the serious injury of the service.

though this evil has been seriously felt, and is still to a certain degree, regard to small-arms, it has been so far reduced as to be manageable, the interests of the public service require that the same should be in regard to artillery. Measures should be taken to rid the service of all such irregular pieces as thus embarrass the operations of the artillery, and to supply their places with, and restrict issues in future such only as have been or shall be regularly, and after due tests and examinations, adopted for the land service. I desire the aid and influence of the General-in-Chief in adopting measures to effect this object, I suggest for consideration in this connection the assignment of an officer of rank and practical experience of artillery service in the field the place of inspector of artillery, who shall be specially charged with this duty. I offer this merely as a suggestion, which, in my opinion, may effect the end in view, deferring to any other measure which may be considered more effective.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., September 11, 1862.

L. J. O. KELTON,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters of the Army :

SIR: Brig. Gen. William F. Barry having reported to me, in compliance with instructions from army headquarters, I beg leave to submit the following suggestions in regard to his instructions :

The objects sought to be attained in the assignment by the General-in-Chief of Brigadier-General Barry to the duty of acting inspector of artillery are: First, to prevent the further extension of the evils arising from the multiplication of different kinds and patterns of pieces of ordnance and of ammunition in the military service; second, to rid that vice, as promptly as possible, from the embarrassments under which we now suffering, in consequence of the introduction of new and untried inventions. In order to carry out these objects effectively, General Barry should receive instructions to co-operate with the Ordnance Department in the examination and modification of any requisitions or applications which that department may refer to him for his views respecting the practical wants of, or adaptation to, the artillery service any cannon or other artillery supplies not of the regular adopted calibers; kinds, and patterns; also to make rigid inspections of all the artillery and supplies of every kind heretofore or now in service, to note any deviation therein from regularly adopted kinds and patterns, and, in conjunction with the Chief of Ordnance, to take measures for discarding them from use and for replacing them with others, so as to produce regularity, uniformity, and efficiency in the material for the artillery arm. These instructions should come from the highest military authority, in order to enable them to be executed with certainty and dispatch; and, in order effectually to prevent the recurrence of the evils now existing, firm adherence, in all respects, to the prescribed regulations concerning changes in established patterns of ordnance and ordnance stores should be specially ordered and insisted upon.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

RUSSELLVILLE, *December 1, 1862.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

My men drove Woodward 10 miles beyond Clarksville, toward Charlotte. From deserters I learn that he expects to unite with Morgan and Forrest, and make a dash on this part of the State, to drive out hogs, cattle, &c. I will keep posted in regard to them.

S. D. BRUCE,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Nashville, December 1, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

The guerrilla parties have been driven south of the Cumberland. McHenry was lent to Bruce for a few days. The occupation of Clarksville will nearly close the lines, and prevent contraband trade in that direction. Please order McHenry to occupy Clarksville, and report to me as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,

Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Commanding United States Forces, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of the 29th ultimo, in answer to mine of same date respecting the case of Adjutant Hawkins.

Your suggestions in regard to the uses of the flag as a means of communication between commanding officers of the opposing forces meet my entire concurrence, and will be enforced in this command. The case to which your attention was called was one between distant commanders, and of which I had no other knowledge than that derived from the papers transmitted to you.

I fully agree with you that the flag should come from the senior officer commanding, and should follow the most direct route. This is essential, no less as a matter of official courtesy than as a precaution against an abuse of the legitimate use of the flag. I was surprised, therefore, to receive from one of your subordinate officers a communication signed by himself and addressed to me, bearing equal date with your own. I inclose a copy of the same, from which you will perceive that Major-General McCook has violated both of the important features of your suggestion, the Franklin pike being one which no one really desirous of communicating directly with Murfreesborough would in ordinary times select. On the day after the receipt of your dispatch, I also received one from another of your subordinates, General Negley, which was returned. The object as well as the mode of communication was very objectionable, but was, nevertheless, accomplished by similar use of the flag, on yesterday, without my knowledge or consent. Taken in connection with your suggestion that "the flag must come from the senior officer commanding, and by the most direct route," I am led to believe that these violations of courtesy and proper form were without your knowledge, and will be provided against hereafter.

I regret also to learn from Federal newspapers that, on a former occasion, two of General McCook's staff officers escorted a lady through the rebel lines and obtained valuable information. The system of official supervision exercised over the press induces me to call your attention to this extract, which, if true, is reprehensible beyond measure, and certainly not an exploit to be boasted of. If any abuses, such as I have referred to, have occurred in this command, they are unknown to me, and will meet with prompt correction when brought to my attention.

I shall hereafter direct that all flags from my lines shall seek yours by way of the Murfreesborough and Nashville pike, as the nearest and most direct route, and shall decline to receive communications by any other, so long as we hold our present positions and relations.

In conclusion, I most cordially reciprocate your intention "in this as in all other things to conform to the laws and usages of war."

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, November 29, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG, *Murfreesborough, Tenn. :*

SIR: I have the honor to send herewith to your address, under flag of truce, a communication from Major-General Wright, of which we hope you will acknowledge the receipt. I send it on the Franklin pike, as that is the only road on which we are sending a flag to-day, and hope it may reach you at an early day.

Respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, Tenn., December 2, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Frankfort, Ky. :*

Received corroborated reports that Woodward's cavalry, except 60, have gone to Murfreesborough. Much dissatisfaction in the neighborhood of Charlotte. Confederate money could not be passed. No blockade of rivers or railroads known in that region. I asked yesterday that McHenry be sent to Clarksville; he could control the country and secure a large amount of forage and provisions. No answer. Satisfactory information that large amounts of goods, shipped by express from Louisville by Jews to Bowling Green and Franklin, have been sent South. Please give orders on the subject. We will endeavor to detect them. Will inform you by mail.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 2, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Lexington, Ky. :*

Rebel strength reported in Middle Tennessee. Little or none in East Tennessee. I think it quite possible for you to seize that country south and east of Knoxville and back of the railroad. Can't you come down and see us?

ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Frankfort, Ky., December 2, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn. :

Your telegram in regard to Granger received. I am hard run for men, but think that by to-morrow I can arrange to relieve him. I want till then, because I am now uncertain in reference to the exact whereabouts of certain troops in the western district, which must take his place.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQES. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 29. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 2, 1862.

I. The commanding officer of every corps, division, and brigade in this army will detail from his command a competent officer to act as topographical engineer. The officer so detailed will collect all the information accessible to him in relation to the roads, fords, ferries, bridges, mountain passes, defiles, the general configuration of the country, its resources, &c., and prepare sketches of the same. The information thus collected will be promptly reported to Capt. N. Michler, chief topographical engineer, on duty at these headquarters.

II. There will be likewise detailed in every corps, division, and brigade of this army, a firm, sensible, and energetic officer as provost-marshal, with a suitable provost guard, whose especial duty shall be to put down all straggling, marauding, and pillaging, whether among the officers and soldiers or among the followers of this army, and to arrest and bring to trial, or, in minor cases, inflict summary punishment on all offenders.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, December 3, 1862—11 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

We have this large army here, and our chief quartermaster has not a cent to pay for the veriest trifle. His estimates have been long in. You cannot conceive the embarrassment and loss in various ways resulting. Please remedy if possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
 December 3, 1862—11.55 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

News from the front shows Bragg and his forces between Tullahoma and Murfreesborough. Three divisions at the latter place. McCook and Crittenden from 3 to 6 miles in front. Thomas closing down on Nash-

ville. Rousseau's division arrived to-day. A brigade at Glasgow to take post at Calhoun. The railroad stockades under way. Five days' rations ahead. Our supplies and indispensables for the batteries coming down as rapidly as possible. Cavalry arms arriving slowly; they are indispensable to an effectual and steady advance, which is the only one that will avail us anything worth the cost.

Yours, truly,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Lexington, Ky., December 3, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn. :

Johnson's regiment not ready. Can't get arms or horse equipments for them. Can't figure out a force to replace Granger without exposing upper end of road, or taking troops from the district, which would not be prudent; but if you must have him, I will do the best I can. Think the enterprise you refer to is practicable, and shall communicate again about it. I can't replace the section of Andrews' battery sent to Bruce, as I have none for the purpose. Boyle will telegraph you in regard to McHenry's regiment going to Clarksville, and we will try to stop the contraband traffic at our end of the line.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 30. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 3, 1862.

The following regulations will govern the conduct of all foraging expeditions from this army:

I. Details must be made the day before, and the expedition will start at daylight. The officer commanding will be furnished with a copy of this, and of General Orders, No. 17, from these headquarters.

II. The officer commanding the escort shall have command of the whole expedition, and will be held responsible for the acts or omissions of every man who goes with it. The quartermaster and all his assistants are, therefore, to yield him implicit obedience.

III. The brigade or regimental quartermaster, or, if he be sick or absent, an officer to represent him, shall, under direction of the officer commanding, have immediate charge of the working parties, the details for which must be made separate and distinct from those of the military escort. Four men, in addition to the teamsters, will be detailed to each wagon. They will remain with, forage for, and load it; and none but they will be allowed to do so. They will carry their arms, ammunition, and equipment, and must march on foot as soon as the wagons are loaded. A proper number of officers and non-commissioned officers will be detailed to superintend the working parties.

IV. When a regiment or brigade is detailed for foraging duty, whether as escort or fatigue party, every officer able for duty must accompany it. This rule is positive.

V. Rolls must be made out beforehand of all the officers and men detailed for the expedition, and none but they will be allowed to go with

it. No citizen whatever will be permitted to fall in with it, either in or outside the lines. The rolls must be called at the picket line, both going out and coming in, and all not belonging to the expedition found with it will be turned over to the grand guard, and sent immediately to the provost-marshal. Absentees, if caught before the return of the expedition, will be tied behind the wagons, and thus marched back to camp, and there turned over to the provost-marshal.

The commanding officer, when his command shall have passed out, will report the fact to the commander of the grand guard; after which no one claiming to belong to the expedition will be allowed to pass out. A similar report will be made on the return of the expedition; after which every straggler from it, coming in, will be arrested. The rolls will again be called after every halt, and at least three times, besides, in the course of the day.

VI. Advance, rear guards, and flankers will be thrown out on the march, and every precaution be taken against surprise. Whenever a halt is ordered, vedettes and sentries will be posted in advance of these outguards; and if there are woods in the neighborhood, they will be patrolled. The main body of the escort will be distributed in the manner best calculated to protect the train, and repel an attack, if attempted. A small cavalry force should, if possible, form part of the escort.

These rules are imperative, and must be rigidly observed. It is of no consequence whether danger be anticipated or not; our troops need practice and training in these particulars, and must have it.

VII. No officer or soldier of the escort shall remove any part of his clothing or equipments. The working parties will stack their arms where they can most readily lay hold of them; will hang their equipments on the stacks, and the escort will then take charge of these.

VIII. Forage will be procured in accordance with General Orders, No. 17, from these headquarters. Forage blanks must accordingly be taken with the train.

IX. Officers and soldiers are warned not to straggle, go into houses, abuse the inhabitants, or commit any depredations whatever. Such conduct is a disgrace to the soldier, to the flag, and the cause, and it shall not be tolerated. It shall no longer go unpunished. The commanding general is resolved that the discipline of this army shall be maintained; and to that end he will hold all officers accountable for the conduct of their men. Whenever any act of pillage, therefore, or other outrage is brought home to a particular regiment or company, and the culprits are not ferreted out and reported by the colonel or captain, punishment will be visited on the latter. For it is the duty of officers to enforce discipline among their men; and if they fail to do so, they fail in the very object for which they were appointed, are consequently an incubus on the service, and may rest assured that they will not long be permitted to remain so.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 4, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS, Nashville, Tenn.:

The President is very impatient at your long stay in Nashville. The favorable season for your campaign will soon be over. You give Bragg

time to supply himself by plundering the very country your army should have occupied. From all information received here, it is believed that he is carrying large quantities of stores into Alabama, and preparing to fall back partly on Chattanooga and partly on Columbus, Miss. Twice have I been asked to designate some one else to command your army. If you remain one more week at Nashville, I cannot prevent your removal. As I wrote you when you took the command, the Government demands action, and if you cannot respond to that demand some one else will be tried.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 4, 1862—10.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received. I reply in few but earnest words. I have not time. Everything I have done was necessary, absolutely so; and has been done as rapidly as possible. Any attempt to advance sooner would have increased our difficulty both in front and rear. In front, because of greater obstacles, enemies in greater force, and fighting with better chances of escaping pursuit, if overthrown in battle. In rear, because of insufficiency and uncertainty of supplies, both of subsistence and ammunition, and no security of any kind to fall back upon in case of disaster. We should most probably have had a flying enemy to pursue, with a command daily frittered away by the large detachments required to guard forage and provision trains, and after all have been obliged to halt somewhere, to await the indispensable supplies, for which we have been waiting. Many of our soldiers are to this day barefoot, without blankets, without tents, without good arms, and cavalry without horses. Our true objective now is the enemy's force, for if they come near, we save wear, tear, risk, and strength; subject them to what we escape, and gain all the chances to be expected from a rise in the river. If the Government which ordered me here confides in my judgment, it may rely on my continuing to do what I have been trying to—what is, my whole duty. If my superiors have lost confidence in me, they had better at once put some one in my place and let the future test the propriety of the change. I have but one word to add, which is, that I need no other stimulus to make me do my duty than the knowledge of what it is. To threats of removal or the like I must be permitted to say that I am insensible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 4, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Frankfort:*

Colonel Hall telegraphed from Glasgow as follows:

General Gilbert has ordered my cavalry all back to Lebanon, and without it I can do little toward scouring the country. All is quiet. A small but active body of guerrillas are in Monroe, and the country is full of stragglers, all requiring examination.

I had just ordered Hall's forces down to Carthage, where they will

take post. Please provide for the country thus uncovered. Boyle reports that force of Munfordville is too small, and without artillery, and that Hall dismantled works there.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 4, 1862.

Col. A. S. HALL, *Glasgow :*

Telegram received. General commanding directs you to move your force down to Carthage, and there take post. You will draw supplies from Gallatin. Report your arrival to General Thomas, and keep open your communication with him.

Rebel soldiers honestly desiring to return home and keep quiet will be permitted to do so on taking non-combatant parole, and entering into sufficient bonds to keep same.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CINCINNATI, *December 4, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Colonel Hall had no cavalry belonging to his brigade, nor had he authority to take all the infantry from Munfordville, unless he got it from you. The understanding was that I should exchange new regiments for old ones. You sent three to Munfordville, and Colonel Hall, instead of taking away three, took the whole command—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. The cavalry, it seems, was ordered back, and unless one of the infantry regiments and the battery are also returned, the garrison will be too weak to make your communications fully secure at that point. I do not see where troops are to come from my command for this purpose.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 4, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn. :

Intelligence received from ———, that Humphrey Marshall has near 3,000 troops at Abingdon, Kingsport, and Whitesburg; and that the rebels are getting up 3,000 mules for the purpose of returning to Kentucky; and that Morgan, from Middle Tennessee, intends to move in at same time with 7,000 cavalry; that the rebels think and say we have only a small force in Kentucky, and that they will meet little or no opposition. I don't believe it fully.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 4, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio*:

Your telegram received. Besides the three Kentucky regiments sent to Munfordville, I left two at Bowling Green, of which, perhaps, you were not aware. Are not these a fair exchange for Hall's four regiments? I did not intend that Hall should carry off the battery; but I have one at Louisville which I make over to you in exchange. The cavalry he is already directed to return, as soon as relieved by the First Tennessee Cavalry, which will replace it at Carthage and along the river. So far as our information goes, there is no movement this side of Burkesville. Much, if not all, will depend, I think, on the result of the next two weeks' operations. There is little doubt but that the enemy's forces are concentrated near Murfreesborough, with the intention of giving us battle. Should we defeat him, there will be little to fear from Morgan's men. If I leave Granger at Bowling Green, one regiment and Stokes' entire battery ought to come down, and the remaining force ought to protect that point and the road thence to Buck Lodge. McHenry's Seventeenth Kentucky ought to occupy Clarksville. I will provide guards for the rest of the road. Hall's brigade, under Joe Reynolds, will take post at Carthage. Hartsville will also be occupied. Stockades are being erected at all bridges and trestles. Can you spare me one engineer?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 4, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The First and Second East Tennessee, and part of the Fifth, are still at Louisville, awaiting transportation to join you; also Cook's and Edwards' incomplete regiments. I will hasten them forward as much as possible. I have detached General Carter, temporarily, for other service. I cannot get arms and equipments for cavalry. If I could, I should have mounted troops enough and to spare.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, December 4, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

McAlester instructed to get up the pontoon bridge with all possible dispatch. Have not seen him to-day, but will direct him to report progress to-morrow.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, December 4, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Eighth Kentucky Cavalry is at Hopkinsville and vicinity. Boyle represents it as much needed there, but I will instruct him to send one

of the battalions to Bowling Green. I don't see how I can replace Granger's command at present, without imprudently weakening some part of our line.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LEBANON, KY., *December 4, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Three men of my acquaintance, living near Chattanooga, came to my camp yesterday, and say all Bragg's, Smith's, and Breckenridge's forces have gone toward Nashville. Smith and Breckenridge crossed the mountains about 18th of November. Bragg went by railroad, and a great number of wagons crossed mountains. Rebels building four pontoon bridges over Tennessee River, between Chattanooga and Bridgeport; had declined finishing railroad bridge at Bridgeport.

WM. CLIFT,
Commanding Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 4, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG :

You will see by the inclosed copy of a communication,* indorsed by Major-General McCook, that a poor crippled Confederate soldier has presented himself at our lines with your pass, but without any provisions for his wants or any evidence that he is not a spy. This appears very extraordinary, and I respectfully request an explanation of what appears to be at least an attempt, indirectly, to impose on us the risk and burden of taking care of your disabled men.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 4, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG :

GENERAL: With regard to General Orders, of your War Department, No. 84,† I protest against it as inhuman and barbarous. These officers have had no hearing. The accusations on which the order was probably predicated have never been referred to their superiors, and it is highly probable that the persons who have made complaints against them have been following the savage and disgraceful system of guerilla warfare, the effect of which is to breed robbers and murderers, and to carry war and desolation into peaceful communities. I speak from observation and conviction. As to complaints of outrages on citizens of Clarksville, were I to furnish you with a tithe of the complaints which I receive of the treatment of quiet and peaceful citizens, of loyal men, loyal to a Government older and having better title to claim loyalty

* Not found.

† General Orders, No. 84, of November 10, 1862, Confederate correspondence, p. 397.

than the one you represent, it would take a wagon to carry the communications on the subject. I have always and everywhere expressed my abhorrence of the system of harassing and arresting non-combatants, who are strictly so. My sentiments are known not only to the troops under my command, but to all officers of your command with whom I have had the pleasure of conversing. I never authorize or permit the arrest of such persons unless there is a *prima facie* case of a forfeiture of their claims to non-combatants by acts bearing the character of military mischief. I requested an expression of the same sentiments from the Confederate officers in this case, but had not the pleasure of receiving it. I believe I may anticipate an expression of entire disapprobation of the system from you, and hope that you will forbid the system of terrorism and abuse by your troops of those peaceful people, who are supposed by them not to sympathize with your cause. Pillage and wanton destruction of private property is strictly prohibited and vigorously punished whenever detected. The burning of houses is only justified when they have been used as little fortifications. As to complaint No. 4, I think it so improbable as to deserve no comment.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
 No. 31. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 Nashville, Tenn., December 4, 1862.

The general commanding has received several applications from Kentuckians, who have abandoned the rebel armies, for permission to return to their homes; and he is informed that large numbers of others would make the same request of him, did they dare hope for a favorable reply. Under these circumstances the general feels called upon to define his views with relation to all this class of men, and to say what he is prepared to do in such cases.

This war is waged for the preservation of the Union of our fathers. To preserve that Union the rebellious States must be coerced into submission. This is the one great end we have in view, and this end must and shall be attained, without passion, from a sense of duty, and, trusting in the God who abhors pride and all injustice, we press onward to that end.

That the people of the South have been deluded by ambitious demagogues, deceived by lying misrepresentations, carried away, some by natural sympathies, others by an irresistible current of circumstances; that many have even been forced into a participation in the rebellion, we well know. We both know and deplore the cruel necessities of the situation made for them by their rulers. We abhor the grinding despotism which has devoured their substance, depopulated their valleys, converted peaceful neighborhoods into haunts of banditti, and substituted a reign of oppression and terror for the mild Government under which both, but two short years ago, were so happily living. We pity them; we have pitied them even while duty compelled us to unsheath the sword against them; and though, so long as they confront us in arms, our swords shall never be returned to their scabbards, we yet will gladly hail the day when this desolating and unnatural war shall cease.

For this reason the general commanding is disposed to hold out every

encouragement to these misguided men to lay down their arms, abandon the desperate cause in which they are embarked, return to their homes and families, and resume once more the tranquil occupations of peace. All that will be exacted of those who will honestly do so will be to take the non-combatant's parole, and give proper security that they will keep it. So long as they faithfully observe this parole, obey the laws, and deport themselves as peaceable citizens, they shall not be molested by any officer or soldier belonging to this army. But if false to their pledges, and grateful for the generosity shown them; if they are found conveying information to the enemy, trafficking with him, aiding him with supplies or money, or in any other way violating the spirit of their engagements, they will be summarily dealt with, as spies or perjured traitors, with the utmost rigor allowed by the laws of war.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, *December 5, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Nashville:*

GENERAL: Your telegram of last evening, in explanation of your delay at Nashville, is just received. My telegram was not a threat, but merely a statement of facts. The President is greatly dissatisfied with your delay, and has sent for me several times to account for it. He has repeated to me time and again that there were imperative reasons why the enemy should be driven across the Tennessee River at the earliest possible moment. He has never told me what those reasons were, but I imagine them to be diplomatic, and of the most serious character. You can hardly conceive his great anxiety about it. I will tell you what I guess it is, although it is only a guess on my part. It has been feared that on the meeting of the British Parliament, in January next, the political pressure of the starving operatives may force the Government to join France in an intervention. If the enemy be left in possession of Middle Tennessee, which we held last July, it will be said that they have gained on us. We have recovered all they gained on us in Kentucky, Virginia, Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi, and in North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, and Texas we have gained on them. Tennessee is the only State which can be used as an argument in favor of intervention by England. You will thus perceive that your movements have an importance beyond mere military success. The whole Cabinet are anxious, inquiring almost daily, "Why don't he move?" "Can't you make him move?" "There must be no delay." "Delay there will be more fatal to us than anywhere else." You will thus perceive that there is a pressure for you to advance much greater than you can possibly have imagined. It may be, and perhaps is, the very turning-point in our foreign relations. It was hoped and believed when you took the command that you would recover all lost ground by, at furthest, the middle of December, so that it would be known in London soon after the meeting of Parliament. It is not surprising that our Government should be impatient and dissatisfied under the circumstances of the case. A victory or the retreat of the enemy before the 10th of this month would have been of more value to us than ten times that success at a later date.

No one doubted that General Buell would eventually have succeeded, but he was too slow to be in time. It was believed that you would move more rapidly. Hence the change.

Yours, truly,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 5, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The Secretary of War has received your telegram to J. A. Gurley, asking that Beekman and 40 other paymasters be sent to your department. I am directed to call your attention to the unmilitary character of such proceedings on your part. The Secretary of War is the judge of how many paymasters should be appointed to your department, and your communications on official business should not be sent through members of Congress or other Departments of the Government. This is not the first time I have been directed to call your attention to similar improprieties.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 5, 1862—5 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I regret that my private and unofficial dispatches, though few, and never without a view to the good of the service, should be regarded by the War Department as matters for official animadversion. Such has been the case in both instances to which your dispatch alludes. The detail of paymasters to accompany troops in the field will remedy a host of evils of the first magnitude, and would be a measure worthy of your administration.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: You will proceed to Carthage, Tenn., and assume command of the forces ordered to that point, consisting of four regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery, under Col. A. S. Hall, who left Glasgow, Ky., with his command to-day, and of the regiment of Tennessee cavalry, commanded by Colonel Stokes, now in this city, which last will be directed to report to you at Gallatin.

Your first care on arriving at Carthage will be to select ground for a small field-work, which shall command the landing and the town, considered as a depot, and enable you with one regiment to hold the town and cross the river at will, either for offensive or defensive purposes. These would be best subserved by placing it, if you can do so advantageously, on the south side of the river, and sufficiently near to the

latter to answer for a *tête-de-pont*. As soon as you shall have chosen the site, press forward the work on it vigorously. You will keep open your communications with Hartsville, protect the river line, and guard the crossings as far on either side of Carthage as your force will permit you to do so, and scout the country all around, particularly in the direction of Sparta and Barkersville. Your supplies you will draw from Gallatin, but you will endeavor, as far as it can be done, to subsist your troops on the country, giving receipts for everything you take, as prescribed in General Orders, No. 17, from these headquarters. It is thought that you can at least procure corn enough, and have it ground, to enable you to issue corn-meal in lieu of flour three times a week.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Western District of Kentucky, Louisville :

The general commanding desires you will give no pass to any woman, nor, except for reasons which cannot be resisted, to any man, to visit this city, or any of the places occupied by this army. While the general is unable to bring up troops or supplies, for want of transportation, men and women are rushing in here in crowds, to the injury of discipline and to our serious inconvenience. The express company, too, is, by connivance probably of subordinates, getting an undue share of rail transportation, when we need all we can get. Please look to all these things.

By command of General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, *December 5, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

About 3,000 convalescents here. Can send 1,000 hale, hearty men belonging to your army if you will allow a train to be taken for the purpose. Can I take train and send the men ? Anxious to do it.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Russellville, Ky., December 5, 1862.

Colonel GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, Nashville :

COLONEL: Your dispatch in regard to the occupation of Clarksville by Colonel McHenry is received. General Boyle is unwilling that I should send the regiment there at present. My command has been much reduced by leaving behind the Ninth Michigan Volunteers at Bowling Green, and the ordering away of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. They leave to-morrow. I have also been compelled to furnish Brigadier-General Granger with a battalion of cavalry for scouting purposes, that

we may guard against a raid upon the railroad above. Another battalion has been engaged in removing obstructions from the Cumberland, in the vicinity of Eddyville and Cadiz, in order that you may get supplies by way of the river upon the slightest rise. There is considerable contraband trade carried on in this country, and it requires a considerable force, as well as a very active one, to cover the avenues.

We are capturing a number of returned soldiers, and many of them are reporting themselves of their own accord. The active sympathizers and aiders of these guerrillas are being made to feel the power of the Government, and indemnify Union men for the property stolen or destroyed by paying for the same in cash.

Hoping these views will be to your approval, I remain, very respectfully,
Yours,

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTY-NINTH BRIGADE,
Hartsville, Tenn., December 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. DUMONT,
Commanding Twelfth Division :

SIR: I respectfully report the arrival of two scouts sent out by Colonel Scott, in obedience to your instructions. They went within 1 mile of Liberty, where there is a small force of guerrillas engaged in collecting stock, enforcing the conscription law, and running a steam-mill. From information given these scouts by their parents and friends (Liberty being, according to their account, a strong Union town), they assert that Kirby Smith is at Manchester, Tenn., and that he himself is sick. They also inquired about the force that threatened us at Tompkinsville, but could learn nothing of it, nor of any other force invading Kentucky. I have sent my cavalry scouts as far across the river as Lebanon. They report that town picketed by the enemy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. MOORE,
Colonel, Commanding Thirty-ninth Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, December 5, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff :

Reports, from good authority, reached here last night that between 400 and 500 of the enemy's cavalry passed between Scottsville and Glasgow.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Lexington, Ky. :

I don't credit the information in your letter, but it may be true. The Second Michigan and Ninth Pennsylvania were to march this morning;

but, as Robert Granger telegraphs Boyle that 500 rebel cavalry are reported between Scottsville and Glasgow, going toward railroad, I have instructed latter, if he credits report, to delay the movement till those regiments can be replaced by other cavalry. General Rosecrans does not credit your information in regard to Morgan.

H. G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 5, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky. :*

If you credit Granger's report in regard to enemy's cavalry, you will stop the movement of the Second Michigan and Ninth Pennsylvania till you can replace them by other mounted troops, and you will employ them meanwhile to guard railroad bridge, if needful. Hasten mounting of Sixth Kentucky and the movements of the Twelfth Kentucky as much as possible.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *December 6, 1862—1 p. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, and
ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY:

General Stanley and I are very anxious to have Mann's Seventh Michigan Cavalry, now armed and equipped at Detroit, ordered to this army, which is lamentably deficient in cavalry and cavalry arms and equipments. Do grant us this request.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 6, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville :*

Forrest was at Columbia yesterday, preparing for a raid via Clarks-ville, or in that direction; has a battery of six pieces. Look out for him. Have advised Granger. Bruce and McHenry must concentrate and whip him, and take his pieces.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp at Edgefield, December 6, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: General Rousseau has just left camp. His division has not all arrived yet. Twenty-eighth Brigade is expected to arrive to-morrow evening.

Very respectfully,

WM. P. McDOWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 6, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 27th ultimo, in regard to persons professing to be deserters from the rebel army returning to Kentucky.

The instructions issued from these headquarters for the guidance of district commanders are to the effect that those persons who are for good reasons believed to be *bona fide* deserters from the rebels may be allowed to return to the State, and there remain at liberty, upon their taking the oath of allegiance and giving bond with reliable surety of its proper observance. Professed deserters, or others to whom suspicion attaches, to be arrested and sent to some place of security provided for the safe-keeping of political prisoners, Camp Chase being a convenient and proper place for such purpose.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

NASHVILLE, December 7, 1862—9 p. m.

E. M. STANTON,

Secretary of War:

This army has about one-third the artillery it should have. I ask permission to make six-gun batteries of the thirteen which have only four guns, with authority, also, to retain their extra lieutenants and non-commissioned officers pending the recruiting of men, and to raise to 142, rank and file, the complement of the three batteries of the Fourth Artillery here. An immediate reply is earnestly requested.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Gallatin, December 7, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Commanding the Army of the Cumberland, Nashville:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following plan of operations in East Tennessee, after carefully studying the ground:

When we shall have moved the enemy south of Tullahoma, let McCook follow him up and watch him, to prevent his moving off to our right. He will only have to advance as far as Decherd to do so. Let Crittenden, with two divisions of his corps, follow up McCook a little to his right and rear, covering Nashville, and being in supporting distance of McCook. Send one of Crittenden's divisions to McMinnville, to guard a depot of supplies in transition to Sparta.

Whilst McCook and Crittenden are taking up the positions above indicated, let my corps concentrate near Lebanon, keeping on hand ten days' rations, and throw supplies into Carthage by steamers. As soon as ten days' rations are in Carthage, and a supply train ready to start from that place for Sparta, my corps can move on Sparta, and thence to Crossville and Kingston, and from Kingston either on London or Knoxville, or on both, as circumstances may justify.

A cavalry force should precede the main column, turning to the right at Sparta, and move by Pikeville toward Blythe's Ferry, attracting the enemy to that point during the advance of my main column on Kingston and Knoxville. Have ten days' rations reach Sparta two days after I pass that place. On that day I can send back to Sparta wagons enough to take the ten days' rations to Knoxville or Loudon by the time my original supply is exhausted. By that time a depot can be formed at the Falls of the Caney Fork, as that stream is navigable to that point, 12 or 15 miles from Sparta, when the Cumberland is navigable to Carthage, and an additional supply of ten days' could be put in Sparta from McMinnville, making twenty days' supply within eight days of my command, and the command supplied with ten days'. If the enemy does not abandon Chattanooga when he finds the railroad cut at Loudon, the army can concentrate at that point and drive him off.

There are two roads from Carthage to Knoxville, one by Sparta, good; the other by Montgomery, pretty good. About 700 wagons would supply my corps after getting possession of Loudon until the railroad could be opened.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding Center.

DECEMBER 7, 1862.

General THOMAS:

Do you think there is any danger of the brigade at Carthage?

[ROSECRANS.]

GALLATIN, *December 7, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Harlan reports that the enemy had recrossed the river when he arrived at Hartsville. I have ordered him to occupy the place, and be on his guard. I will send messengers to intercept the brigade from Glasgow, and order it to Hartsville, if you think best. For the present I think it would be best to do so until we have more definite information of the movements of the enemy.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
[Major-General.]

DECEMBER 7, 1862.

General THOMAS:

Yes. Send messenger to intercept them; they went the direct route, and must be near Carthage.

[W. S. ROSECRANS.]

[DECEMBER 7, 1862.]

[General THOMAS: ?]

Where is Dumont's division now lying?

[W. S. ROSECRANS.]

[DECEMBER 7, 1862.]

[General ROSECRANS:]

One brigade here and one at Castalian Springs. The other was at Hartsville.

[GEO. H. THOMAS.]

[DECEMBER 7, 1862.]

Major-General THOMAS:

Have and keep your troops in readiness to move at a moment's warning, with 100 rounds small-arm ammunition, five days' rations, three in haversacks. All who cannot march in each company to be left organized, armed, under an efficient officer, with regimental subordinate officers in charge of the baggage, which, except two tents to each company, will be packed in the wagons, and parked defensively and regularly for each division, each regimental train distinct, tent wagons to be together, so that no difficulty will occur when they are sent for. Each regimental command will encamp by its own train, and be responsible for it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[DECEMBER 7, 1862.]

General ROSECRANS:

Will I issue the above order to General Rousseau?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

NASHVILLE, [December 7, 1862.]

GEORGE H. THOMAS:

I have sent for him, and will issue the order.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, [December 7, 1862.]

General THOMAS:

Where is the Third Brigade of that division?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

[DECEMBER 7, 1862.]

General ROSECRANS:

It ought to be at Edgefield Junction to-night. Rousseau's aide told me to-day that it had been relieved at Mitchellsville day before yesterday.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

NASHVILLE, December 7, 1862.

General THOMAS:

We have news that Polk left Murfreesborough, by the Lebanon road, on Friday last. Forrest left Columbia yesterday. We must take care

of our brigade at Carthage, and verify the report of Polk's movements as soon as How many men can you command for offensive, how many for, operations at Gallatin?

W. S. ROSECRANS.

GALLATIN, *December 7, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

If I knew the locality of the enemy, I could use Fry's entire division, about 8,000, I believe, and leave General Dumont to defend Gallatin. There being so many fords on the river, it becomes necessary to divide up a good deal.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

GALLATIN, *December 7, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

General Boyle telegraphs, as coming from you, that Forrest left Columbia for a raid into Kentucky, via Clarksville. Is this reliable? And do you know his force, and have you any troops west of Nashville likely to intercept him? Clarksville is an important point, and should be held, but I have not the troops to spare. Can't you do it? Boyle thinks McHenry's regiment ought not to be taken from Bruce's command for that purpose. Lieutenant Tardy reports about 2,000 rebel cavalry in Lebanon. This is confirmed by citizens who have run off to avoid conscription. They might be captured by sending a force from Nashville to get between them and Murfreesborough.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 7, 1862—4.20 p. m.

Generals ROUSSEAU, STANLEY, and MORGAN:

The general commanding desires you to give immediate orders to have three days' cooked rations prepared for every regiment in your command by night-fall of this day, and to have that number thenceforward always kept on hand in the men's haversacks. You will secure, quietly and at once, competent guides, well acquainted with the country in front of you, and get everything in immediate readiness to march at a moment's notice. Report the receipt and execution of this order without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Acting Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 7, 1862—4.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. SCHUYLER HAMILTON,
Camp on Hardin pike:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to take command immediately of the following troops, viz: Negley's and Palmer's divis-

ions, the brigade of infantry (Tennessee troops) encamped on the Franklin road, the regular infantry, under command of Major King, Fifteenth Infantry, and Stokes' Chicago battery; to give them the instruction contained in the accompanying letter,* and then to report in person to him for orders.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copies to Generals Negley, Palmer, Morgan, Colonel Houk, Major King, and Captain Stokes.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 7, 1862.

Col. W. W. LOWE,
Commanding Fort Donelson :

Look out for Forrest. He was at Columbia yesterday, and means mischief.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

BOWLING GREEN, *December 7, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS :

I have received reliable information that 250 rebel cavalry are in Barren County, over the river, 12 miles from Scottsville. The messenger left Scottsville at 6 p. m. last evening. Rumor is that more troops are following the entire effective force of the Fourth Kentucky Cavalry. One hundred and ninety will leave this morning in the direction of Glasgow.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Bowling Green, Ky., December 7, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Gallatin, Tenn. :*

SIR: Reliable information has just reached these headquarters that the enemy's cavalry, 250 strong, were within 10 miles of Scottsville. This was reported by sheriff of that place.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 7, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
U. S. Vols., Comdg. Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati :

Forrest was at Columbia yesterday with probably 5,000 men, and I think is bound for a raid in Lower Kentucky. I hope Bruce will fight, and not do as a green brigade of mine at Hartsville to-day, which, after

* See Garesché to Rousseau, &c., p. 131.

a trifling stand of an hour and a quarter, surrendered to five regiments. Better order them to concentrate, to keep a sharp lookout, and keep me constantly advised of Forrest's movements.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding Department.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December 7, 1862.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio :*

General Rosecrans telegraphs that Forrest left Columbia for a raid into Kentucky, via Clarksville, or that direction; has battery of six pieces. Granger and Bruce advised or ordered to co-operate and whip him, and take his guns. We need artillery. Can you not get General Rosecrans to occupy Clarksville and cover that part of our border?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky. :*

I have asked General Rosecrans to cover Clarksville, unless Forrest's force is large. Your arrangement will be ample, I think, though I do not know exactly Bruce's force, as no return of it has ever been made. What of the rebel cavalry between Glasgow and Scottsville, reported by Granger?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 7, 1862—10.20 p. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky. :*

General Rosecrans says that Forrest has 5,000 men, and thinks him bound into Kentucky. Instruct Bruce to keep a sharp lookout; not to attempt fighting a largely superior force; but to concentrate by joining Granger. We must not be beaten in detail. Bruce must keep his force well in hand for fighting or falling back. Be careful that Forrest don't get between him and Granger, and keep General Rosecrans advised of Forrest's movements. Will send General Gilbert back to-morrow.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 7, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps, Nashville, Tenn. :

Canvas boats are not so reliable as wooden ones. Unless great care is used, canvas necessarily mildews and then soon rots. If used by soldiers for shelter, it would soon become damaged for boats. It is not entirely water-proof, even after it lies in the water some time. It is doubtful whether canvas boats are as reliable in ordinarily rapid streams as wooden ones, especially if the bridge is required to serve a long time as on a line of communication. Canvas is more easily punctured and worn by floating bodies, and requires to be taken out of the bridge to

be well repaired. It takes more time to unload, put together, and launch a canvas boat than to simply unload and launch a wooden one. According to Duane's book, a canvas boat train requires as many wagons to transport it as a wooden one. Wooden boats can be produced here as rapidly as canvas ones, and are rapidly calked and repaired when leaky, provided they are made of seasoned timber. Wooden boats are much better for use as boats, or to combine into rafts. Unless for a very short campaign, with careful and experienced engineer troops, I would advise the adoption of wooden boats. Buell's pontoons were made of green lumber. We can get seasoned now. Shall I order wood or canvas?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, December 7, 1862.

Col. JONATHAN CRANOR,
Comdg. Eastern District of Kentucky, Catlettsburg, Ky.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 25th instant [ultimo], which was received during my absence, came duly to hand.

As your force is strong enough to overcome any opposition it is likely to encounter, I regret to find the low stage of the river and lack of land transportation still keeps so large a portion of it at Catlettsburg and Ashland, where it could be of little, if any, service.

All your requisitions for supplies and land transportation have, I presume, been filled; and as soon as the river rises sufficiently you should establish a depot as high, at least, as Louisa, and your troops should operate as high up as Picketon, where Colonel Dils now is. It seems to me that something might be done with your force against the rebels, if they are where you suppose them to be. Floyd will be within your reach, if you can move upon him before the bad weather sets in, and you have more than force enough to beat him, or drive him out of Logan County. Whether this be so or not, it is important that your force should be moved well up the Big Sandy, as soon as the condition of your supplies will permit, so as to better cover the country and keep down the rebel bands, while at the same time you can watch the road through Pound Gap. A dash upon the railroad, and the destruction of one or more of its important bridges, would be of the utmost importance. Keep your troops, particularly your cavalry, moving. Do not let them rest. Show them through the country, and use them for getting information, and for disquieting the enemy, if nothing else.

Colonel Munday's cavalry is not to go to you, Major Doniphan's battalion, of the Tenth Kentucky, having been sent instead. If you have any of Munday's men, as I believe you have, send them to join their battalion at Mount Sterling.

Colonel Dils is represented to be a good officer, and his men as excellent material and good fighters. When full, his regiment will be mustered in and assigned to your command.

Is the One hundred and seventeenth Ohio necessary to you? If not, it will be sent elsewhere.

Report regularly, and at least once a week, and make the returns of your force. Blanks have been sent to you in the greatest abundance, through the Quartermaster's Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Mann's Michigan cavalry are ordered to the Army of the Potomac. You have recently had 4,000 sets of horse equipments, 3,600 carbines and Colt's revolving rifles, with all the necessary appurtenances, and all the swords and pistols for which you have called. Lately you have received a far larger proportion of cavalry arms than any other commander. Which of your cavalry regiments are insufficiently armed? What were their numbers originally, and what arms had they? What are their numbers now, and what arms have they?

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 8, 1862—11.35 p. m.

P. H. WATSON,
Assistant Secretary of War:

Three thousand and thirty-eight cavalry present; 1,496 absent; total, 4,534; 1,996 carbines; 2,554 pistols. Exclusive of Tennessee and Anderson Guard, now leaving Louisville, 1,516; Camp Dennison, 717; here, 650; total, 2,883. Total to be armed, 7,417. Carbines in hands of cavalry, 2,496; received this day, 3,600; total, 6,096; deficit, 1,321, supposing absentees return. Effective cavalry strength present December 4, 3,810, exclusive of the Tennessee and Anderson Guard, now coming down. You must remember that the first arms so kindly sent me by the Secretary of War went to cavalry in Mississippi.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 8, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, Cincinnati, Ohio:

General Rosecrans is calling for cavalry. The Michigan troops are ordered to the Army of the Potomac. If you can spare him any others in your department, send them to him.

II. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

I have no cavalry to spare. There is a Tennessee regiment for General Rosecrans at Camp Dennison, waiting for arms and horse equipments, which I have been vainly endeavoring for a month to get. Some new Kentucky regiments are in same condition.

II. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 8, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

General commanding desires you give orders to all post commanders to throw up small intrenchments, and picket all roads leading out from their positions with cavalry. Disaster at Hartsville seems attributable to neglect of these precautions.

By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, December 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Center, Army of the Cumberland:

Any more news of Hartsville affair or of the enemy? Could one of Dumont's brigades come down immediately? How soon will you be ready to move whole force?

By command of General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, December 8, 1862.

Colonel GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

Colonel Harlan reported that the enemy recrossed the river on the arrival of his troops. Scouts report none of their infantry or cavalry on this side of the river. I can send one brigade (Ward's) of General Dumont to-morrow, if you desire, and my whole command whenever you order it or think proper to relieve it from guarding the railroad and fords on the Cumberland River. There are no troops, however, to take their place on the road or to guard the fords.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 8, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Have you heard anything of Hall's brigade? If it has come in safely, make the best disposition of that and Dumont's command to protect railroad from Mitchellsville to Nashville, and then come down yourself with Fry's command. Don't count on Granger. His whole force is needed at Mitchellsville. Tell what you know about Hall. Stokes' Tennessee and Fifth Kentucky Cavalry start to-morrow. Leave orders where they are to be posted.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 8, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin* :

In telegraphing you just now that Granger's whole force was needed at Mitchell'sville, I should have said at Bowling Green. If, therefore, Rousseau's brigade, at Mitchell'sville, is moved by you, you will have to supply their place. The general is not in, and I state this simply to correct my mistake. Perhaps you have some understanding with him about this.

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, December 8, 1862.

General THOMAS :

Is there any danger to Hall's brigade? If so, you must take the most prompt measures to succor it.

ROSECRANS.

GALLATIN, December 8, 1862.

General ROSECRANS :

A refugee from beyond Lebanon this morning reports that Kirby Smith left Murfreesborough for Lebanon this morning with a pretty large force. Have not heard from Hall yet. Have sent two dispatches to him.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

[DECEMBER 8, 1862.]

General THOMAS :

Have you any doubts about the dispatch reaching Hall, or his using due diligence in obeying the order? Do you hear anything of Polk? Did that refugee see or hear of Kirby Smith's operations?

ROSECRANS.

[DECEMBER 8, 1862.]

General ROSECRANS :

I should suppose Hall would obey my orders, being sent as they were, written and explicit what to do. I cannot be positive, but think there is but little doubt but the messengers will reach Hall. The refugee said nothing about Polk, and did not see Kirby Smith moving.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[DECEMBER 8, 1862.]

General ROSECRANS :

I cannot hear of any of the enemy being on this side of the river. Have directed Colonel Harlan to meet Hall on the road at Hartsville, and then to come here. Dispatch was forwarded to Colonel Hall last night to come to Hartsville.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *December 8, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Dumont being evidently too ill to take the field, and as it is of the greatest importance that the railroad communication should be preserved with Louisville, I propose to place Ward's brigade under General Paine for the purpose of guarding the road from Mitchellsville to Nashville, and the Fortieth Brigade, Colonel Miller, under General Reynolds, giving him two brigades to cover the front of this place until I can concentrate the other four divisions of my corps at or near Nashville, or, as I would recommend, near Lebanon. The enemy will use every exertion to damage the railroad, and they should be prevented, if possible. I will submit a plan of future operations by mail to-morrow for your consideration.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

[DECEMBER 8, 1862.]

General THOMAS:

Your proposed plan for the detail is approved. Garesché will send you orders. Proceed at once to carry it out, and concentrate Fry's division for movement as soon as practicable. How long will it take?
ROSECRANS.

[DECEMBER 8, 1862.]

General ROSECRANS:

If I hear of Hall's arrival at Hartsville to-morrow, I can concentrate Fry's division the day after. Paine being here, Reynolds asks to have a command in my First Division.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

[DECEMBER 8, 1862.]

General ROSECRANS:

Reynolds has just come in, and says he would prefer the two brigades, Hall's and Miller's. Send the cavalry to-morrow.

GEO. H. THOMAS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 8, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin*:

All right. Will send the cavalry day after to-morrow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *December 8, 1862.*

Major-General THOMAS:

The general thinks your first proposition best. In the emergency of an anticipated movement to-day, he assigned Hamilton to command Negley's and Palmer's divisions here. Palmer's will have to stay here,

and he does not see what he can do for Hamilton but give him Fry's. First-rate man will be needed where you proposed assigning Reynolds; that arrangement, therefore, was best.

By order:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 8, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin*:

Hire and keep spies out over the river and in all directions. Get butternut clothing, if necessary.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 8, 1862.

Brigadier-General GRANGER, *Bowling Green*:

To guard against disaster, general commanding desires you to throw up intrenchments, and picket well with cavalry all roads leading out from Bowling Green. It was neglect of these precautions that force at Hartsville was captured.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *December 8, 1862.*

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

Two deserters from enemy, just in, report Hardee in your front.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *December 8, 1862.*

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

Information since received makes enemy's reconnoitering force in your front day before yesterday 10,000 strong, being Breckinridge's and part of Cheatham's divisions. So keep a bright lookout.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Major-General McCook.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 8, 1862—10.40 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
*Commanding Left Wing, Army of the Cumberland,
Camp on Murfreesborough pike:*

GENERAL: Your letter announcing your intention of sending out a foraging expedition to-morrow, under Colonel Matthews, is just received,

and the general bids me say that you can do so, but desires me to add that the orders of yesterday remain unchanged; that is to say, you must have everything ready to move at a minute's notice. For Colonel Matthews' information, and that he may take every precaution against a surprise or sudden attack, the general thinks it proper to tell you that the "grape-vine" declares that Bragg's army is concentrating this side of Murfreesborough, between the two pikes, and General Thomas telegraphs a rumor, which has reached him, of Kirby Smith's corps being on the march for Lebanon. Should Colonel Matthews cross the bridge over Stone's River, it would, therefore, be necessary for him to leave a strong guard to hold the bridge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 8, 1862.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Russellville, Ky. :*

Have heard nothing of Forrest since. Better be prepared, however, against such a possibility as at Hartsville by throwing up intrenchments and picketing well with cavalry all roads leading out from your position. It was neglect of these precautions lost the force at Hartsville.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 8, 1862.

Major-General GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky. :*

I learn from General Rosecrans that Forrest, with 5,000 men and six guns, is at Columbia, Tenn., bound on a raid into Kentucky, via Clarks-ville. His intentions probably are to gobble up any detachments he can fall upon, and break up the Nashville Railroad. The cavalry force in that quarter is quite insufficient if this raid is to be apprehended, and you will therefore keep the Second Michigan and Ninth Pennsylvania ready to move to Lebanon, or in that direction, at a moment's warning. Will telegraph you again on getting further advice. Rosecrans had a green brigade gobbled up at Hartsville by five rebel regiments. Keep wide awake, and have a talk with Captain Lane, whom I directed to report to you.

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 8, 1862.

Col. W. W. LOWE, *Commanding Fort Donelson :*

Be prepared to resist dash of Forrest's cavalry, accompanied by six pieces of artillery. Resist to last extremity, and telegraph instantly if attacked.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December 8, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

SIR: The delivery of freight at Nashville since the opening of the road has disappointed our expectations, but has been all that we could deliver in the condition of the road, and the want of wood and water between Bowling Green and Nashville. All our wood between Franklin and Nashville has been destroyed by the Confederates, and all our water-tanks and raising apparatus. Besides, the wells were dried up and the streams reduced in volume by the dry weather, and we were without adequate force whilst engaged on the tunnel. To apply the proper remedy, we took all the repair hands on the road from Bowling Green down, and from the Memphis branch down to the tunnel, and forty-odd of them ran away, being afraid of the work, and we have never regained them, and the force furnished by the military did not supply their place, and left us before the work was done. Knowing we should want wood for the engines and lumber for the tunnel, we telegraphed both as to wood for the engines and lumber for the tunnel, and received for reply that you had ordered 100 or 150 to chop wood and a force to get out the lumber for the tunnel, and we set Mr. Haines, a western mechanic in our employ, to prepare the stations for a supply of water. When we could pass the cars through the tunnel, it was impossible to put the remaining repair force on the road because of the condition of the tunnel, and we found no wood had been cut and no lumber prepared to arch the tunnel, and that the water stations were not yet supplied, and the track over the new-made trestle wanted adjusting, and Mr. Anderson's force had been sent forward west of Nashville; in consequence we had to send forward a gang of bridge-men from this end of the road, who were almost as much wanted to make the lately built trestle at this end in a condition to stand the freshets. We could not obtain mechanics in Louisville, New Albany, Jeffersonville, or Cincinnati, and have brought men from Virginia to arch the tunnel, but have not been able to obtain an adequate repair force for the road, but have been, and are, putting the work forward with all the force and energy we know how to obtain and apply, and hope in a few days more that we shall be able to make quarter deliveries for the army at Nashville. We did not, however, expect to deliver 100 car-loads of freight daily; that amount is beyond the capacity of our motive power and rolling stock, but expect soon to deliver 70 to 80 cars daily, namely, when we have a supply of wood and water. There have been some conflicting orders from the military, which we hope you will provide shall not happen in future. You may rest assured that so far as the capacity of this road can give you supplies, you shall have them, and nothing shall be left undone which this company and its employes can do to give you full supplies. There are eight of the eleven trestles built by Mr. Anderson that will not stand the freshets, and we are preparing permanent bridges, and hope to commence putting up the most important of them the last of the month, and we think we have the bridges at this end of the line in a condition to stand the freshets.

JAMES GUTHRIE,

President of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

 HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 8, 1862.
Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Comdg. United States Forces, Nashville:*

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of the 4th instant,

in reply to one from me calling your attention to the treatment of certain medical officers of my command, and to the case of Private Kerchival.

I am gratified to find that the officers who were concerned in the arrest of Drs. Hinckley and Devine were not of your command, and that they were ultimately indebted to your advice for their release. The charge upon which they were imprisoned still seems to me inadequate to have warranted such severity. If they were guilty of misconduct, the testimony of intoxicated men was insufficient to establish the fact, while the charge seems to have fallen to the ground upon investigation. Any abuse of the privileges of a parole, if called to the attention of my Government, will receive prompt attention.

In reference to Private Kerchival, I must respectfully insist that the statement of General Negley does not alter the aspects of the case. He admits the use of gross language to the prisoner, and when a general officer so far forgets himself as to bandy abusive epithets with a private while performing the duties of a subordinate, he should not make his prisoner, because possessing spirit to resent an insult, suffer for an offense to which his own conduct invited him. I shall look for the release of Private Kerchival at an early day with confident interest.

With respect to matters of complaint indirectly communicated through General Negley's letter, they shall have prompt attention and correction, as far as lies within my power.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
 Hackettsborough, Tenn., December 8, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding United States Forces at Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, in reply to my communication inclosing General Orders, No. 84, and other papers for your consideration. In regard to the means which my Government has adopted to check the abuses of your subordinate officers, and which you are pleased to characterize as inhuman and barbarous, I will merely state that they have been resorted to as the only resource for the protection of our citizens in quarters where the humanities of war have been disregarded. Should the officers against whom this order is specially directed be captured, as contemplated therein, they shall receive a full hearing before the execution of the penalties prescribed for their alleged acts.

In referring to the complaints upon which you presume the order to have been predicated, you are pleased to say that they have, no doubt, been made by persons "who have been following the savage and disgraceful system of guerrilla warfare," the effects of which you properly characterize as pernicious and disgraceful. In your general condemnation of a system of guerrilla warfare, I cannot too strongly express my concurrence of opinion. It should be regarded as too abhorrent to the advanced civilization of our times to receive the countenance of either belligerent. But if in your allusion you design to animadvert upon the exploits of the Confederate cavalry as belonging to the system, I protest against such a construction. All the cavalry in the Confederate service are regularly enlisted and organized bodies of men, with duly commissioned officers, responsible to their superiors and acting under orders issued to them as to infantry, and are in no respect entitled to be classed

as guerrillas. The system pursued by Confederate commanders of sending out small parties of cavalry is one determined wholly by their choice, and is equally open to the Federal authorities for their adoption. The operations of these small bodies, generally far removed from the base of our heavier movements, their intrepidity in destroying the communication, trains, &c., of the enemy, certainly cannot invest them with the character of guerrillas, and as they direct their efforts against the armed forces, and not against non-combatants, it is difficult to understand why they have ever been stigmatized as such.

I cordially reciprocate your sentiments in reference to the exemption of peaceful citizens from molestation. No policy has been as rigidly observed as mine in this respect. While in Kentucky I resisted all attempts to observe a contrary one, and if there are now within my jurisdiction any individuals of this class under military restraint, they shall be cheerfully and promptly released upon proper notification. My surveillance is restricted to spies. All questions of loyalty are referred to the civil tribunals. With the mere sympathies of individuals I have nothing to do, and will not permit the forces under my command to interfere.

Your general condemnation of the burning of houses and pillage of property does not meet the question as propounded in my last communication. The qualified approval which you give to recent acts, by implying that the houses were burned because used as little fortifications, is not sustained by facts. The destruction of many of the houses in and near La Vergne was wanton, and needs a more serious consideration. I shall, however, be able, I hope, in a few days to transmit to you evidence which will present the case, in at least one instance, in so palpable a form as to elicit from you a more particular and definite expression of your disapprobation.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

FORT HENRY, *December 9, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The following information I consider good and true: Morgan, with about 3,000 men and four pieces of artillery, is near Port Royal, in Montgomery County, between 12 and 15 miles northeast of Clarksville; allows none of his men to leave camp; the camp is in a deep and extensive hollow. Napier, Forrest, and Woodward are to concentrate their forces in the vicinity of Waverly, with a view to divert attention from here and Donelson. This accomplished, Morgan's force is to move at once, crossing Memphis, Louisville and Clarksville road near Tate's Station to a point known as Peachy's Mill; thence down to Providence; thence to Donelson by road east of Cumberland. They do not expect to hold Donelson, if taken, but want to secure stock and Government stores and arms.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *December 9, 1862.*

General THOMAS:

Has any firing been heard in your neighborhood?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *December 9, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

No firing has been heard this morning, and no reports from scouts. Messengers from two or three of the fords report no enemy in sight.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

GALLATIN, *December 9, 1862.*Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

The organization of my troops is as follows: First Division (Fry's), First Brigade, Colonel Connell commanding, posted at Gallatin, guarding fords and doing picket duty; Second Brigade, Colonel Harlan commanding, at Hartsville; Third Brigade, guarding tunnel and bridges. Third Division (Rousseau's), two brigades at Edgefield, one at Mitchellsville, if not relieved; no reports. Twelfth Division (Dumont's), Thirty-ninth Brigade, captured at Hartsville; Fortieth Brigade, Colonel Miller commanding, Castalian Springs; Ward's brigade on picket duty and at work on the fortifications at this place. For particular regiments forming the brigades, see the monthly returns forwarded this evening.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *December 9, 1862.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

I understood the order by telegram last night that I was to march Fry's division down as soon as Colonel Hall reached here. We have not yet heard from him, and I think it would be extremely hazardous to leave here before Generals Reynolds and Paine can get their troops in position. Fry's division cannot be concentrated before to-morrow morning, and even then all the fords will be left free for the enemy to cross and attack this place. Scouts just in report their pickets on the Lebanon and Gallatin road, 10 miles from the river. The citizens of this place are of the opinion that they will attack this place if they get a chance. I have sent several messengers to meet Colonel Hall and hurry him on here. The scouts state that Kirby Smith is in Lebanon, with from 10,000 to 15,000 men. The troops here can be disposed to the best advantage to-morrow, and Fry's division started for Nashville; but if he moves to-night, I fear this place will be lost. Stokes has not arrived with his cavalry, and it is very important that he should be here. Please answer immediately, that I may know what to do.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *December 9, 1862.*

Major-General THOMAS:

Get Fry's division ready as soon as you can, and have it march or go by rail, as the case may be.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

BYRON KIRBY,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 9, 1862—5.50 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Hold Fry's division ready to march down here, if ordered, at 2 or 3 o'clock to-night, and one brigade ready to come sooner, if ordered, by rail. Let Pioneers come first. The enemy is feinting at our front. We think he means to attack Donelson. What news from your scouts?

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 9, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, U. S. Volunteers,
Commanding Center, Gallatin:

What you report shows the necessity of concentrating, and of your remaining in command. Fry's division, therefore, must remain. Close Hall in to Hartsville, and, if necessary, to Castalian Springs. The general thinks a brigade hardly necessary at the tunnel. Any way, have it ready to move whenever ordered. Stanley will send you a cavalry regiment forthwith. What truth do you think there is in report of Kirby Smith's being at Lebanon? General wishes you to select good position for fight in case of an attack. If you can hold and whip him, we will try the others.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *December 9, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS:

General desires you to cover your front with a constant cloud of scouts, so as to enable you to concentrate your forces and escape surprise.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, *December 9, 1862.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

I think we can handle Smith here. I will make all dispositions at once. The report of Smith's force and position was brought me by a very reliable scout, whose information I have always found to be correct. I have two or three men out now, and expect more news to-morrow morning. Have not yet heard of Hall. Please have the guns for this fort and ammunition sent here as soon as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 9, 1862.

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Right Wing :

Sill's position said to be bad. Regulate your whole line, either moving forward your division or drawing them back a little, the latter preferred, as a matter of policy. Close Davis and Sheridan well in, so as to have them in hand and in supporting distance of each other. Rousseau moves over to-night on Franklin pike. Indications are that all this is a feint to cover attack on Fort Donelson, but it must be stopped. Report as soon as you have placed your command. Give distances from one another and from known points, so we can fix them on map.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 9, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff :*

Orders received. Will have all right. Corps in line in the morning. Have not heard from any reconaissance save Sheridan's. No firing in front; all quiet. I will report in person to-night, as soon as the reconaissance returns.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

MITCHELLSVILLE, December 9, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

The command of this post was turned over to me by Colonel Starkweather on the morning of the 7th instant. My force consisted of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment, having an effective force of 637, rank and file. One hundred and fifty sick and convalescent soldiers, belonging to other commands, were left at this place. A bridge, 2½ miles south of this place, and a water-tank and bridge, 7 miles south, were to be protected. I have sent Lieutenant-Colonel Case, of the One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment, and four companies to guard the tank and bridge in its vicinity, with instructions to fortify strongly. One company I sent to the nearest bridge, there being a stockade at that point. This leaves me with an effective force here of about 300, rank and file. I have organized of the convalescent soldiers a company of 50 men, who will be able to assist in defense of our fortifications, which, by dark to-night, will enable us to resist a largely superior force. I applied to General Granger for a company of cavalry, which he promises as soon as they return from scouting.

G. P. SMITH,
Col., Comdg. One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Regt. and Post.

BOWLING GREEN, December 9, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel GARESCHÉ :

Colonel Smith telegraphs: "This afternoon 50 Confederate cavalry passed within 1 mile of this place (Mitchellsville), going northeast to-day,

asking the way to Pulaski." Your telegram was received at 6.30 p. m. Would it be prudent to weaken the force at this post, now 1,938 for duty, to send re-enforcements to Colonel Bruce, as suggested? The Fourth Kentucky Cavalry average 200 strong. Not yet returned from scout. To return to-morrow.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ELEVENTH DIVISION,
December 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JEFFERSON C. DAVIS,
Commanding Ninth Division:

GENERAL: I inclose you dispatches and note from General Sill,* from which you will see that danger is apprehended. I have also an unconfirmed report that there is a heavy force lying some place on my right and in your front. My impression is that if an attack is made the heaviest part of the attack will be from the direction of the Franklin, Wilson, and Winston pikes. We had all better be careful. McCook's camp equipage came here this evening. I expect him early in the morning. Will you have the kindness to communicate to me everything you hear or see, and I will let you know all that occurs in this direction.

Please return to me the dispatches and note. I also send you a letter from General Sill.

I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN:

The following has just been received from General McCook, and is communicated for your information:

General McCook:

The enemy attacked my pickets about 12.30 to-day, on the Edmondson pike, with a section of artillery. My whole command is now under arms in position. I do not like the scattered position of the division. I have notified Davis and Sill there is something brewing. I will try and make the reconnaissance on the Nolensville road, but will watch closely my right.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General.

The general commanding directs that you put your camp in order, and get everything ready for a move.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 9, 1862--10.20 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left Wing, camp on Hillsborough pike:

GENERAL: General McCook has closed in and drawn back his line, and the general commanding wishes you to draw in Van Cleve's division now. Neither the reconnoissance sent out from Sill's, nor that from Sheridan's division, nor that sent out by General Negley on the Hillsborough pike has brought to light any strong force of the enemy along that portion of our front. Unless you can send out to the rear, the general thinks it more prudent not to send out the foraging expedition asked for by General Hascall, at least to-morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 9, 1862--12.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding Division, Center:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to order out immediately one brigade of your division, with three days' rations, in support of a reconnoissance on which Brigadier-General Palmer has just started over the Hillsborough road. You will please report also where is your Edgefield brigade, and hereafter send in a daily morning report of your command to these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, December 9, 1862.

Col. W. W. LOWE, *Fort Henry:*

What force is at Donelson? Which is the best place to hold? Where are the most stores? You had better defend one or the other; I think Donelson. March there to-night and hold it. Telegraph me on receipt, and daily, giving hour.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, December 9, 1862.

Colonel GARESCHÉ:

Will General Rosecrans send a force to occupy Clarksville? It will prevent the enemy making the contemplated raid, and save Hopkinsville, &c. I fear the enemy will gain the rear and cut the road. I hope the general will cut him off with his cavalry. The enemy was at Harpeth Shoals, and occupies between that and Springfield. I ordered Bruce yesterday to concentrate his forces, and have repeated the order.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 9, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE,

U. S. Vols., Camdg. Western District of Kentucky, Louisville :

Three thousand or more of enemy's cavalry reported at Clarksville, preparing to dash either at Donelson or into Kentucky. Your troops had better concentrate and keep sharp lookout.

By command of General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to General Granger, Bowling Green, and Colonel Bruce, Russellville, except last sentence. In lieu thereof was substituted, "Look out and concentrate.")

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville :*

Telegram received. Can't occupy Clarksville now. Hope soon to settle matters by a battle.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 9, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Bowling Green :*

To weaken your small force, by detaching to other posts, would hardly be prudent. Notify General Boyle accordingly.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, *December 9, 1862.*

Major-General WRIGHT :

General Rosecrans telegraphs 3,000 of the enemy at Clarksville. Ordered Colonel Bruce yesterday to concentrate his forces. Fear he is in danger, or the force at Hopkinsville. He asks for re-enforcements. I have ordered General Granger to give any aid he can consistent with safety of Bowling Green. We have no artillery. Cannot Governor Morton send us a battery? Two companies of Fourth and two of Fifth Indiana Cavalry arrived yesterday from Carrollton, Ky.

J. T. BOYLE,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 9, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

You promised me about advancing into East Tennessee. Now is your time.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 9, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.*:

Your order to Bruce to concentrate is right. Repeat it, so that he shall have no excuse for not obeying. Make him understand that there is no reason for fighting against odds so long as he can do as he pleases. If the enemy outnumbered him, he should fall back on Granger. The two ought to be able to whip the enemy. Send the four companies Fourth and Fifth Indiana to Munfordville or Lebanon for the present. Governor Morton has no artillery, I think, but will ask him.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, December 10, 1862—12 m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I respectfully ask, if consistent with the public interest, that Major-General Hartsuff may be assigned to duty with this army corps.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 10, 1862—midnight.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

The news up to date, from all my scouts, goes to show that Hardee and Buckner are at Nolensville, a small town, 16 miles from here, and that a desperate effort is to be made by the rebel cavalry to strike our railroad line somewhere. Fort Donelson and Fort Henry are fully warned and prepared for a snap on them. General Thomas' scouts have not yet reported as to Kirby Smith being at Lebanon. I hope to have information to-night of this, and that the movements of the enemy may yet enable me to strike him a blow near us, which will virtually end the game.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 10, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Oxford, Miss.*:

Tell the authorities along the railroad to look out for Forrest.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 10, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin* :

Scouts to-night report that Buckner moved up to Nolensville from Franklin, via Triune. Send plenty of spies to Lebanon.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

BYRON KIRBY,
Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, *December 10, 1862.*

Major-General THOMAS :

You had better send word to Granger to send scouts in all directions, to find where Hall has gone.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

GALLATIN, *December 10, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Have not heard yet from Colonel Hall, although I have sent four sets of couriers to intercept him. Citizens report to Colonel Harlan, at Hartsville, that there is no force of the enemy near Carthage. A citizen sent out by me yesterday has come back, and reports that he went to Lebanon ; Smith was not there this morning, but was expected. I will have his report confirmed or disproved by other scouts by to-morrow, I hope.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 10, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin* :

The Fortieth Brigade has been ordered to report to General Reynolds ; Ward's brigade to General Paine for railroad guards. Dumont's leave sent by mail. Written orders for changes will be sent.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT HENRY, *December 10, 1862.*

General W. S. ROSECRANS :

Your dispatch of 4.45 p. m. yesterday just received, 3.30 p. m. Hear nothing yet of the approach of the enemy, though I have scouts out in every direction, in some instances as much as 25 miles. Have made a reconnaissance up the Tennessee River with gunboat as far as Duck River, and yesterday sent a scouting party to within 12 miles of Waverly. Killed 1 rebel picket and captured another. Force at Fort Donelson is Eighty-third Illinois Infantry, tolerably strong ; one light battery, four

pieces, and one company of my regiment, Fifth Iowa Cavalry. I have everything else ready to move at a moment's warning, and have been so for two days. A line of scouts is established between Donelson and Henry, by which I can communicate readily in case telegraph should be cut. By this I have just received a message through in fifty-eight minutes. What few troops I have are in grand fighting trim, and everything that can be done has been done. You shall have a good account of us if attacked. The quantity of stores at Donelson is very small. I keep the bulk at Fort Henry.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

RUSSELLVILLE, December 10, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

Scout just from Clarksville. No rebel cavalry there up to 3 p. m. Captain Johnson's company, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, were in the town. I cannot be surprised. Pickets well out. If captured, will be after a desperate fight. If force approaching is too large, will fall back on Bowling Green.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 10, 1862.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Russellville:*

Telegram received; very satisfactory. Keep out as many spies and scouts as possible. Spread them all along your front, and direct them to examine all cross-roads and by-paths for tracks of rebel cavalry.

By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 10, 1862—12.55 a. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Left Wing, Army of the Cumberland,
Camp on Murfreesborough pike:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, inclosing Colonel Matthews' report* of his spirited skirmish with the enemy to-day, and Colonel Grose's application for permission to try and capture the enemy's artillery in your front, has been just received. If Colonel Grose thinks he can surprise the enemy, let him try it, but, in doing so, be careful that he is not himself surprised.

I have the honor to be, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

* See note on p. 73, Part I.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 10, 1862—9.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Left Wing, Army of the Cumberland,
Camp on Murfreesborough pike :

GENERAL : The general commanding desires you to be informed of a rumor, which has reached him this evening, to the effect that Hardee and Buckner are both at Nolensville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

DECEMBER 10, [1862.]

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Army of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. :

GENERAL : In pursuance of the project which has been discussed by us of a raid into East Tennessee, you will dispatch, as soon as practicable, a force of, say 1,200 men, under Brigadier-General Carter, U. S. Volunteers, with orders to proceed into that country, and destroy so much of the railroad as may be practicable, by burning bridges, &c. This force should proceed from their various stations by several separate routes to the point of rendezvous, from which they must move in a body through the mountains, when, continuing together, or separating into two bodies, as may be deemed best by General Carter, from the information he may obtain, it will move rapidly upon the railroad at points where there are important bridges, and, after destroying the same, it will make the best of its way back to join your army.

I still incline toward Mount Pleasant as the route by which the expedition should pass the mountains, and this should be followed, unless controlling reasons, such as the position of the enemy's forces in East Tennessee, or the matter of supplies, should indicate some other as more preferable. Every preparation for the success of the expedition in the way of assuring that only sound and hardy officers and men are sent, that the necessities for such a march are provided, and that proper guides are furnished, should be attended to. As an old cavalry officer yourself, accustomed to long and hazardous expeditions, I am confident that the matter could not be in better hands than yours. Your suggestion of sending wagons with supplies along with the expedition, to accompany it so far as the roads will permit, and then to transfer the loads to the mules, is of the highest importance to the success of the undertaking, and must be followed. By this means the command, on leaving its wagons, will be able to move forward with all the supplies it can carry. With reasonable good fortune the expedition ought to be able to destroy the bridges at Union and Watauga, and, if circumstances favor, the whole of the bridges between, and including those at Union and Strawberry Plains. On crossing the mountains it will have to be determined by the commander whether to keep the command together or to divide it into two detachments, one to continue on to Union, the other to move in as direct a line as possible to Strawberry Plains, the two afterward uniting at some point between these places. The latter promises the greater success; the former would seem to be the safer. Having accomplished the objects of the expedition, the command will

return by whatever route the commander is convinced, by the information he receives, to be the best route.

There are many matters of detail which are important, but to which I do not refer in this letter. I have discussed them with General Carter, and you will, of course, do the same. In the instructions you may give him, you will embrace all that seem necessary.

In regard to any subsequent movements, I will communicate again. In the meanwhile you will make the necessary preparations for moving your force forward, with a view to profiting by any advantages that may flow from General Carter's success. If he can destroy the bridges between Union and Strawberry Plains, you can hold East Tennessee with your present force, if you can subsist it there. Ample transportation should at once be procured with this view. Where your force should cross the mountain must be decided hereafter.

Please detail from your command and assign to General Carter any officer you may think it important for him to have.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECEMBER 10, [186]2.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,

Commanding Army of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. :

GENERAL : I have seen General Carter, and am still in favor of the proposed expedition. Conducted judiciously, it cannot result in any great loss to ourselves, and, if successful, will be well worth the risk. Please, therefore, have all the necessary arrangements made for the earliest possible start. I am still in favor of the route first discussed, the command to divide after getting through the pass, if found practicable. In connection with this should be the movement of your own force. If the first part of the project succeeds, the occupation of the country, with the force at your disposal, will be practicable, so far as any efforts of the enemy are concerned. The only misgivings I have in the matter relate solely to the question of subsistence. For the first part, General C[arter] thinks the difficulties not insurmountable; and if found to be so, he can return. In regard to the second part, I am not so sanguine. The road is [heavy], and in bad weather not good, and our means of transportation are limited. It is possible, however, that, with what the country can afford, we can get along with our transportation. I have had some doubts of the propriety of taking from the vicinity of the railroad the cavalry necessary for the expedition, but think the object justifies the risk. You must, however, keep the force ready to move westward, in case it is needed there, till the final start is made. General Carter will return to-morrow.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 10, 1862.

Major-General BRAGG :

GENERAL : Your letter of 8th instant received. I am pleased to find you concur with me in the propriety of not molesting non-combatants, or

persons on account of their sentiments, as well as condemning the guerilla system. We do not consider your regularly organized cavalry as guerrillas, but those who live and dress as citizens and act in the double capacity of citizens and soldiers or scouts, are so regarded and will be so treated. To prevent mistakes otherwise unavoidable, it is highly desirable that your troops should at once be required to wear some badge to distinguish them from citizens. You will observe by General Negley's report that Kerchival has long since been released and sent for exchange. I have a large supply of complaints on hand of the cruel treatment of Union men, the plunder of their property, their imprisonment by provost-marshals, and their being driven out of the country, which I will take opportunity to favor you with at an early day for your investigation.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

BOWLING GREEN, *December 11, 1862.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

Capt. J. P. Bonham, Eighth Tennessee Volunteers, reports camp on head of Jennings' Creek, Jackson County, of 700 rebels, under Hamilton.

R. S. GRANGER,

Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

FORT HENRY, [*December*] 11, 1862.

(Received December 12, 1862.)

General ROSECRANS:

One of my scouts came in last night; has been all over the country, and hears nothing of any force nearer than Waverly. Shall attack them at Waverly in two or three days, if the prospect still continues good.

W. W. LOWE,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Nashville, December 11, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin:*

Have you yet information to settle the question, where is Kirby Smith? Send scouts far and wide to ascertain this. What since your last?

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

GALLATIN, *December 11, 1862—3 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

One of my scouts has just come in. He confirms the story of the one who came back yesterday morning, that Kirby Smith is not in Lebanon, but that they expect him there soon. The man Curd, arrested by Colo-

nel Harlan, may be able to give you much information. He tells me that he is just in from Chattanooga. I had no time to converse with him before the cars left. Will report more fully this evening.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, TENN., December 11, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

Saw a citizen this morning from the neighborhood of New Middleton day before yesterday. He reports only a few scouts of the enemy in his neighborhood. Heard that Kirby Smith was expected at Lebanon. Only an advance guard of Morgan's cavalry there now. My scout, who came directly from Lebanon yesterday, reports no troops there, but Smith expected with 10,000 or 15,000 men. The scout who came in this noon reports a few of the enemy in Lebanon, but he did not go to Lebanon himself; makes the same report about Smith being expected there. Have several good scouts out now, and expect them back to-morrow. What two deserters say: Polk's, Withers', Oheatham's, and Breckinridge's divisions at Murfreesborough; estimate their force at 50,000; provisions short; flour and meat issued, but no salt; supply of clothing pretty good; boots and shoes short. No troops at Lebanon; troops expected there. Rebels well supplied with artillery; no siege guns. They think they have selected their ground between Murfreesborough and their pickets. Desertions frequent. Do not know of Bragg's whereabouts. Johnston expected there Sunday evening. No troops except conscripts and sick at Knoxville. Cars run out 5 miles toward Nashville. Heard an officer say they would fight at Murfreesborough, if the force brought against them was not too large. All disgusted with the Kentucky campaign. General Polk in a speech told his division that he had always been opposed to going into Kentucky; very much frightened after the battle at Perryville; suffered for provisions going out of the State. Went with teams from Knoxville to Sparta; roads good except crossing the mountains into Sequatchie Valley. All the men enlisted in Kentucky have deserted. This is the story of the deserters; very plausible. I send it for what it is worth.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 11, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin* :

Send them to Louisville, lest they be spies. State their case to General Boyle, that he may administer oath to them, if still willing. Pump them well before sending. Report soon whether Kirby Smith be at Lebanon; report also, in event of our fighting battle near Nolensville or at Stewart's Creek, and of Smith's moving to enemy's assistance, how soon, and with what force, or whether at all, you could either intercept him or come to our aid.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
*Cunningham's Ford, December 11, 1862.*Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Gallatin, Tenn.* :

GENERAL: Last night, in pursuance to your instructions, I sent out 8 men from my command for the purpose of ascertaining the situation of the enemy in and around Lebanon and picking up whatever information they could. Two of the party have just returned—Sergeant Day, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Volunteers, and Private Primrose, of the Eighteenth U. S. Infantry. They state that after crossing the Cumberland at this ford they traveled southwest until they struck the main road or pike leading from Cairo to Lebanon; that they followed this until within about 2 miles of the latter place, where they stopped at a house occupied by an intelligent woman, whom they aroused and asked for information as to where they might find the Southern Army. They represented to her that they were deserters from the Northern Army, and were seeking some officers who had authority to take them as prisoners and then parole them. This story the woman believed, and, after speaking of their desertion in complimentary terms, and her desire to assist them, [told them] that there were no officers or forces in the neighborhood of Lebanon, but they would have to go to Black Shop, which she told them was 18 miles from Lebanon; that there had been some troops at Baird's Mills, 7 miles south, but they had now all gone to the former place. She further said that the troops at Black Shop were commanded by Kirby Smith and Morgan, and numbered about 22,000 men; that it was a part of this force that had so nicely trapped the Yankees at Hartsville. After receiving instructions to proceed to Lebanon, where she said they would find no Union men, but plenty of friends to them, they left. Passing on a short distance farther, they concluded to return to camp, and had come 5 or 6 miles on the way, when, about 4 a. m., they stopped at a house and asked for information. Here Sergeant Day reports that 3 of his men, belonging to the Thirtieth Infantry, refused to come farther, and would not move on until they could get some breakfast, and was thus compelled to wait at that place. After stopping there about fifteen minutes, they found the house surrounded by 15 or 20 men, and they were compelled to surrender, they, however, insisting that they had deserted, and were only hunting some one to parole them. They were about to be started on the road toward Lebanon, and were informed by the officer or leader of the party that he would have to take them 18 miles south of Lebanon to get to an officer who could parole them; that this place was Black Shop; that Morgan was in command, some other general being there with him. The name of this general Sergeant Day has forgotten, but knows it was not Kirby Smith. They were treated kindly, and, taking advantage of it, Day and Primrose, first making an excuse to step aside, took to the bushes and made their escape. They further learned that the enemy were in the habit of sending scouting parties along the south bank of the Cumberland every few days. This, I believe, is the amount of information obtained. The men who started on the expedition were 4 from the Eighteenth Infantry, 2 from the Second Minnesota, and 2 from the Thirty-fifth Ohio, Sergeant Day and Private Primrose alone escaping. They were all armed with revolvers, having left their muskets in camp. Day and Primrose both lost their pistols.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FERDINAND VAN DERVEER,
Colonel, Commanding Detachment, Third Brigade,

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding United States Forces, Nashville, Tenn. :

GENERAL: Your communication of the 4th instant, transmitted by General McCook on the 8th, together with an indorsed memorandum relating to a wounded Confederate soldier, have been received.

You complain that "a poor crippled Confederate soldier has presented himself within my (your) lines with your (my) pass, but without any provision for his wants, or any evidence that he is not a spy." You add also that "it appears to be at least an attempt, indirectly, to impose on us (you) the risk and burden of taking care of your (my) disabled men," and request an explanation.

It would be a sufficient answer to your charge to state, I have no knowledge of such a soldier, and have given no such pass, but the extraordinary tenor of your letter demands a more extended reply.

Had the facts as alleged occurred under flag, I can conceive the propriety of making them the subject of official remonstrance; but, as it is, the charges are gratuitous, and without the shadow of reason. If you complain that I gave the party a pass, even assuming it were so, I can see no ground of just complaint. My passes, unless accompanied by flag, are intended for my own pickets, not yours, and I claim the right to instruct them to permit individuals to pass, irrespective of class or condition, and regardless of object, whether going voluntarily or at my bidding. It is a question of internal police, for my consideration only. If your pickets admit the holder of such passes within your lines, it is a matter which concerns you, not me, and it is for you to determine their character, without attempting to hold me responsible, directly or indirectly. The frequency with which you send persons through my lines under flag, without evidence that they are not spies, renders your allusions on this subject particularly inappropriate.

In conclusion, I will add that the relations existing between us forbid such imputations upon my honor as are contained in your communication. They are discourteous and offensive, and cannot be tolerated in the future. I have chosen, in view of your previous courtesy, to respond on this occasion, but should any of similar character be hereafter forwarded, they will be returned unanswered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding United States Forces, Nashville, Tenn. :

GENERAL: In your letter of the 4th instant you express your abhorrence of the system of harassing and arresting non-combatants. In a previous letter I have intimated my entire concurrence in these views, and nothing shall swerve me from the faithful observance of a policy which is dictated by every proper sentiment. I am credibly informed, however, that on the very day on which your communication was written, a number of citizens of Tennessee, charged only with political offenses or proclivities, were arrested and imprisoned in the penitentiary at Nashville. It is of little moment to me whether this was done by

your immediate order or by your subordinates, for whose conduct you are responsible, and I hereby notify you that I shall enforce rigid and unyielding retaliation against the commissioned officers who fall into my hands until this violation of good faith shall be corrected, in deeds as well as words.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 35. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 11, 1862.

I. Convalescent camps will be established at all the principal posts in this department, under the command of officers of rank and discretion.

II. The convalescents from each regiment will be reported by the regimental to the brigade surgeons, who will designate those to be sent to convalescent camps.

III. Each brigade commander will detail a lieutenant to take charge of the convalescents from the brigade. The convalescents of each division will be organized into a company under the command of a captain, to be designated by the division commander. The captains, or, in a brigade, the lieutenants so detailed will be responsible for the clothing, camp and garrison equipage, arms, accouterments, descriptive lists, accounts of pay and clothing of the men; will make timely requisitions on the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance departments for the necessary supplies; will conduct the men to the convalescent camps, and, unless otherwise ordered, will remain there in charge of them.

IV. The commanding officer of the camp will designate an officer to perform the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting assistant commissary of subsistence.

V. The commanding officer of the convalescent camp is to be held responsible for the drill and discipline of the men under his command. Guard duty will be strictly performed. The roll-calls prescribed in General Orders, No. 25, from these headquarters are never to be omitted. The officers detailed from brigades and divisions will be selected with reference to their capacity for enforcing strict discipline; but will be relieved and sent back to their regiments as fast as suitable convalescent officers can be found to replace them.

VI. Each brigade will furnish the necessary camp equipage for the convalescents of the brigade. The allowance will be that prescribed in general regulations.

VII. The medical director will detail a sufficient number of medical officers for duty at each camp. He will also appoint a board of medical officers to examine cases reported by the attending surgeons, as fit subjects for general hospitals, or for discharge from service.

VIII. The commanding officer of every camp will make a daily morning report of his command to the post commander, and tri-monthly reports of it to these headquarters. He will also have the men regularly mustered; those of the same regiments together, on separate rolls. One copy of each muster-roll he will forward to the adjutant-general of the army, and one to the regimental commander. Of the three muster and pay rolls, two will be for the paymaster and one he will retain.

IX. Convalescents fit for field duty will be forwarded to the divisions and corps to which they belong, in squads of not less than 25 to a

X. The following paragraph, Paragraph II, of General Orders, No. 78, from the War Department, of July 14, 1862, is republished for the information of all commanders of posts in this department. They will immediately take measures for carrying out its humane provisions. Instead of establishing separate camps for them, where their number is small, quarters may be set apart for them in the convalescent camp, under the command of an officer specially assigned to that duty.

XI. Discharged and disabled soldiers, returning home, are included in the above directions, and will be similarly received, taken care of, and forwarded on their way.

J. P. GARESUHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Army of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

The object of my "contraband order," herewith inclosed, is shown upon its face. It was to avoid any further accession of that class of persons, male or female, and to provide suitable employment, under proper restraint, for those "now within the lines or that may hereafter, in any

way, gain access thereto." I am most happy to be able to assure you that the order works admirably; that there are very few in my command who do not cordially indorse, although quite a number originally opposed, it; that the colored people are leaving daily, either voluntarily or by reason of being thrown out of employment, and that I anticipate no trouble, and but a few individual cases of difference of opinion on this subject.

I inclose duplicate of the only letter I have written in reply to the newspaper misrepresentation of my course, and request that this communication, with all its inclosures, be forwarded to the General-in-Chief, through the department commander.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, December 11, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded.

I regard General Gillmore's order a proper one, demanded by the circumstances, mild in its application to the negroes, just and protective to soldiers, eminently politic, and fully justified by law, orders, and usages of war. It and his course thereon not only met, and now meet, my fullest approval, but were required by my positive orders to him on the subject.

G. GRANGER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, December 12, 1862.

Respectfully forwarded to the General-in-Chief of the Army, as desired by Brigadier-General Gillmore, with my full approval of the course of the latter in the delicate matter involved. It is but just to General Gillmore, as well as myself, that I should say that on learning that there were apprehensions of serious trouble between our troops and the citizens of Kentucky, in consequence of the camps becoming asylums for negroes belonging to loyal citizens in their neighborhoods, I visited Lexington partly in reference to this matter, with the intention of issuing an order prohibiting the remaining in camps, in Kentucky, of persons not connected with the military service, thus freeing the military authorities from all connection with the slavery question, and, what was equally important, preventing our camps from being overrun with worthless persons, to the great detriment of the discipline and instruction of the troops. Such an order I believed not to be in violation of the letter or spirit of any law of Congress, to be demanded by the best interests of the service, and to be in accordance with sound policy toward a recognized and professedly loyal State. Finding, on my arrival, however, that such orders had been issued already to commanders of troops, I took no action in the matter. I believe the policy indicated in such orders to have been thus far successful, and that in a short time both the people of Kentucky and the troops will be entirely satisfied of its propriety and justice.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 2D DIV., ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
 No. 9. } *Georgetown, Ky., October 22, 1862.*

The practice indulged in by some of the officers and men of this division of enticing colored people within the lines is becoming an evil of such magnitude as to demand the immediate and vigorous application of a remedy. It is demoralizing to an army to be encumbered with non-combatants—hangers-on of any kind or class—and they will not be allowed in this division, except under such restrictions as will place them within direct and effective control from these headquarters. It is especially made the duty of guards and pickets, and of brigade and regimental commanders, to refuse admission within the lines to that class of people known as “contrabands.” All those now within the lines, or that may hereafter in any way gain access thereto, will at once be taken in charge by the division quartermaster, and reported to these headquarters for such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

By order of Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore :

W. L. M. BURGER,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Lexington, Ky., December 2, 1862.

M. R. KEITH, Esq., *Cleveland, Ohio :*

MY DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your note of the 26th ultimo, inclosing sundry slips from Cleveland newspapers, in which the writers condemn in unmeasured terms my course, as they understand it, in regard to contrabands. I am certain they do not fully appreciate the subject. I am convinced, and one week's sojourn here would thoroughly convince them, that the policy which they condemn, slightly modified, perhaps, is the only one adapted to the loyal State of Kentucky. The writers seem to forget that Kentucky is loyal; that she has now, and always has had, a full representation in Congress; that consequently we are not in the enemy's country; that martial law does not exist here, and that the civil authorities are in the full exercise and enjoyment of their legitimate functions, the same as they are in the State of Ohio or any other loyal State. They contrast, unfavorably to myself, my order and General Grant's on this subject, ignoring the fact, which contains the gist of the whole matter, that Mississippi and Tennessee, where General Grant is operating, are in persistent rebellion, by their own deliberate acts, while Kentucky is true to her allegiance.

Force of circumstances has made me an unwilling and reluctant actor on this question; my education and profession make me, I trust, an unprejudiced one. While I regret that a course which is demanded of me by the positive orders of my military superiors, and which my own judgment dictates as eminently proper, should not meet the approval of my former friends, I congratulate myself that I am not yet, and never have been, placed in a position where I could be swerved from a plain and evident line of duty by any political party or organization sitting in judgment on my actions. As a soldier, I have schooled myself to ignore such things. My desire in these trying times is to serve my country to the best of my ability, obeying the orders of my military superiors according to the rules and articles of war.

I have never returned a slave to any claimant, loyal or disloyal, and

never will. I will not even turn them out of my lines if I know or suspect their owners or their agents are in waiting to seize them. Of course would be not only a violation of the spirit of the law, but repugnant to my own feelings; but while I am unwilling that any of my men should become "slave-catchers," I consider it my sworn duty to see that they do not contract the demoralizing habit of indiscriminate appropriation of private property, particularly slave property, in the loyal and among the loyal people of Kentucky. They are not here for any purpose.

I claim the right, under existing laws and orders and the usage and custom of war, to exercise entire military control over all non-combatants within my lines, whether clerks, teamsters, or servants, regardless of their color or social position. Any compulsory restriction on the right in the field would ruin any army, but especially a Union army in a slave State, and convert it into an ungovernable and licentious mob. If I have no right to keep contrabands beyond my lines, it is my duty to harbor them; and if bound to receive one, I am equally bound to receive thousands, without regard to sex, until every soldier is strained only by individual caprice or lust, would have with him a white man or negro woman, and this colossal and debauching abuse would find its only practical limit in satiety. What honor could such an army expect to reap on the field of battle! what punishment would be so severe for the commander who would prostitute it to such ignoble purposes?

Aside from considerations of professional utility and propriety, I have no feeling in this matter. It is not my aim to harm the negro, but especially to serve the master, but to serve and save from debasing the gallant soldiers intrusted to my care and prepare them for the hardships and dangers of the day of battle. I claim to be a philanthropist, and shall rejoice to see every slave free in a legal and constitutional manner at the proper time and in the proper manner; but it is not my duty in Kentucky to free them, and would not be if I held supreme command here, and I do not intend to become their custodian, to the detriment of my command. When ordered to do so, I will discharge them to the best of my ability. Until then I shall exercise, at my discretion, under restrictions from superior authority, the right to send them wherever they become a serious impediment to the discipline and efficiency of my command. Nothing short of this would satisfy my obligations of the duty I owe my country, or free me from the charge of incompetency and neglect.

Please excuse the blunt and unfinished manner in which, for want of time, I am compelled to express my opinions, and believe me, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Brigadier-General

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 12, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG:

GENERAL: Your reply to my complaint about the crippled soldier containing, as I understand, a denial by you that he was permitted to pass your lines, with a view of presenting himself at mine, and appealing to my humanity for admission and succor, is to that extent satisfactory; but as the circumstance of such a permission, resulting

did, afforded a reasonable ground for my supposition, the remainder of your letter imputing discourtesy is unwarranted, nor was any discourtesy in fact intended. Of the arrests referred to in your letter, I have not the slightest information, nor do I believe that any such have been made, unless allusion is made to the arrest of three spies, of whom one was caught with plans of the fortifications round this city, concealed in the heel of his boot. I am gratified at your reiteration of the sentiment already expressed by you, and assure you that no threats of retaliation are necessary, nor do I deem them becoming. Believe me, whenever retaliation is attempted, I know how, and will not fail, to respond to it.

I shall be pleased to receive an explanation of how the cartel came to be violated by you in sending prisoners taken by you, stripped of their blankets and overcoats, to a point not designated in the cartel, nor agreed upon by me, for an exchange; this when I have clothed the prisoners taken from your army.

You are pleased to remark on the frequency with which I send persons to you under flag of truce. If I do so, it is because I find it impossible to resist the appeal made to my feelings of humanity. I have done it against my better judgment, and, although I have in every case exacted from those thus sent that they would reveal nothing to the prejudice of this army, I have yet seen it made matter of boast, in the Chattanooga Rebel, that information valuable to you had been obtained from ladies thus paroled and sent to your lines by me. I can assure you that you could hardly gratify me more than by giving me notice that you would no longer receive any one coming from my lines. I should be thus relieved from many importunities, and feel under lasting obligations to you.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *December 12, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered General Granger to send one of his best regiments to Colonel Bruce, at Russellville. I will send, if you can spare transportation, 1,000 convalescents to Bowling Green. If you will send one or two regiments to Bowling Green and one battery, I will move Colonel Bruce to Trenton or Clarksville, and order force of Colonel Foster, on the Ohio River, to Hopkinsville, near enough to co-operate and support.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 12, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

General likes your plan about Clarksville. Will send you the Twentieth Kentucky straightway, and try and send another regiment and a battery. Keep us advised of all you hear. If rebels dare enter, we will fit up expedition to cut them to pieces.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

RUSSELLVILLE, *December 12, 1862.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

Captain Johnson, Eighth Kentucky Cavalry, dressed in rebel uniform penetrated nearly to Charlotte, Tenn. He reports Forrest, with estimated from 2,000 to 4,000 men, preparing to make a raid into Southern Kentucky. They will cross at Palmyra or Martin's Shoals, between Clarksville and Fort Donelson. The rebel sympathizers will aid all they can by collecting hogs, cattle, mules, horses, and wagons salt, flour, and bacon, which their object is to carry out. His report confirmed by other scouts. They expect to cross the river Sunday morning or that night. Rebels expect to feed Bragg's army from this of Kentucky this winter.

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding E

MUNFORDVILLE, *December 12, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

We have 92 wagons and ambulances. General Spears sent me word from Louisville, December 10, that the rebels were lying in force on the wayside. A large number of Government horses just passed us, *en route* for Nashville, with a small guard with the

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Command

MUNFORDVILLE, *December 12, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

The Anderson Cavalry have arrived at this point, and are shoeing horses. My command arrived at this point at 9.45 o'clock, and orders from Brigadier-General Spears to remain here until he overtook them with the Tennessee cavalry, about 1,500 of them. Shall we leave? He will leave Louisville this morning.

R. K. BYRD,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade en route for Nashville

LEBANON, *December 12, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Captain Black just from Scott County, Tennessee. When he left, early morning, reports a large number of rebel cavalry and one regiment infantry, under Scott. It is believed they will make a dash on Southern Tennessee. They are destroying everything as they go. This is the only force in East Tennessee. News from Knoxville direct, reliable, to the 4th of the month, represents only 300 rebels there; everything is being sent to Atlanta, Ga. Rebel citizens say the rebel army will withdraw from East Tennessee.

A. HAZELAND,
Lieutenant-Colonel Seventh Tennessee Regiment

HDQRS. SECOND DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Mill Creek, December 12, 1862.

Maj. JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps :

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the following result of the observations of the messenger sent to Chattanooga a few days ago :

The messenger proceeded, by Hartsville, to McMinnville, where he found about 3,000 conscripts, mostly from Middle Tennessee, guarded by some regular troops. He was made a prisoner at this point, and taken to Murfreesborough, to Kirby Smith, who gave him a pass by rail to Chattanooga. At Chattanooga he found railroad communication open to Virginia. No troops were going to, or coming from, Virginia by that route. But one regiment of Confederate troops was found there, and no fortifications, except the two large guns on the two high hills, which have been there about a year. He found a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee River, 12 miles below Chattanooga. It was completed last Sunday. No work had been done on the bridge at Bridgeport except what was done a long time ago, when they first advanced. No work is being done on it at present. He found a small number of troops along the road at different places, and about 6,000 at Tullahoma, under Withers. Bridgeport was being fortified, and contained about 6,000 troops. At Murfreesborough he found a considerable force of the enemy, about 60,000; Joseph E. Johnston in command. Johnston left Chattanooga for Murfreesborough while the messenger was at Chattanooga. There were very few supplies at Murfreesborough, the army there subsisting principally on corn-meal and beef, all the other supplies being shipped to Atlanta. The messenger also finds that everything in the shape of hogs, cattle, and provisions is being gathered up throughout the country and sent to Atlanta; also that some large contracts that were given for slaughtering and pork packing at Chattanooga were abandoned, and the slaughtering done at Dalton, Ga.

His impressions are that the enemy intend to fall back, which gives great dissatisfaction among the Tennessee and Kentucky troops, who swear they will not go south of the Tennessee River, and that this feeling will prevent their being removed from Murfreesborough until they are advanced upon by our army, when they will be carried back under the excitement of being pushed by our troops. There is a considerable force of the enemy at or near Baird's Mills, on the Lebanon and Murfreesborough road. John H. Morgan was encamped about 12 miles southwest of Carthage night before last. Cumberland Gap is occupied by 6,000 men.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Gallatin, December 12, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff, Nashville, Tenn. :

COLONEL: All the scouts I have sent out concur in the statement that Smith is not at Lebanon, but is expected soon; that Morgan's headquarters are at Black Shop, at the crossing of the Nashville and Jefferson pike with the Murfreesborough and Lebanon pike. I met a gentleman to-day just from Decherd, named Emory. He is going to Nashville, and

will call on General Rosecrans. I think he can gain considerable information from him. He is intelligent, and will communicate all he knows. He is a sound man, I am very sure. He gave valuable information last summer, when I was at Decherd.

GEO. H. THOMAS
Major-General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 12, 1862

Brigadier-General BOYLE, Louisville, Ky.:

Your disposition of troops is right. Cannot you send a large force of convalescents to Bowling Green, to add to the garrison, and thus render a part of that force available for other purposes, if needed? I have just telegraphed to Governor Morton that we are in pressing need of the Fifth Cavalry. Where is the Eighth Kentucky, and has the regiment been sent forward?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 13, 1862

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: At the special instance and request of the President, I called on you at your headquarters on the 11th instant, to confer with you, as the General-in-Chief, touching the lamentable condition of affairs among my people in East Tennessee. During the momentary interview with which you were pleased to favor me, among the crowd in your room, you suggested that I reduce to writing what I wished to communicate. In a matter that concerns me so nearly as this, I waive, for the present, all considerations growing out of your place of receipt, and give you my personal bearing, and adopt your suggestion by inclosing a statement which I hope will receive more attention than you accorded to my writer.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORACE MAYNARD

[Inclosure.]

. Statement, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 13, 1862

That part of Tennessee from the western slope of the Cumberland Mountains eastward has long been known politically and geographically as East Tennessee. It comprises something more than thirty counties, and in territory and population differs not materially from the State of Vermont and New Hampshire. It is divided into three Congressional districts, and one of its citizens (Governor Johnson) was a Senator in Congress. During the struggles preliminary to the present, the people, by immense majorities, espoused the cause of the Federal Government, and avowed their determined hostility to secession. Seeing the struggle of arms, they, as early as May and June, 1862, organized themselves into military companies, to the number, probably

of 15,000. Arms and ammunition they had none, nor officers skillful to organize and instruct men as soldiers.

Very early Governor Johnson and others of our citizens came here to obtain assistance for our people, and though from that day to this importunity and entreaty have been increasing, we have received neither soldiers nor arms nor ammunition, nor aid in any form, nor any recognition of the great obligation of the Government to extend protection everywhere to its loyal citizens. In the mean time our people have been left exposed to enormous cruelties, disgraceful to any Government which fails to restrain them. There is abundant evidence, independent and concurring, to establish the general fact that they have been ravaged and pillaged, and driven from their homes and imprisoned, both near home and in the far South; their wives and daughters ravished and themselves put to death, under circumstances of cruelty and ignominy. Nearly 10,000, in hopes of being relieved of their oppression at home, have sought the flag and taken service under it. Thousands of others, refugees from home and family and property, are scattered over the country. Individual instances of peculiar hardships might be given, but the general statement in this connection is enough. Hitherto the Government has not been unmindful of a duty to protect its citizens. The case of Martin Koszta, in the harbor of Smyrna, and of the settlers of Minnesota, exposed to the vengeance of the mistreated savage, are to the point, with this difference, that these parties had no special merit beyond that of being American citizens, inchoate at least, while the people of East Tennessee have suffered precisely because of their loyalty to the Government and their refusal to be disloyal. From the first, promises have been made to them, through their representatives and agents, most encouraging. Whether they were intended to be kept or not, one thing is certain, they have not been kept in a single instance. Early in July, 1861, a large supply of arms was sent to Cincinnati, avowedly for the Union men of East Tennessee. Beyond that point we have never been able to trace them. Again, in November following, a second lot was ordered to Louisville, for the same destination. That is the last of them, so far as we are concerned. In August, 1861, a force was organized at Camp Dick Robinson, in Kentucky, professedly for a movement into East Tennessee, and composed in part of troops from that region. They advanced as far as London, some 50 miles from the Tennessee line, and then were moved back to Somerset. There they remained until after the battle at Mill Springs, in January last, when they were marched to Cumberland Ford, some 12 miles from Cumberland Gap, and left in the mud for several months. On the 18th of June last, by a skillful but very arduous flank movement, they got possession of Cumberland Gap. In reply to a request from their general (Morgan) for permission to advance into East Tennessee, and a small re-enforcement, to insure success to the movement, the War Department refused the re-enforcement, and informed him that he would be expected only to hold the gap. So he remained there exactly three months, a greater protection to the rich rebels in the neighborhood than to the poor Union men. The information of the rebel movements which he communicated was disbelieved as "physically impossible;" his military suggestions were disregarded as "weak;" his action in strengthening his artillery was rebuked, and finally he was forbidden to report to the War Department.

In the mean time the Government suffered him to be surrounded and his supplies cut off, so that he conceived it his duty to evacuate and retreat across an impracticable bed of mountains, a distance of nearly 250

miles. How this step is regarded by military authorities does not appear; no inquiry, it is believed, having been ordered touching it.] On the 18th of September, the day of the evacuation, no forces have anywhere within protecting distances of East Tennessee; but the people have been left to the tender mercies of rebels, a fate which they understand, if others do not. Up to this time, the proximity of Union troops had given some moral support, however slight at times, to the loyal people, by infusing a hope of success and a fear of retribution to their enemies. Ever since, now nearly three months, the Government has been practically as remote from them as the Government of Russia. Whether indifference to their fate or inability to give them relief be the cause of this abandonment, the result to them is the same, and the evidence is equally conclusive either that the Government is effete or rotten or that its administration has fallen into corrupt or incompetent hands. The effect of such neglect upon the citizen's obligation of allegiance will be intuitively to the lawyer.

These suggestions relate solely to the civil obligation of the Government to extend protection to all its loyal citizens against all enemies domestic as well as foreign. There is a military view of the matter which has been looked upon as not without importance. From Cleveland, the county seat of Bradley County, in East Tennessee, to Lynchburg, in Virginia, a distance of over 400 miles, is a single railroad track, carried over large streams and through mountains by means of deep cuts, tunnels and many bridges. Along this road, from the very outset of the rebellion, have been transported large numbers of troops and immense amounts of supplies and material of war. Indeed, it is the great artery of communication of the Southern Confederacy. The magnitude of this great transit was brought to the notice of the Government as early as May, 1861, in less than one month from the outbreak of arms. Men of some pretension and high reputation for military judgment have been of opinion that the possession by the Government of that vital thoroughfare was an object not less in strategic importance than the occupation of Richmond; that it should be in our military movements a cardinal object. The General-in-Chief ought to know, and it is to be presumed he does know, the soundness or unsoundness of this opinion. Yet, with a single exception, to which reference will again be made, this long line of road, through a rugged region of country, most favorable for sudden and daring enterprises, and in the midst of a friendly population, long ready to rush to the aid of the Government, has not only not been interrupted but no attempt has been permitted to interrupt it. A more significant and suggestive fact could not, perhaps, be pointed out in the whole history of the war. The want of transportation, the lack of supplies, the impracticability of the country, in short, the impossibility of reaching the charmed region, assigned by military authorities as the reason for the deplorable lack of enterprise, has been demonstrated to be false by the generals E. K. Smith and Bragg, in their late march, respectively, from Knoxville and Chattanooga to almost the suburbs of Cincinnati and Louisville. There is the best possible evidence that much less efficient than ordinary men exhibit in their private affairs would long since have placed that whole route under our control, and rendered it wholly useless as a line of communication for the rebels. Perceiving the neglected condition of East Tennessee, application was made to the War Department to erect it into a separate military department, under the command of a general, whose authority should be restricted to it. The application was met by dividing one part of the State on a line drawn infinitely north and south through Knoxville, giving the eastern part to

Mountain Department and the western to the Department of the Mississippi. For any good resulting to us, we might as well have been assigned to the Department of the Pacific. An energetic protest was interposed, and that was the end of it. There is a grave responsibility somewhere. It is not the present purpose to fix it, but merely to send relief to the people who have been the victims of such shameful mismanagement.

Allusion has been made to a single exception in this long series of timid and imbecile operations. In the autumn of 1861, the military authorities attempted the destruction of the railroad bridges in East Tennessee and Northern Georgia. For the enterprise, selection was made of a captain in the Second Regiment of East Tennessee Volunteers. So skillfully did he conduct it, that simultaneously, by the aid of resolute Union men, many of them of high personal character, and acting upon the highest instincts of patriotic devotion, several important bridges were fired and destroyed along a distance of more than 200 miles. The actors were promised, and naturally expected, the protection of the Government after the accomplishment of this hazardous achievement, which they supposed to be merely the precursor to more considerable movements. They were left, however, to rebel fury, and perished, some of them by a felon's death, a fate not confined to the parties directly or indirectly engaged. Had the bold East Tennessees been, at that time, supported by the expedition of a small military force, the whole population would have rushed to arms, and held the country permanently against the rebellion. A nerveless, emasculate policy prevailed; the Government did not interpose so much as a protest between rebel vengeance and its victims, and a dreary, dismal year of hope deferred, of promises not performed, has succeeded, leaving that devoted people in a condition far worse than had they at the outset joined in arms against the Government they loved.

At their regular election in 1861, upon an issue broadly and squarely made whether to be represented in the Congress of the United States or in that at Richmond, they decided, by an overwhelming vote, to be represented at Washington. The gentlemen elected from the first and third districts were captured on their way here to take their seats. I was elected to represent the second district, and am doing so.

Now, in view of the foregoing facts, and speaking in the name and on behalf of those I represent, I demand for them, as of right, adequate military protection for their persons and property of every name and kind, including the sanctity of their homes, and laws actively administered for the redress of their grievances, and the punishment of wrongdoers. To be more explicit, I demand, first, that a force be sent at once directly into East Tennessee, under a leader of approved ability, sufficient to possess and hold the country against all rebel troops from abroad, and to suppress all marauders and guerrillas; second, that arms and ammunition be furnished to the loyal population, and that they be organized and drilled under competent officers for local defense; and, third, that a clear and marked distinction be made between the loyal and disloyal portion of the people, to the advantage of the former and not of the latter; that the loyal shall be reimbursed all their losses by the rebellion from the property of the disloyal, so far as it will go, in kind when practicable, so that the losses occasioned shall fall upon the rebels, to the extent of their ability to make them good.

These things are demanded of the Government by our loyal people as the simple correlation of their allegiance to it, and what every loyal citizen is entitled to. And if hitherto there has been less emphasis in the assertion of their rights, it is because of the unwearied confidence

entertained for those charged with the civil and military administration. And this earnest and solemn appeal is now made in the hope that it may avert the necessity of appearing before the tribunal of last resort the whole American people.

In addition, I make certain suggestions:

1st. There are now few or no rebel troops in East Tennessee.

2d. A National army can never enter East Tennessee by way of Chattanooga.

3d. A light force, moving actively, might pass up the line of Kanawha to the railroad described, destroy it, move on to the salt mines in Southwest Virginia, destroy them, pass out by Pound Gap and accomplish much in weakening the rebellion.

4th. The shortest way into East Tennessee is that by which General E. K. Smith passed into Kentucky in August last.

5th. In the present posture of the two rebel armies, the possession of East Tennessee by us prevents them from uniting in any contingency.

6th. Upon the establishment of a peace upon the *uti possidetis* basis, it would be a stinging shame to the Government to be obliged to surrender to rebels the only portion of Tennessee which has been loyal from the beginning. In that event, what would be the fate of the soldiers in your army and their families?

7th. The enforcement of the proclamation of the 22d September against the loyal men of East Tennessee would be such a cumulative outrage upon their rights that I think it derogatory to the President even to protest against it.

HORACE MAYNARD

LOUISVILLE, *December 13, 18*

General ROSECRANS:

As soon as the battery and one regiment is sent up, I will direct the movement of the forces, taking a regiment from Bowling Green, replaced by the other you send. I should like to accomplish work as soon as practicable.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General

LOUISVILLE, *December 13, 18*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The following dispatch just received from H. Duggan, provost-marshal at Somerset:

One hundred and fifty rebel cavalry 7 miles this side of Chitwood's. Coming by way. Whole force 1,700, on Elk Fork, 15 miles beyond Chitwood's. Been there fifteen days. Reliable.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding

LOUISVILLE, *December 13, 18*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

Colonel Bruce telegraphs Woodward's men deserting. Forrest taking their horses. Forrest at Charlotte with 3,000. Woodward at Cliftonville yesterday; purpose to move into Union County, Kentucky.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 13, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville* :

Our information is against that position for Forrest, but caution is the parent of safety. Caution General Granger; I don't wish him to be caught again, nor whipped out of his boots by marauders.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CAMP HAMILTON, December 13, 1862—1 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff* :

Two of my scouts return with following : They penetrated within 4 miles of Triune, on south side, when they encountered heavy pickets. Buckner was at Triune with 12,000; a heavy rebel force extending from Triune to Murfreesborough; Polk's and Morgan's commands on Murfreesborough and Lebanon pike; Humphrey Marshall reported with them; General Forrest's brigade of cavalry returned to Columbia. Rebels evince a spirit of determination, officers saying they intend to contest an advance. I give this talk for what it is worth. The scouts were fired at in passing through their pickets this morning.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

MITCHELLSVILLE, December 13, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Large quantities of salt, flour, coffee, sugar, leather, &c., are taken from Franklin south, via Tyree Springs, by persons having no military permit to ship or take goods south. We have just brought in two wagon loads of flour. How shall we dispose of such cases?

G. P. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 13, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General McCook :

Drift of news to-day indicates advance and drifting to our right and closing up. Be carefully prepared to move to front or rear, looking well after the baggage.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 13, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS :

Every indication since yesterday that enemy are drifting toward our right, as far, at least, as Triune. Negro news that they intend to draw us out and fall on our right. Any more news?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *December 13, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

I cannot learn that the enemy has advanced in this direction, but rumors are constantly coming in that Smith will be in Lebanon. If maneuvering toward your right, it is to endeavor to withdraw all support from the railroad between this and Nashville, and, if successful, make dash on this side of the river and destroy the road. They have scouts patrolling the river bank, on south side, every day or two.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Gallatin, December 13, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

Did General Rosecrans receive the copy of Dr. Blackmore's letter to his wife? Scouts, who came in last night, corroborate the information given in it respecting the movements and stations of the different commands of the enemy. I hope Mr. Emory (or Embrey) may succeed in seeing the general. His information is reliable, and it confirms our previous information respecting positions, movements, &c., of the enemy up to last Saturday. Smith was at Manchester, and the impression is that he was coming to Lebanon or Liberty; Morgan at Clarksville; Buckner had moved to Triune, and Polk, Breckinridge, Cheatham, and Withers were at Murfreesborough, or near there. Nothing but skirmishes at McMinnville. Very few at Chattanooga. Heard they were fortifying at Stevenson, and had thrown a pontoon bridge across the Tennessee near Bridgeport, and had stopped working on the bridge. Have heard of no movements of the enemy to-day; some of their patrols were seen by my scouts last night a short distance from the river on the south side. How long will it take to place block-houses between Nashville and this place?

Respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 13, 1862.

Col. W. W. LOWE, *Fort Henry:*

Send scouts up above Savannah, on the west side of the Tennessee. Be constantly on the *qui vive*, and keep me fully posted.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 13, 1862.

Maj. Gen. BRAXTON BRAGG,
Confederate States Army:

GENERAL: It is reported to me, by Maj. Gen. T. L. Crittenden, U. S. Volunteers, who, by my direction, sent a flag of truce to your lines to-day, for the purpose of conveying my receipts for the prisoners captured

by your forces at Hartsville, together with some ladies desirous of going south, that, though the officer carrying the flag had instructed our advance guards, as he passed out, not to fire on any one till his return, some of your people, taking advantage of this, took three of my vedettes prisoners. As I cannot for a moment believe that you will sanction such a gross violation of the courtesy of war and the respect due a flag, I confidently trust that it will only be sufficient for me to bring the facts to your notice to secure the immediate return of the men, their arms and equipments, with a prompt and suitable apology for an act which you must, I am sure, condemn as much as I do.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
 W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, ARMY OF KENTUCKY,
Danville, Ky., December 13, 1862.

Lieut. T. G. BEAHAM,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Headquarters Army of Kentucky :

LIEUTENANT: Your communication inclosing dispatches from Major-General Wright to Major-General Granger has been received at 2.30 a. m., having been eleven hours coming from Lexington to this place. I reached here yesterday, and am quite ill, threatened with pneumonia, and would like very much if Colonel Coburn could be sent here to assist me. I have with me the Ninety-second and Ninety-sixth Illinois Volunteers and the Thirty-third and Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteers. The Nineteenth Michigan and Twenty-second Wisconsin will be here by 10 o'clock this morning. From these, five companies are detached, and some of the regiments are much reduced by sickness, leaving an effective force of about 3,300 men. The Ninth Ohio Battery is here, in good condition. The howitzer battery was not yet equipped when I left it, and is waiting there to be made ready for service before being brought to this place. Unless the officer in charge meets with delays in Lexington, it ought to be here by Sunday evening. The fragment of Munday's cavalry here has only about 50 horses, and that number cannot be relied upon for service; most of the scouting will, therefore, have to be done from Crab Orchard, since I am not permitted to use the cavalry at Nicholasville. I will immediately send out a scouting party from here to Columbus, via Hustonville, of 15 men, and will send orders to Crab Orchard to have one sent from there to Mill Springs. As to intrenching at this place, I have not yet examined the country thoroughly; but all assure me that there are no natural features to be taken advantage of, and that the work would be one of great magnitude. I have no one to superintend the construction of works, and for a day or two will not be well enough to do much at it myself. The supply of picks, spades, and shovels in the regiments is, furthermore, so small, amounting almost to nothing, that I cannot promise much in this matter. To construct works beyond Dick's River I would have to move there, which would not be in accordance with the instructions that sent me here. I will try to keep a good lookout for the enemy, and if he comes will have to meet him in the open field in order to defend my camp and the supplies here.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 13, 186

Brigadier-General BOYLE, Louisville, Ky.:

If General Rosecrans will afford the force you speak of, your proposition is approved. Clarksville should, however, be held strongly, in all, and any force at Hopkinsville should be only enough to keep down guerrillas. Indeed, it might be best not to keep a stationary force there, but to visit it occasionally by a moving one. All troops in vicinity should be under command of one officer, so as to insure operation.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding

LOUISVILLE, December 14, 186

General ROSECRANS:

Chitwood's is a country tavern or store in Whitley County. It is on map. Believe the force seen there is the rebel force known to have been at the gaps for some time past. I have ordered scout out to the border. Will report if learn anything.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General

LOUISVILLE, December 14, 186

General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Bruce says rebels reported to have taken Fort Donelson. They were at Clarksville yesterday. I am anxious to have forces there, Bruce, and especially the battery. Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle, commanding Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, encamped near Burkesville on Wednesday. Took Livingston, Tenn., and 10 prisoners driving out a rebel force. Hamilton's rebel company are still in the country, driving cattle and hogs within 15 miles of Burkesville. Colonel Boyle says he uses all vigilance. Good news from Burnside; taken enemy's first of works.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General

HEADQUARTERS FIRST CORPS,
December 14, 186

Major-General ROSECRANS, Commanding:

GENERAL: I send you Murfreesborough: Rebel of the 13th, announce the arrival of President Davis at that place. It was brought by young ladies, who reached our lines a few moments ago. Other information they bring I will send you by telegraph.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General

P. S.—This information is significant. It may or may not be true. You can read the Rebel. I am ready to whip any given amount of rebels who will honor me with an attack. All citizens have evacuated Nashville, and say we are going to have a fight. I have ordered all for parties not to go out to-morrow. Will await your orders, however regard to them.

CAMP HAMILTON, *December 14, 1862.*Lieut. Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: A lieutenant, with 3 wagons from the Chicago battery, passed beyond our lines about 1 mile for forage, and was attacked by a small force of rebel cavalry. A portion of my command was returning with a forage train, and was half a mile distant, when they heard the firing. Several of the companies speedily returned, and drove the rebels off, who succeeded in taking with them 5 men of the battery and 6 horses. The lieutenant and wagons have been returned safely. I would respectfully ask authority to stop all forage trains which are not accompanied with a suitable guard. Our telegraph line has suddenly got out of order.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
*Brigadier-General.*CAMP HAMILTON, *December 14, 1862—7.30 p. m.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

Stokes' battery lost 5 prisoners and 1 severely wounded. The party appear to have behaved well. Have directed Lieutenant Stevens to make full report, for your consideration. Have in arrest a citizen accused of giving signals to rebels; will try him to-morrow. It is very currently reported and believed that Holmes' rebel force from Arkansas have successfully crossed the river, and are now marching in this direction from Tennessee River. Forrest still reported at Columbia. There was a considerable movement of cavalry crossing Franklin pike yesterday from the west, in the direction of Triune. Some of them encamped on Wilson pike last night. There are many reports of considerable addition to rebel force, and a projected movement against your center or left wing. You may have correct information on this point. My picket line is fully established, connecting with lines of Generals Davis and Rousseau. Have stockades and block-houses. Need cavalry vedettes.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
*Brigadier-General.*GALLATIN, *December 14, 1862.*

Colonel GARESCHÉ:

Two negroes arrived at Bledsoe's Creek, where our advance brigades are now posted. They left Hartsville since dark, and report that 300 of Morgan's cavalry, under a major, crossed there to-day, and also that Kirby Smith and Bennett are south of the river, and will cross to-night; the latter we doubt. Do you know anything of Smith's whereabouts? We are on the alert, and Wolford is preparing to go out and ascertain the facts, with orders to send word every hour if an enemy is found.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Per J. J. REYNOLDS.HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 14, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Rebels occupy defensive attitude. If any are crossing at Carthage or Hartsville it is only John [H.] Morgan, not Kirby Smith; he is, there-

fore, to be watched and cut to pieces. Notify all up the road to lookout. If the regiment at Mitchellsville be not very necessary, it be advisable for it to retreat to Bowling Green or come to you, unless well intrenched, and you can relieve it. Keep scouts out and active often. If any large force should cross, we shall attack their body at once.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General

GALLATIN, *December 14, 1864*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

One of my scouts, just in, has made a circuit of something like miles; reports none of the enemy near Carthage; about 100 at New dleton, and the same number at Alexandria. He saw a man who knows, just from Manchester, who saw Kirby Smith there. He he also, in Lebanon, that Morgan was at Black Shop, and was in the of sending small parties of his men every day or two to examine river from Carthage as low down as they dared go, to watch our movements. He also confirms my information, previously received, that Minnville was used only as a recruiting station.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteer

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. 14TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 19. } DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, *December 14, 1864*

XI. Maj. Gen. S. Hamilton is, at his request, on account of ing health, relieved from duty in this department, and, with his sonal staff, will proceed to New York City, and report by letter to Commander-in-Chief of the Army. The Quartermaster's Depart will furnish transportation.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 14, 1864

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,
Commanding Army of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing a communication from Messrs. Will Bryant, esq., Hon. D. C. Wickliffe, and J. B. Johnson, esq., to you, transmitting a certain resolution, also herewith inclosed, which was passed at a popular meeting of the citizens of Fayette County, held at Lexington, Ky., on the 8th instant.*

This resolution, which you have referred to me for action, contains certain interrogatories addressed to you, which are, in substance, as follows, viz: Does the military claim or intend to assert supremacy

* Inclosures not found.

the civil power in the Union State of Kentucky; if so, why, and to what extent? Whether the forcible detention of certain slaves belonging to Union citizens of Kentucky within the lines of regiments under your command was authorized, and whether the same will be hereafter sanctioned or authorized, and, if so, under what law, and for what purpose? Also requesting you to furnish the names of slaves so detained, and the regiment in which each is detained. If I have been correctly informed in regard to the matters mentioned in said resolution, I must say that I think there was little occasion for the meeting of the citizens of Fayette County, called to give public expression to their supposed grievances; yet I am ready to believe that their object was peaceful and patriotic, prompted solely as they were by a desire to prevent possible collision between citizens and the military in matters in which strong antagonistic feelings are supposed to exist. Admitting this, I can assure the citizens of Fayette County that the forces which are now in Kentucky for its protection, and for the defense of the Union against the assaults of the rebels, shall be, as far as its officers are concerned, the conservators of the civil powers. I may confidently point to the general conduct of our forces as proof of this disposition on the part of both officers and men. Every assurance to this effect has been given, and the admission in the resolution that the complaints apply to only "a few of the regiments" is good evidence of this fact.

While admitting, without hesitation, the purity of the motives which prompted the citizens of Fayette County to adopt this resolution, I am very anxious to learn "under what law and for what purpose" they called upon you to furnish them the names of the slaves in each regiment, and the regiment in which each is detained.

You may assure the committee of the popular assemblage that, so far as I am concerned, no law of Kentucky, not in contravention of the laws of Congress, shall be violated; that any force at my command shall be ready to serve to preserve law and order at the call of the Executive of Kentucky, but that no regiment or officers of my command shall be required by my orders to hunt up runaway negroes. The "sober second thought" will show our friends in Kentucky that this is not to be expected or desired from us. You can further assure them, on my part, should this be necessary, that so long as the civil power is in operation the military shall be subservient to it. This is not only in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, but is in obedience to the doctrines taught us in the military code. The civil power is supreme.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major General, Commanding.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

GENERAL: I find in the Louisville Journal, of the 12th instant, a narration, to which I wish to call your attention, in connection with my communication of the 13th.

Scott County, Tennessee, is in my own district, and the names and localities are perfectly familiar. From that small county have gone many soldiers, now in our service, leaving their homes to such devastation as is here described. Oh, Lord, how long!

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HORACE MAYNARD.

[Inclosure.]

AFFAIRS IN THE MOUNTAINS.—We have received a letter from a respondent at London, Ky., under date of December 5. Our correspondent is a refugee from Huntsville, Tenn., and feels much interest in events which are occurring in that region. On the 7th of November a rebel force of 1,100 men crossed the Cumberland Mountains, by way of Big Creek Gap. Arriving there, they separated into three detachments, one detachment going through Whitley County, by way of Iton, to Williamsburg; thence across Gilico Mountain, to Gilico Creek and thence to Marsh Creek. From that point they marched across Ponch Creek, Scott County, Tennessee, and quartered on the farm of Mr. J. Chitwood. On the route they stole 89 horses. Another detachment crossed the mountains about 18 miles above, in Scott County, visited the residence of Dennis Tramel. The third detachment crossed still higher up, and proceeded up Smith Creek, burning the residence of Mr. Carwell Cross, stealing from him \$690 in gold, and driving away 14 of his horses. On the 9th ultimo the same party burned the residence of Dennis Tramel, afterward going to James Chitwood's, at which point they joined one of the detachments from which they had previously separated. On the 10th they resumed their march toward Huntsville, burning houses, shooting stock, and committing other outrages on the way. Near the headwaters of Buffalo Creek the rebels encountered a number of Captain Duncan's Home Guards. A skirmish ensued, in which of the rebels were killed and several wounded, the Home Guards sustaining no loss whatever. The rebels then retreated down Buffalo Creek, destroying and carrying off everything valuable that fell in their way. On the route they captured Larkin Cross and Ransom Conover, both of whom they hanged in the apple orchard belonging to the widow Anna Mr. Cross was a good citizen, and the loss is severely felt. He leaves a wife and five interesting children. Mr. Conover belonged to the Second (loyal) Tennessee Infantry, and was ill at the time he was so cruelly murdered. He was highly esteemed by his neighbors, and leaves a wife and two children, wholly unprovided for. On the 11th ultimo the rebels recrossed the mountains, and made their way to Jacksboro. Our correspondent informs us that the rebels are committing many depredations in Whitley County, Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 15, 1862*—1.10 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Reports of last evening fully confirmed. Jeff. Davis attended John Morgan's wedding last night; was serenaded, and made a speech in which he said Lincoln's proclamation put black and white on an equal footing. Urged them to fight until death, and to hold Middle Tennessee at all hazards, until Grant could be whipped. Bragg ordered all Kentucky and Tennessee exiles conscripted. Buckner, Breckinridge, and Hardee protested, and threatened to resign. Jeff. took the matter in his own hands. Things will be ripe soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 15, 1862*—2 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have relieved General Hamilton from duty. He is very sick. His brother-in-law likely to die. They will leave for New York as soon as possible.

practicable. Authentic information up to this morning of rebel army. The center, composed of three divisions, at Murfreesborough, was reviewed by Jeff. Davis Friday week; left wing, under Buckner and Hardee, moved from Shelbyville to Triune and Nolensville; right, under Kirby Smith, at Readyville; Morgan probably crossing the Cumberland, now near Hartsville; object, dash on railroad; rebel troops say they will fight us; Bragg to go to Mississippi; Johnston to stay; bridge at Bridgeport, cross both sides on trestles, about finished; railroad track in front of Murfreesborough torn up, iron removed, and bridge fitted for passage of troops; Cumberland still very low; rain threatens; will be ready in a few days.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 15, 1862—11 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Will you be able to order any gunboats to be ready to ascend the Tennessee and cut off their communication, in case the river rises? If so, they should be got in readiness without delay.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Full and reliable information just received of enemy's plans and situation. Morgan, with, perhaps, 2,000 or 3,000 men, now crossing river near Hartsville, to strike at railroad. Look out, and, if possible, aid me in destroying him.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *December 15, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I will be ready at Munfordville and Columbia and Bowling Green for Morgan. I have notified them there to be prepared.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding United States Forces, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 10th instant has been received. While fully concurring with you as to the barbarity of a system of guerrilla warfare, I must protest against the treatment of troops claiming to be Confederate soldiers as guerrillas, upon mere technical pretexts, such

as being found in small squads or un-uniformed. A defensive war conducted by a people repelling the invasion of their homes is natural accompanied with less formality than an offensive one. In the latter the soldiers are chiefly from distant parts, and safety requires that they should keep well together. In the former, circumstances admit of the policy which we find so advantageous, and we shall continue to pursue it without being deterred in the least by the ill-grounded charges of improper warfare.

As to your suggestions that our troops should be more particularly distinguished from citizens by a well-defined uniform, I will merely state that we aim to clothe them as uniformly as the exigencies of the situation will admit. Whenever you will afford us the facilities to obtain the requisite material, we shall be most happy to make the desired change. In the mean time we shall use the best to be procured.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding United States Forces, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of yours of the 12th instant, in which you disclaim any intention to reflect disrespectfully upon me in a previous letter. In respect to sending persons through my lines, I shall interpose no obstacle to the passage of men and citizens, especially ladies, so long as they do not act as spies. If they do not give information, it is for you to check, not me. I assure you, however, I have no need for them on that score. The fact that you have penetrated a country so unanimously hostile to you and your Government should sufficiently account for the facility with which I can obtain information, without the necessity of devising special means to procure it.

As regards the prisoners, I am not aware of having violated the cartel in proposing their reception at your lines. My proposition was as open for your adoption or rejection as if they had been retained here in the interval. In not sending them to Vicksburg their own comfort was consulted, as thereby they were saved a long and tedious march at this inclement season. In depriving them of their overcoats and blankets, I am sorry to say I but followed a very bad example constantly practiced by your own troops, as testified by our experience, and, more especially, by your own representatives, who received them from my inspector-general. When complaint was made to him, he remarked, "I regret the practice and condemn it, but as we have inaugurated it we have no right to complain." Our prisoners return from their Northern captivity in a most destitute condition, and deprived of everything but barely enough to cover nakedness. The exceptions are only where sympathizing friends can in stealth give them some few articles of clothing. Their money is invariably taken from them. We have never yet descended so far as that, and regret the necessity which has led to the act of which you have complained.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 15, 1862—7 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: The following communication has this moment been signaled from General Van Cleve's headquarters:

A messenger, just arrived, reports all the cavalry outposts captured by the enemy, while a flag of truce was waiting an answer from General Rosecrans. Will send particulars as soon as received.

H. P. VAN CLEVE.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

The general has been out along our front all day, which accounts for sending several papers without his signature. He is now in bed.

[LYNE STARLING.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 15, [1862]—11.20 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to instruct your outguards hereafter not to receive a flag of truce from the enemy unless the officer in charge of it produces an order or other written authority from the general commanding the enemy's army, or his lines in front, accrediting him a bearer of the flag; and these credentials must be forwarded by the officer commanding the outpost to the general commanding that portion of our front; for General Orders, No. 16, from these headquarters are so far modified as to permit corps commanders, or detached division commanders commanding portions of corps, to receive flags and dispatch officers of their own staff for this purpose, thereby avoiding the delays which would ensue from a reference to these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Copies sent to Generals Thomas, McCook, Rousseau, Negley, and Stanley.)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 15, 1862.

Col. W. W. LOWE,
Commanding Fort Henry:

As soon as river rises, send gunboat up Tennessee to reconnoiter.
By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 15, 1862—1 a.

General A. McD. McCook,
Commanding Left Wing :

GENERAL: Information, believed to be reliable, indicates a combination on the part of the enemy to fight us at or near Stewart's Creek. The general commanding, therefore, desires you to improve the time to improve, so that we can advance upon him, by constant drilling. He especially wishes your command exercised in the "passage of line" and he desires both infantry and artillery to be sedulously improved with the importance of firing low, and taking a steady and careful aim. These points are of vital necessity, and cannot be too often repeated. He enjoins upon you to be always on the alert; to ride your line frequently, and, above all, to see that officers, non-commissioned officers and men are thoroughly instructed in, and that they practice, the orders and directions laid down for the performance of outpost and picket duty. There should be daily recitations in this branch of military instruction in every regiment of the army.

I am, general, with much respect, your obedient servant.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff

(Copies to Generals Crittenden, Rousseau, Negley, and Stanley)

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 15, 1862

Major-General McCook:

Nothing later than that Burnside had the first line of intrenchment lost, 5,000. Nothing later. You must take care about foraging if you send any to the front. Breckinridge is coming up this way Murfreesborough to-day. Jeff. Davis reviewed three divisions there Saturday. It may be he will stop at Stewart's Creek. Buckner, Hardee at Triune and Nolensville.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, December 15, 1862

Lieut. Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff :

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet yesterday on my front. In front of General Davis' division frequent lights were seen during the night by the pickets. Rockets were thrown up at various points on the hills, and squads of the enemy's cavalry were also seen yesterday and this morning. Nothing worthy of note occurred during the day at other points on my front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding

CAMP HAMILTON,
December 15, 1862—5.20 p. m.

[Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:]

Five hundred rebel cavalry encamped last night at Mrs. Hamer's farm, 4 miles from Brentwood. To the left of Wilson's pike, 2 miles beyond Brentwood, on a lane leading east, two regiments of infantry, three pieces of artillery, and some cavalry were encamped. Saturday night a citizen named McNary, living 1 mile beyond Brentwood, is reported as aiding in the capture of Stokes' men yesterday. Your circular of to-day will have prompt attention.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH, *Bowling Green* :

Hold on with command at Bowling Green till further orders. Keep heavy scouts out toward Scottsville, strong enough to deal with 200 or 300 men. Order them to attack vigorously. Keep trains parked defensively; let none go out, or, if gone, bid them stop at Gallatin. Railroad trains can run safely to-morrow. Morgan is crossing via Harts-ville.

By command :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

JACKSON, December 15, 1862.

General ROSECRANS :

I have information from several sources, which seems reliable, that Bragg's forces, or portions of them, are moving westward. Forrest's cavalry, or rebel cavalry, are crossing the Tennessee River at Clifton to-day. Deserters from there declare that Bragg's army has left Murfreesborough.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, December 15, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Gallatin* :

Have you any further news reported from that cavalry raid reported from direction of Hartsville or from any other direction ?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALLATIN, December 15, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ :

Colonel Wolford's scout, returned at 5 p. m. to-day, reports no rebel cavalry crossing to the north side of the river. Hamilton's and Fergu-

son's guerrillas crossed the river at Hartsville day before for Lebanon. Colonel Wolford thinks he can capture Hamilton and Ferguson if permitted to go after them.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 15, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, *Gallatin*:

Colonel Wolford has permission to pursue and capture Hamilton and Ferguson, but let him be careful not to get caught himself.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

CHAS. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 15, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Get one of Fry's brigades ready to come down at moment's notice. Cars will be sent for it.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Semi-weekly return of effective force of Center, Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas commanding, Gallatin, Tenn., December 15, 1862.

Command.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
FIRST DIVISION.			
Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY.			
First Brigade, Col. John M. Connell.....	97	2, 243	2, 340
Second Brigade, Col. John M. Harlan.....	135	2, 407	2, 542
Third Brigade, Brig. Gen. James B. Steedman.....	158	2, 816	2, 974
Artillery.....	9	290	299
Total First Division.....	399	7, 756	8, 155
THIRD DIVISION.			
Maj. Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU.			
Ninth Brigade, Col. B. F. Scribner.....	108	2, 048	2, 156
Seventeenth Brigade, Col. J. G. Jones.....	74	1, 708	1, 782
Twenty-eighth Brigade, Col. J. C. Starkweather.....	86	1, 526	1, 612
Cavalry.....	11	210	221
Artillery.....	18	381	399
Total Third Division.....	297	5, 863	6, 160
EIGHTH DIVISION.			
Brig. Gen. J. S. NEGLEY.*			
Seventh Brigade, Col. J. F. Miller.....	94	2, 182	2, 276
Twenty-ninth Brigade, Col. T. R. Stanley.....	75	2, 805	2, 880

* Date of last return had from this division November 20, 1862.

Semi-weekly return of effective force of Center, Fourteenth Army Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
EIGHTH DIVISION—Continued.			
Cavalry.....	37	587	624
Artillery.....	6	210	216
Total Eighth Division.....	212	5,284	5,496
TWELFTH DIVISION.			
Brig. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS.			
First Brigade, Colonel Hall.....	117	2,011	2,128
Second Brigade, Col. A. O. Miller.....	75	1,738	1,813
Cavalry.....	67	1,280	1,327
Artillery.....	9	188	195
Total Twelfth Division.....	268	5,195	5,463
Total Center Corps.....	1,100	24,103	25,209

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 15, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

I have advices of that and do not credit it, nor am I certain that Forrest has crossed the river. Morgan was married last night at Murfreesborough. No further news from the cavalry reported to have crossed at Hartsville.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 15, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

We have pretty conclusive evidence that East Tennessee is clear of enemy, and their troops concentrated round Murfreesborough. Send expedition, with all possible dispatch, to destroy railroad bridge over Little Tennessee at Loudon. They watching me, will not suspect you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *December 16, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The following message has just been received from operator at Cave City:

Major Gratz, of the Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, just in from Glasgow; forces all ordered off. He reports the rebels in force at, or close to, Glasgow—about 1 mile from there. Later information by Federal spies and scouts confirm report. Their intention is to capture supplies and passenger train at this point, and tear railroad. There are no Federal troops at Glasgow or this point, having all left this morning.

This news is reliable beyond a doubt.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 16, 1862

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Commanding United States Forces, Nashville, Tenn. :

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th inst in regard to the capture of three of your vedettes under circumstances apparently implying disrespect to the flag sent by you. Prior to receipt of your letter, I had ordered an investigation of the case. From the report now before me, I am satisfied, and desire to assure you, that the party effecting the capture was wholly unaware that a flag had passed, and was acting under orders issued the day previous. It had left La Vergne at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 13th, and pursued a circuitous route, coming upon the vedettes after the passage of the flag. I take pleasure in informing you that I have ordered the men to be turned to your lines, together with their equipments, arms, &c.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Russellville, Ky., December 16, 1862

Lieutenant-Colonel GARESCHE,

Asst. Adj. Gen., Dept. of the Cumberland, Nashville, Tenn. :

COLONEL: Since my last communication my cavalry and some of our citizen scouts have been actively engaged scouting the country on the line of the Cumberland. Captain Johnson, on his return from his scout to Clarksville on the 10th, reported Forrest, Woodward, and Triplett at Charlotte, with 3,000 men, preparing for an expedition into South Kentucky (Union County, as believed), for the purpose of driving out hogs and cattle. He also reported that Woodward's men had all deserted except 120, on account of being required to swear in for three years, and that Forrest had taken from them their horses and arms. This we have found to be measurably true from statements of a few of Woodward's men, who have since then been captured. The enemy, however, seem to have abandoned their expedition in Kentucky, being (so report our scouts say) at a loss to understand the movements of the troops on this side of the river. Certainly there is no organized body of the enemy near me. A few scattering squads are roaming through the country stealing and robbing when they get a chance. I have made every possible effort to detect any design that might be behind the movements of Woodward's men. Their movements are certainly mysterious, and their stories unreasonable, but it is my decided opinion that their statement as to the disbandment of the regiment is true. About 140 enlisted three years; the remainder have come home, some to renew their allegiance, if allowed, and others to renew their cowardly system of guerrilla warfare. I am sparing no efforts to capture them, but as yet have only taken a few. Captain Johnson, of the Eighth Kentucky Cavalry at Hopkinsville, reports a part of Forrest's forces at Waverly, Tennessee, last Saturday, but says that they have been foiled in their intentions by the apparent co-operation of Colonel Lowe's forces, at Fort Donelson, with mine. Captain Morrow, of the Eighth Cavalry, left Clarksville last Sunday with 80 men in the direction of Palmyra, with orders to proceed cautiously down the river and ascertain, if possible, the position and strength of any forces that might attempt to cross the river. I have

not heard from him since Sunday evening, but feel no uneasiness on his account. We overhauled a drove of hogs yesterday below Trenton, but found that they were driven under permit from Colonel Foster for the use of two loyal families near there. There are large numbers of fat hogs in the counties below, and certain suspicious movements indicate a purpose to drive them to Tennessee. I will watch them closely. I have advices from Clarksville to 11 o'clock yesterday. No enemy there or in vicinity.

Very respectfully, yours,

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

OXFORD, *December 16, 1862.*

Major-General HALLECK and
Major-General ROSECRANS:

Bragg is said to be moving toward the Tennessee River, through Waynesborough. Rosecrans ought to push them, if possible. Gunboats sent up the river.

U. S. GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 16, 1862.

Col. W. W. LOWE, *Commanding, Fort Henry:*

Have information from Pine Grove, 20 miles below Charlotte, that Forrest, Napier, and Woodward, with their commands (about 6,000 cavalry), were assembling there on the 15th instant, *en route* for Fort Donelson, with a few guns; number not stated.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CAMP HAMILTON, *December 16, 1862.*

Colonel GARESCHE,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

General Negley reports from the front that our forage train is attacked by the rebels. Their force not known. He has ordered out another brigade. The firing is very heavy.

J. A. LOWRIE,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 16, 1862.

Major-General McCook,

Commanding Right Wing:

General Negley reports his forage train heavily attacked. Be ready to go to his assistance, if required. Send out reconnaissance on Nolensville road. Davis' division had better move up within supporting distance.

By order:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
December 16, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-Colonel GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: I have the honor to forward the following extract from communication just received from Brigadier-General Davis:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH DIVISION, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

General Negley has just reported that his foraging party was fired into by the rebel advance, under Buckner, near Brentwood. I don't understand it, as I have just come from near Brentwood myself, and all was quiet there and along the entire line of pickets.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 16, 1862.

Major-General McCook:

General Negley and forage train are returning safe.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
December 16, 1862.

Colonel GARESCHÉ:

The reconnaissance on the Nolensville road has just returned. They met the enemy's cavalry pickets at Mrs. Patterson's, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles in front of our pickets. They retired. No indications of a force was discovered. Report, in writing, will be forwarded to-morrow morning. All quiet.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL MCCOOK'S HEADQUARTERS,
December 16, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

Dispatch received; orders given. Two small bodies of cavalry just appeared in front of Davis; one party turned to the right toward Sheridan and one toward Negley. The cavalry vedettes in front of Sheridan are in sight of the enemy's vedettes. I will keep a good lookout.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
December 16, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

General Davis returned from 2 miles beyond Brentwood at 6 p. m. He saw about 40 rebel cavalry, which ran before him. I have not heard anything of the heavy force that attacked Negley's train to-day.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

CAMP HAMILTON, *December 16, 1862.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

Forage train returning safe (loaded). The firing was upon a small demonstration of cavalry, purporting to be the advance guard of Buckner's division. Having been informed that a considerable force of the enemy had moved toward Franklin road, I took the precaution of sending a strong support immediately upon hearing the firing. The enemy are placing obstructions upon some of the roads, I presume, to prevent foraging. While out this morning I could hear bugle signals distinctly to my left; the woods prevented my seeing the enemy's force. My scouts have not yet returned.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 16, 1862.

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

Negley reports strong attack on his forage train. Be ready to move instantly to his assistance, if required. Send out reconnaissance to your right front.

By order:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 16, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH,
Bowling Green, Ky.:

Take command of Tennessee infantry, and, with both infantry and cavalry, move down to-morrow, bringing the commissary's beef cattle and the pack mules.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, *December 16, 1862.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

Nothing has been seen or heard of the enemy north of the Cumberland since Saturday, when Hamilton and Ferguson crossed the river at Hartsville, going south. My scouts from Lebanon report no force of any consequence in Lebanon, or nearer that place than Baird's Mills, where Morgan has his advanced guard. Morgan's headquarters are still at Black Shop. Kirby Smith is at Manchester. At McMinnville there are a few, and something like 200 at Alexandria and New Middleton, gathering up forage and conscripts.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *December 16, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Mrs. Bowen, wife of the commissioner, just from Gordonsville this morning, reports passing through 115 of Morgan's men, crossing at Carthage, going toward Alexandria. The rebel General Kirby Smith, with his division, was reported by William Kelly as being at Readyville Sunday evening, marching toward Lebanon. Breckinridge marching on Columbia pike, toward Nashville; one other division, commanding officer not known, marching with him. Morgan preparing to invade Kentucky, by way of Clarksville. All the above is the report of Mrs. Bowen.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 17, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn. :

The Navy Department has been requested to co-operate with gunboats as early as possible.*

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 17, 1862.*

Commodore DAVID D. PORTER, *Cairo, Ill. :*

Major-General Halleck telegraphs he has requested the Navy Department to have the gunboats co-operate with this army. What is the lightest draught boat you have?

Yours, respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville :*

We have advices from Hartsville and up the river, and no cavalry said to be nearer than the gap. It is only small guerrilla parties hovering round Cave City. They can be destroyed or driven away by combined movement from Columbia, Bowling Green, and Munfordville. Sufficient guards of convalescents should hereafter accompany trains up and down, armed, with three days' rations. Please arrange this.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

* See Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 422.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 17, 1862.

Colonel GARESCHÉ:

We sent to General McCook the following dispatch at 11 a. m.:

All right on the left wing. Any news on the right?

To which was received the following in six minutes:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING—11.20 a. m.

All right on the right. Nothing new.

A. McD. MCCOOK.

We have the telegraphic communication opened, and inclose these notes, that you may see with what rapidity we can communicate. We should like to have answer, to be assured that there is no obstruction.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 17, 1862.

Major-General GRANT, *Oxford*:

Bragg was in Murfreesborough this morning; Cheatham and Breckinridge there yesterday; reviewed there by Jeff. Davis Saturday. Hardee at Triune, 12 miles west, on same day. Scouts from Waynesborough two days ago; no troops moving that way then. Davis said Middle Tennessee must, could, and should be held. Forrest's cavalry may, and probably will, cross and make a raid on you. They have too many cavalry for my little force. I do not think any more will be done. Jeff. Davis left on Sunday for Mobile.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Copy to General Sullivan, Jackson, Tenn.)

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In Camp, December 17, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the occurrences of yesterday on my front:

On my right, General Davis in person, and accompanied only by his escort, visited the front, and went forward as far as Brentwood, at which point he found two companies of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry. General Davis then pushed forward a short distance beyond the town, where he discovered about 15 rebel cavalry three-quarters of a mile in advance of him, on the Wilson pike. General Davis' escort made a dash at the rebels, and pursued them about 2 miles, to Mr. Owen's farm, where the rebels were re-enforced. General Davis then returned with his escort to camp. On my center, General Sill's brigade, of General Sheridan's division, made a reconnaissance on the Nolensville road almost to Mill Creek. I inclose copy of General Sill's report.* On my left nothing of interest occurred during the day. All quiet along my picket line last night.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH, *Bowling Green*:

Operators at Cave City and Munfordville report enemy in considerable force at Horse Well, between Cave City and Munfordville.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH, *Bowling Green*:

Our information makes us doubt existence of anything but small guerrilla parties near Cave City or thereabouts. As soon as satisfied of this, put your command on march for Nashville. Report strength, name, and condition of each regiment of cavalry and infantry of your command.

By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 17, 1862.

Brig. Gen. W. S. SMITH, *Bowling Green*:

Enemy reported in force near Glasgow; send scouts to ascertain their whereabouts, and, if possible, intercept and cut them to pieces.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, December 17, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

I request that no more women be sent here for the purpose of passing through the lines. I consider them more insinuating and far more dangerous than men.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Gallatin, Tenn., December 17, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff, Nashville:

COLONEL: Your order in reference to flag of truce, dated December 15, 11.20 p. m., just received. In addition to the general orders from department headquarters, which had been distributed, I have given

verbal instructions to my officers in regard to flags of truce. I have received none as yet. The letter, with my indorsement, to the rebel Wharton came to me through Department headquarters. I do not believe in flags of truce; therefore, do not permit or receive them.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 17, 1862.

Major-General VAN CLEVE:

GENERAL: The general commanding has to-day received a communication from General Braxton Bragg, saying that the three men captured behind a flag of truce on the 13th instant have been returned, with their arms and accouterments, and he desires from you a report as to whether these men have been received.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 17, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Is there any further danger of Eastern Kentucky; and cannot your forces act to best advantage on the Cumberland, or in concert with Rosecrans from Nashville? Is not the entire army of Bragg in front of Rosecrans? State in general terms the positions and numbers of your forces.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

Now is the time to send Bruce and all force to Clarksville, put it into defensible condition, and hold it. Orders ought to be given to procure stores of wood and see to water without delay. Please order it. Will close the gates against raids into Kentucky.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Green River bridge and trestle-work at Munfordville reported as

almost unguarded, and exposed to be burned. This is important. Please attend to it. Particulars by mail.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 18, 1862.

Col. S. D. BRUCE, *Russellville*:

Your dispatch received, and satisfactory. Keep your watch on Woodward. One of my men was in Woodward's camp, on Pinny, last Saturday morning; he had 830 men; had no tents; talked of going to Columbia.

Could you not have the parole oath administered and take bonds from those who come home honestly? Could you not have beef, pork, and corn bought and delivered at Russellville or Bowling Green, and thus get both those things and information?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 18, 1862.

Colonel LOWE, *Commanding Fort Henry*:

Forrest and Napier have gone to break the railroad in Western Tennessee; have been fighting about Corinth to-day.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT HENRY, *December 18, 1862.*

CHARLES R. THOMPSON:

One of my scouts came in last night direct from Charlotte. No enemy in that neighborhood. I was ready to move this morning for the purpose of making an attack upon Waverly, but am ordered by General Davies to hold still, it being in General Rosecrans' department.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 18, 1862.

Major-General MCCOOK:

Brigadier-General NEGLEY:

The following just received from General Crittenden:

Colonel Buell, commanding outpost, reports the enemy in considerable force moving toward our left. He apprehends an attack to-night, or in the morning. General Negley will notify General Rousseau.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

Semi-weekly return of the effective force of the right wing, Fourteenth Army Corps, Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, for December 18, 1862.

Command.	Commissioned officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
SECOND DIVISION.			
Brig. Gen. R. W. JOHNSON.			
Fourth Brigade, Colonel Buckley	108	2,442	2,550
Fifth Brigade, Col. E. N. Kirk	113	2,368	2,481
Sixth Brigade, Brigadier General Wallace	140	2,041	3,091
Third Battalion, Third Indiana Cavalry, Major Klein	6	134	140
Total Second Division	376	7,885	8,261
NINTH DIVISION.			
Brig. Gen. J. C. DAVIS.			
Thirtieth Brigade, Colonel Post	101	1,617	1,718
Thirty-first Brigade, Colonel Carlton	90	2,091	2,181
Thirty-second Brigade, Brigadier General Woodruff	84	1,681	1,765
Company B, Thirty-third Illinois Cavalry, Captain Sherer	3	41	44
Total Ninth Division	278	5,410	5,688
ELEVENTH DIVISION.			
Brigadier-General SHERIDAN.			
Thirty-fifth Brigade, Colonel Schaefer	96	1,820	1,916
Thirty-seventh Brigade, Brigadier-General Sill	105	2,219	2,324
Robert's brigade, Col. G. W. Roberts	82	2,025	2,107
Battery G, First Missouri Artillery, Capt. H. H. Hesse	4	95	99
Company L, Second Kentucky Cavalry, Lieutenant Lorman	2	47	49
Total Eleventh Division	289	6,206	6,495
Total Right Wing, Fourteenth Army Corps	943	19,501	20,444

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP HAMILTON, December 18, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

Very quiet on my front to-day. Only a few of the enemy's scouts to be seen. They have a camp at Holt's Mill, about 4 miles from Brentwood, Wilson pike. Do not know their strength.

JAS. S. NEGLLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Gallatin, December 18, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

A Mr. Thompson, living in Lebanon, and who was paroled by Colonel Gillem to appear at Nashville on the 1st of January, is here, direct from Lebanon. He says that a force of several thousand rebels was at Lebanon yesterday, and returned last night toward Murfreesborough. They had a long train, and took back with them some 6,000 or 7,000 bushels of wheat. Says, also, that it is rumored at Lebanon that the rebel General Smith was up about New Middleton, with 20,000 to 25,000 men, and that Lebanon was to be his headquarters. According to the

rumor and belief at Lebanon, Smith arrived at New Middleton yesterday or day before. Mr. Thompson will report to me in the morning. He is going to Nashville. Skillfully handled, more information might, perhaps, be obtained. If this rumor be true, it indicates a demonstration on our lines between Nashville and this place.

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

JACKSON, TENN., *December 18, 1862—5 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

Have just received the following dispatch. My cavalry have been fighting all day:

CORINTH.

General SULLIVAN:

One of my men arrived just now; left Shelbyville Friday, Columbia Saturday; went to Tusculum; could not get through, and returned to Waynesborough; left there yesterday at 2 o'clock; Forrest, with 2,000 to 2,500 cavalry and five pieces of artillery, left near there Tuesday. Napier, with from 2,000 to 3,000 and four pieces of artillery, crossing at Carrollville Monday to join Forrest. They reported that they were to strike Jackson first and Bethel next, their intention being to stop supplies to our army. No infantry has left Shelbyville west, but there was a movement of all forces taking place north; some said they were to go west, but this fact could not be ascertained. No infantry accompanied Forrest to Columbia. The scout that brings this has never yet failed, and I believe his statement. He saw Forrest's cavalry and artillery, but did not see Napier's command, but saw men from Carrollville who did see it.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

JER. C. SULLIVAN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 18, 1862.

Brigadier-General SULLIVAN,
Jackson, Tenn.:

Your telegram received. General Rosecrans advises that you mount your infantry and chase Forrest out of the country.

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 18, 1862—12 noon.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Have just returned from Lexington, and have arranged an expedition, details of which will be communicated by letter. It starts to-day or to-morrow. Forces in Kentucky are in Big Sandy region. About 2,800 effectives in Central Kentucky; about 13,000 stationed at Richmond and Danville and in advance, and at Lexington, Frankfort, Winchester and on railroads in that district; in Western Kentucky, about 12,000 effectives, guarding Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and protecting the country from rebel raids. This last force is mainly on the railroad at important points, and to the right and left, as far as Hopkinsville

and Jamestown, and is not too large for covering General Rosecrans' communications. It may be considered as practically a part of his force, as it is employed in doing what he otherwise would be compelled to detach for; that in Central Kentucky is protecting the rich part of the State from incursions by way of the southern and eastern borders, and is not, I think, too large for perfect security, so long as the rivers are so low as to be almost anywhere fordable. Humphrey Marshall, at Abingdon, Va., is threatening from that quarter, and is getting up a pack-train of 3,000 mules for the purpose. The force in Eastern Kentucky is for local defense mainly. Bragg is no doubt in front of General Rosecrans, with most of his available force, and, if the latter is not strong enough, he should have part of the Central Kentucky forces, though it will expose that section to the enemy's raids.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 18, 1862.

Brig. Gen. GEO. W. CULLUM,
Chief of Staff, &c., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C. :

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the telegram from the General-in-Chief of yesterday's date, asking if there is any further danger in Eastern Kentucky; whether our forces there cannot act to best advantage on the Cumberland, or in concert with General Rosecrans from Nashville, and whether the entire army of Bragg is not in front of Rosecrans; also asking, in general terms, the position and strength of our forces in Kentucky. This dispatch I answered briefly this morning.

I believe the only danger in Eastern and Central Kentucky, embracing that portion of the State lying east of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to be from raids in greater or less force from the rebel army now in Tennessee, which, possessing a strong cavalry force, raised in great part in Kentucky and on its border, well acquainted with the country and people, has strong inducements for making such an inroad, and every prospect of success, unless carefully watched. This danger will continue until the Cumberland River rises, and the roads become bad from the heavy rains, which may be looked for at any moment. The Cumberland is fordable at this time at a multitude of places above Nashville, and, indeed, it may be said that horsemen can ford it anywhere.

Between Cumberland Gap and the mouth of the Big Sandy, the most practicable route, and, indeed, the only one, I believe, for wagons, is through Pound Gap (same as Sounding Gap). This is the route by which Humphrey Marshall entered and left the State in the late raid. He is reported to be making preparations, near Abingdon, for another raid, and that 3,000 pack mules have been collected for the enterprise. His force is variously estimated, the highest being 10,000 men. This report comes to me from various sources, but I do not fully credit it. The most, probably, he designs is to make a raid into the eastern tier of counties for cattle and other supplies.

The rich part of Kentucky is covered by the force under General G. Granger, which is stationed mainly at Danville and Richmond, near the border of the fertile country. The part of the State in front is mountainous and unproductive; and as it has been since the commencement

of the war the scene of almost constant guerrilla warfare, there is less in the way of subsistence for man or horse than is to be had in other and not more productive sections. From Columbia to Cumberland Gap it would be impossible to maintain any large force, as everything would have to be hauled, even to forage, over roads represented as utterly impassable in wet weather. I am satisfied that operations cannot be carried on in that direction at this season. Any use made of this force, numbering some 13,000 effectives, other than as a guard to the blue-grass region, must be by some other route; and I know of no practicable one, except farther west toward Nashville, which would amount to joining the force under General Rosecrans.

In the western district of Kentucky, where there are some 12,000 effective men, the force, while keeping down marauding bands, has for its chief mission the protection of the railroad to Nashville, which constitutes the main, and, indeed, only line of communication of Rosecrans' army. His success, and, indeed, his very existence, depends on its being kept open; without it, his army would be forced to retreat or starve. When the Cumberland rises sufficiently to permit uninterrupted navigation to Nashville, it will be less important; till then it must be kept up, and the present force is none too large for that object.

Briefly, then, neither the force in Eastern nor Western Kentucky can be safely diminished at this time. That in Central Kentucky, amounting to 13,000 effectives, might be, at the present time, of probable cavalry raids into the very heart of the State. As the Cumberland rises, one of the two divisions now there may be sent elsewhere without much risk; then the roads will be nearly impassable for any considerable force.

The political condition of the State must be taken largely into account in the determination of the force to be kept within her borders. Everything is quiet now, but it needs the presence of troops to keep it so. The rebels remaining in the State are not fighting men, but they would secretly and effectively aid the rebel cause, if not kept under by the hand of power.

Notwithstanding all this, I should favor, even at this time, the withdrawal of at least a division, and adding it to General Rosecrans' force, if he needs it. I am perfectly aware that this distribution of force is not the way to make active war, and it would be better to run the smaller risk of having the State again overrun by a predatory force than for General Rosecrans to advance against the enemy's masses with inadequate numbers. He has not, however, suggested to me that his force was too small. On the contrary, I have always supposed he had men enough.

I referred, in my dispatch this morning, to an expedition which was about starting out. For some time I have been studying the practicability of a raid into the enemy's country, and have carefully collected all the information to be obtained, and have come to the conclusion that it was practicable to send a mounted force into East Tennessee, and cut the line of railroad at several points. The trouble has been to obtain any reliable force; but, by changing the location of the cavalry, and replacing that withdrawn by new troops, I have collected about 1,200 cavalry, which can be relied upon for good service. This I have placed under the command of Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter, assisted by the best officers I have, and have instructed him to proceed, by various routes, to Manchester, where they unite, and thence, crossing the mountains by the Mount Pleasant route, to fall upon the line of railroad between Union and Knoxville. I see no reason to doubt of his burning the bridges at

Union and the Watanga, and, if fortunate, all the bridges as far west as, and including, the very important one at Strawberry Plains, 15 miles east of Knoxville. Every precaution in the way of getting reliable guides for the routes, railroad engineers acquainted with the road in that section, and careful fitting out of the troops has received well-considered attention. If successful, it will largely repay the risk by depriving the rebels of the most important of the lines of communication between their forces north and south. The most dangerous risk is from the inclement weather, which may overtake them at this advanced season. In twenty-five days the expedition should accomplish its object and return, unless it should be found advisable to occupy Cumberland Gap or some position in East Tennessee. A force will be pushed temporarily forward, to cover the retreat of the expedition, if nothing else is undertaken.

Trusting that this project may receive the approbation of the General-in-Chief, I am, very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. G. WRIGHT,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Nashville, December 18, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Eastern Tennessee is probably stripped of troops. If you can surprise the railroad, make thorough work. The party should seize trains; take possession of Loudon Bridge; stop one train loaded with soldiers at Cleveland; run another east to Dalton; break road; burn bridges between Dalton and Atlanta; returning, destroy Loudon Bridge. Programme bold, but I believe can be successfully executed. Speed and secrecy are necessary. Part of command ought to make circuit, by Somerseset, toward Columbia, thus to divert attention—to make them think you are patrolling the country. In fact, it would be better to have it slyly leak out that you intend to get in rear of Morgan, toward Burkesville, to cut him off if he enters Kentucky, and thus kill two birds with one stone.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *December 19, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

John H. Morgan started to-day from his camp, below Lebanon, with between 5,000 and 6,000 cavalry, no infantry, and a few small batteries, for the purpose of breaking up the railroad. His advance guard now near Hartsville. This news is positive.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General, Commanding.

(Copy to General Granger, at Bowling Green.)

LOUISVILLE, *December 19, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

Cannot the forces at Gallatin cut Morgan off? Hartsville is only 16 or 17 miles from Gallatin and it seems to me the force there could whip

and capture his whole concern. I have a force one-third the size of the force at Gallatin, and cannot concentrate them without abandoning important points. I still hope you will head off the scoundrel, and stop the Hartsville hole.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 19, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

Send reconnoissance of one division early to-morrow across Stone's River. Stanley will furnish cavalry. Particulars by courier.

By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 19, 1862—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left Wing, Camp on Murfreesborough pike:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires you to send out a division to-morrow on reconnoissance; one brigade in the direction of Rura Hill, one toward Silver Springs, and the other to be held in reserve at the crossing of Stone's River. Morgan's force of about 5,000 cavalry with a few pieces of artillery, has positively reached the Cumberland and the object of the reconnoissance is to ascertain if Kirby Smith is moving in support, in which case we will probably march immediately upon Murfreesborough, and endeavor at the same time to cut Smith off from the main body of the enemy. General Stanley will furnish the cavalry force to accompany the division from your command. Please arrange with him the hour of starting, which should be an early one.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, *December 19, 1862.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GARESCHÉ:

The surgeon in charge of our wounded men at Hartsville reports that John H. Morgan, with a considerable force, is within a short distance of that place. His camp-fires are seen from Hartsville, and a portion of his men are already across the river. I am very much inclined to think from all I can learn, that quite a heavy force will be moved down upon this place at an early day. This place is by no means secure against a force of 15,000 or 20,000. I deem it important that a strong force be kept here until the river rises. There are no guns as yet in the fort.

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *December 19, 1862.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GARESCHÉ :

It is now certain that the enemy is at Hartsville in some force; how large, we have not been able to ascertain. This information was first communicated by negroes, and afterward confirmed by Colonel Wolford's scouts, who report them in considerable force, with infantry, cavalry, and artillery. With the present disposition of our forces, we could not resist a large force of the enemy. We need some more cavalry to protect that region of country. This point is far more important than is generally supposed. There is now no longer any doubt in my mind as to an attack at some point in this region. It will certainly be made, unless prevented by the presence of quite a large force. They will not come without a force sufficiently strong to carry the place, with its present defenses.

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General FRY, *Commanding :*

Your report as to Morgan's movements is confirmed. He has started with from 5,000 to 6,000 cavalry, for the purpose of breaking the railroad. Be on your guard.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General FRY, *Gallatin :*

Have you plenty of scouts out in direction of Lebanon? Shall send strong reconnaissance that will hurt somebody on the Silver Springs road to-morrow? Could you not assemble your forces and attack them, if only cavalry, at Hartsville by 7 o'clock to-morrow morning?

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, *Bowling Green :*

Yes; the force at Mitchellsville should go to Buck Lodge or come to you. How many troops has Bruce? Is he intrenched? If not, by moving to Clarksville at once, he will find intrenchments, in which he can hold himself safe. You have force enough to whip anything that will come there, and Morgan too. Aim to find his encampments and surprise them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 19, 1862

Major-General McCook:

Morgan is at Hartsville, with 6,000 cavalry, on his raid. Don't kn of anything more. General Crittenden has been ordered to send on brigade on reconnaissance. If I think it necessary for a reconnaissance on your front, will notify you.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 19, 1862

Major-General McCook:

GENERAL: It has been made known to the commanding general th there are many Catholic officers and soldiers scattered through the arr who, desirous of the consolations of their religion, are yet, from nature of their case, now deprived of them. There is a way of meet this want, and the commanding general will cheerfully undertake procure the services of a sufficient number of priests for this purpo on being assured that they will be taken care of, and their reasona wants supplied, by those for whose spiritual interests they come labor. Whenever, therefore, he receives a written pledge to this eff from the Catholics in any division or brigade, he will at once take me to obtain them a chaplain. The commanding officers of wings are spectfully requested to make this known to the men under their c mand.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff

(Copies to Major-Generals Crittenden and Thomas.)

CAMP HAMILTON, December 19, 1862—12 m

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

I am this moment informed by good authority that 2,000 rebel c alry started yesterday to attack Fort Donelson. Will reach there morrow morning.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General

CAIRO, ILL., December 19, 1862

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Your dispatch received. The only dispatch received from Secret of the Navy, the General-in-Chief requests boats be sent up the T nessee. I have ordered all the boats (five) under my control up t river. Will you send the dispatch requesting boats to Porter, wh below, for his further action? If he can spare boats from the fleet w him, he will doubtless do so. The light-draught boats draw from 5 feet. One is musket-ball proof.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Commanding Station, and Fleet Captain

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. D. S. STANLEY, *Chief of Cavalry* :

GENERAL : The general commanding desires you to distribute a regiment of cavalry along the north side of the Cumberland, in such a manner as to watch all the crossings of the river by which the railroad could be assailed between this city and this city, and he also desires you to send across Stone's River, chiefly in the direction of Lebanon, as many reliable scouts and spies as will keep you well advised of any movements which the enemy might make in that direction.

I am, general, with respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 19, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. D. S. STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry, Camp on Lebanon Pike :

GENERAL : We have positive information that John H. Morgan, with a force estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000 cavalry—no infantry—and some pieces of artillery, is on his way to Kentucky, and has already reached the Cumberland, with his advance guards near Hartsville. The general is anxious to learn whether Kirby Smith is following up this movement. For this purpose he has ordered General Crittenden to send out, at an early hour to-morrow, a division from his command in reconnaissance, one brigade to move along the Rural Hill road, one along the road to Silver Springs, and one to be held in reserve at the crossing of Stone's River. He desires you to furnish the cavalry force for this reconnaissance, and wishes it well pushed forward in the direction of Rural Hill, but with every precaution against an attack from that direction upon your right. He also desires the road behind, as you advance, lined with vedettes, so as to transmit rapidly any information of importance which may be obtained by the advanced guard. It is of great importance that the general should have early intelligence of any movement of Kirby Smith in support of Morgan.

I have the honor to be, general, with much respect, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 19, 1862—11.15 p. m.

Brigadier-General STANLEY,
Commanding Cavalry :

GENERAL : A communication has just been received from department headquarters desiring that a reconnaissance be made to-morrow by a division from the left wing, accompanied by a cavalry force to be furnished by you. The general commanding directs me to inform you that he has ordered the Fourth Division to start at 7 a. m. to-morrow and to cross Stone's River at Stewart's Ford. Colonel Minty, of the

Fourth Michigan Cavalry, is well acquainted with the locality. He will send one brigade in the direction of Rural Hill, one in the direction of Silver Springs, and leave one in reserve at the crossing.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 19, 1862.

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

Brigadier-General NEGLEY:

Morgan has finally started for Kentucky. Was with advanced guard near Hartsville this evening. Have your troops in readiness early to-morrow to move, if called upon.

By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December 19, 1862—11 p. m.*

Colonel STAGER:

General Rosecrans telegraphs that Morgan, with about 5,000 or 6,000 started from near Lebanon, Tenn., to break up our railroad. Advance had reached Hartsville. Has several small batteries. Rumored contemplated attack on Gallatin. Rosecrans vetoes specials relating to this affair.

SAM. BRUCH.

HEADQUARTERS,
Gallatin, December 19, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS, or

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

General Reynolds has just been here; has been to Bledsoe's Creek portion of the day. From information received through our spies and scouts, it is quite certain that Hartsville is occupied by the rebels, with their pickets thrown out in the direction of Gallatin, but in what force not known. If they do not attack Colonel Hall in the morning, a cavalry force, under Colonel Wolford, with two pieces of artillery, will be sent forward to reconnoiter and ascertain their strength, &c. This may be the advance of Smith's forces. If so, this force should be strengthened at once. Commissary Ward was arrested last night. General Fry has telegraphed Colonel Garesché to-night.

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, December 19, 1862.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Say to General Reynolds to sustain his cavalry reconnaissance by infantry, and to General Fry to hold his troops in readiness to support General Reynolds, if attacked. A strong picket of cavalry should be

posted on the Scottsville road, to observe and report the earliest movements of the enemy in that direction, Paine to have his force in readiness to concentrate on Gallatin in case it is ascertained that the enemy is approaching in force.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 41. } Nashville, Tenn., December 19, 1862.

I. The numeration of divisions and brigades, now running through the whole army, is hereby changed. Divisions will hereafter be known as the First, Second, Third, &c., of the center, or of such a wing. Brigades, as the First, Second, Third, &c., of such a division.

II. Brigades in divisions, and divisions in wings, &c., will be numbered from right to left; but in reports of operations they will be designated by the names of their commanders.

III. Flags will be used to indicate the various headquarters, as follows: General headquarters—the National flag, 6 feet by 5, with a golden eagle below the stars, 2 feet from tip to tip. Right wing—a plain light crimson flag. Center—a plain light blue flag. Left wing—a plain pink flag. First Division, right wing—the flag of the wing, with one white star, 18 inches in diameter, the inner point 1 inch from the staff. Second Division, right wing—the flag of the wing, with two white stars, each 18 inches in diameter, the inner points 1 inch from the staff. Third Division, right wing—the flag of the wing, with three white stars, each 18 inches in diameter, set in triangular form, the outside star 1 inch from the outer line of flag. The division flags of the center and left wing will correspond with those above; that is to say, they will be the flags of the center or left wing, as the case may be, and with one, two, or three white stars, each 18 inches in diameter, according as they represent the First, Second, or Third Divisions. The headquarters flags of all brigades will be the flags of their divisions, with the number of the brigade in black, 8 inches long, in the center of each star. That of the brigade of regulars, however, will, instead of the white star and black number, have simply a golden star. The flags of the wings will be 6 feet on staff by 4 feet fly; those of the divisions and brigades 5 feet by 3. They will all be of a pattern to be furnished to the quartermaster's department. Artillery reserve—a plain red flag, equilateral in shape, each side being 5 feet. Cavalry reserve—of the same shape as division flags; 3 feet fly by 5 on the staff, but of deep orange color. Divisions and brigades to be designated as in the infantry; that is, the First, Second, and Third Divisions by one, two, and three white stars respectively; the First, Second, and Third Brigades by black figures in each star. Engineer corps—a white and blue flag, blue uppermost and running horizontally. Flag 5 feet on staff by 3 feet fly. Hospitals and ambulance depots—a light yellow flag, 3 feet square, for the hospitals and for the principal ambulance depot on a field of battle; 2 feet square for the lesser ones. Subsistence depots or store-houses—a plain light green flag, 3 feet square. Quartermaster's depots or store-houses—same flag, with the letters Q. M. D. in white, 1 foot long.

IV. All of these flags will be attached to a portable staff, 14 feet long, made in two joints, and will be habitually displayed in front of the tent, or from some prominent part of the house or vessel occupied by

the officer, whose headquarters they are intended to designate; and on the march will be carried near his person.

V. The quartermaster's department will take immediate measures to supply these flags upon requisitions approved by wing and division commanders, who will cause such requisitions to be made without delay.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, *December 19, 1862.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio :*

Now is a good time to occupy Clarksville. Forrest goes toward Corinth. Would like to post Granger's force there, if you can replace him by good commander at Bowling Green, which is an important point.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Nashville, Tenn. :*

Your telegram just received. Have written you to-day in regard to expedition, which is composed of 1,200 cavalry, under General Carter. It is to cross the mountains east of Cumberland Gap, and strike the road at Union and Watauga, at any rate, and, if practicable, dividing after crossing mountains, one portion moving toward Knoxville. Hope to destroy everything on road between Union and Knoxville, if nothing more. The route west of Cumberland Gap impracticable for want of forage, so scouts report. By the other, enough can be had for expedition.

WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 19, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati :*

I fear your expedition is too slight and feeble. They may make up in velocity for their small mass. Can't you send more ?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *December 19, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

The force is not only all I can spare, but I have already weakened too much the cavalry on your line of communication. Don't know that I would make it stronger if I could, but with somewhat more than double the number it might be divided, as you suggested to-day. Granger has not, this moment, 500 mounted men left.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 19, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Nashville, Tenn.* :

I can occupy Clarksville by Bruce's force if you desire it, but Granger's force ought not to be taken from Bowling Green, as I can't replace it except by Bruce. This I will do if you wish it. We must keep a strong force on your line of communications, since a misfortune there, causing a week's interruption, would starve you. I directed the occupation of Clarksville by a small force, some days ago, from Bruce's command.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, *Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 19, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati* :

Clarksville should at present be strongly occupied, till the river rises. My idea was to send Bruce there with all his force at once, or let Bruce's force return to Bowling Green, and Granger go there. As this will cause some delay, better order Bruce to move there at once by quick march. Your idea about the necessity of preserving the railroad at all hazards is mine, and I have a heavy force on it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 19, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Lexington, Ky.* :

John H. Morgan has started on his raid with between 5,000 and 6,000 cavalry and a few small batteries. Is at Hartsville to-night. We are waiting to see whether there will be an attempt to strike Gallatin, aided by an infantry force.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.* :

Has Colonel Bruce occupied Clarksville? If not, he should do so at once, either with his main force or by a small one, with the rest within supporting distance. I incline to the former, so that he may have his full strength to resist an attack.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, *Commanding.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.* :

If our force at Bowling Green and Munfordville fight, they can whip Morgan's force, and if he really comes (which I do not believe), all the

troops at Columbia and other points must combine to intercept him. We can wait till to-morrow for further developments. Our troops must understand that they are expected to fight, and if they do half their duty they can whip Morgan's rascals.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding United States Forces, Nashville :

GENERAL: I am in receipt of the letter of A. W. Moss,* containing your indorsement, dated 17th instant, in which you call my attention to the arrest of Mrs. Clift, as set forth in the letter transmitted. Mrs. Clift was arrested, not for disloyalty, as alleged, but for violation of the Fifty-seventh Article of War, and immediately released upon promise to discontinue the traitorous conduct of conveying information to the enemy. In making this statement, which I do from courtesy only I must correct an error into which you seem to have fallen as to your right to interfere between my Government and its own citizens. In our dealing with the citizens or soldiers of the United States, we hold ourselves responsible to that Government, and in your conduct to your own people you will be responsible alone to your own authorities. We claim, and intend to maintain, the same rights. Mrs. Clift is a citizen of this State, and hence my remark that I reply to your complaint in her case solely from courtesy.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

RUSSELLVILLE, *December 20, 1862.*

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff :

Have four pieces of artillery—two 6-pounder and two 12-pounder Parrotts; 25 men to handle the guns; have 1,200 infantry and 200 cavalry fit for duty; have 500 cavalry at Hopkinsville; have thrown up in trenchments here; but could not successfully resist 5,000 or 6,000 men

S. D. BRUCE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 25. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 20, 1862.

* * * * *

VIII. Colonel Connell's brigade of General Fry's division, now encamped about 1 mile outside of the town, on the Hardin pike, is placed temporarily, under the command of Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, and will

* Not found.

so continue until the arrival of the commander of the center. Colonel Connell will accordingly report his command to General Mitchell, commandant.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, *December 20, 1862—7.15 p. m.*
Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

The following dispatch just received:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, *December 20.*
LYNE STARLING, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

The firing in the front was by the enemy. A force of cavalry approached our outposts, supported by four pieces of artillery. I have sent out sufficient force as reinforcements. The other troops are in line of battle. I anticipate no trouble.

VAN CLEVE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fifth Division.

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

GALLATIN, *December 20, 1862.*
Capt. CHARLES R. THOMPSON:

I am rather inclined to think it is a blind. We learn to-day that some move is being made toward Kentucky. It may be, however, intended to make an attack on the road higher up than this point. We will have more information on the subject this evening or to-night. Will dispatch you as soon as our scouts come in.

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *December 20, 1862—midnight.*
Lieutenant-Colonel GARESCHÉ:

General Reynolds with myself were talking of attacking them in the morning, but concluded it would not do to have Gallatin so much exposed. Our information is that they have infantry, cavalry, and artillery, but no certain information as to numbers. We could not make Hartsville at any rate by 7 o'clock. We have ordered scouts out in every direction. We have given notice to our commands to be ready for any emergency. We could go, and would certainly go, if our force at the town was large. It would, under existing circumstances, be dangerous to undertake it.

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 20, 1862.
Brigadier-General GRANGER, *Bowling Green:*

Though Morgan appears to have no force near Hartsville, he may have taken circuitous route. Look out sharp, therefore.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

BOWLING GREEN, December 20, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

We are all right. Scouts out, and will lose no opportunity to find Morgan. Do not know Bruce's strength or condition. Will telegraph him.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General.

FORT HENRY, December 20, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

Started my cavalry yesterday up west side of Tennessee. Am just starting up in boats, with infantry and artillery, in obedience to an order from General Grant, and hope to get in rear of enemy. I take nearly 1,300 men.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAMP HAMILTON, December 20, 1862—11.50 a. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

This morning 20 rebel cavalry approached our vedettes at Brentwood, to surprise them, but were surprised themselves by 12 of Colonel Stanley's escort. One of the rebels, the officer in command, was badly wounded. They were pursued about a mile, to a strong rebel picket. One Springfield rifle and musket (cut short) was captured. The rebels wore our army overcoats; had our knapsacks in use as haversacks.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH DIV., FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near Nashville, December 20, 1862.

Maj. LYNE STARLING, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding, that I left camp this morning about 8 o'clock (various causes producing an hour's delay), and marched with my whole command to Stewart's Ferry, on Stone's River. From that point Colonel Hazen, with the Nineteenth Brigade, with Colonel Minty, Fourth Michigan Cavalry, proceeded to Rural Hill, and Colonel Enyart, with part of the Fourth Ohio Cavalry, to Silver Springs. Both these officers report to me that they found no enemy, though the rebel pickets had occupied both places until Thursday last, when, it seems, they were withdrawn. No considerable force could be heard of by either, except that Colonel Minty learned, upon what seems good authority, that Scott's cavalry are stationed at Oak Grove. Colonel Minty's advance had a slight skirmish with a small force $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles beyond Rural Hill, without any consequence beyond the flight of the enemy. I will add that my impression is that on day before yesterday, or, perhaps, yesterday morning, the rebel forces were withdrawn from the regions we visited to-day, and that no considerable force has been there lately.

Very respectfully,

J. M. PALMER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Mitchellsville, December 20, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

We are ordered by General Granger to fall back on Bowling Green or Buck Lodge. We have excellent fortifications here, and, if the regiment at Buck Lodge was ordered here, we could resist 5,000 infantry or cavalry. Can you send us re-enforcements?

G. P. SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 20, 1862.

Col. G. P. SMITH, *Mitchellsville*:

General commanding says Mitchellsville is of minor importance. You had better fall back on Buck Lodge.

By order:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, *December 20, 1862.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHE, *Chief of Staff*:

One of my scouts reports meeting Mrs. B. F. Smith, wife of scout now in Nashville. She came through Hartsville yesterday evening; no enemy there. Passed through Rome the day before; no enemy there or in the neighborhood. About 200 at Alexandria. Left the neighborhood of McMinnville last Wednesday; none there but conscripts. Two weeks since was within 5 miles of Nashville; large body there, waiting an attack. Soldiers and citizens say they will not advance this way in large force. All along the route people were preparing for the Yankees, praying for them to come quickly and save them from the conscript law. I send the two Mrs. Smiths to Nashville, who will give you all the information. Colonel Hall reports this morning that he saw signal lights on the hill beyond Hartsville at 3 o'clock this morning. General Reynolds sent out a cavalry reconnaissance this morning. They have not returned. Lieutenant-Colonel Riley sent out cavalry pickets yesterday afternoon toward Lebanon. They went within 3 or 4 miles of Lebanon. Encountered no rebel pickets or scouts. Saw a white man and negro, both of whom told the same story, that there was some infantry in Lebanon, and they supposed about 400 or 500 cavalry there the day before. The infantry fell back the same evening. They did not know what became of the cavalry.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *December 20, 1862.*

Major-General THOMAS:

General Stanley reports Colonel Minty, who commanded the cavalry reconnaissance, has returned. He went beyond Rural Hill; saw only running scouts. Kirby Smith's forces were at Lebanon three days ago, but have moved back. The scouts did not get to the pike. Get scouts out in all directions, and find where they crossed, and telegraph in.

BYRON KIRBY,
Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Abstract from return of the Fourteenth Army Corps. Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans commanding, for December 20, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First (Fry's) Division	385	7,624	8,580	12,304
Second (Sill's) Division	382	8,181	9,108	12,930
Third (Sill's) Division	320	6,405	7,581	11,998
Fourth (Sill's) Division	343	6,493	7,588	10,888
Fifth (Sill's) Division	274	5,627	6,481	9,327
Sixth (Sill's) Division	331	6,451	7,263	11,043
Seventh (Sill's) Division	247	5,482	6,187	7,725
Eighth (Negley's) Division	208	5,252	6,057	7,703
Ninth (Davis') Division	288	6,048	6,772	9,673
Tenth Division				
Eleventh (Sheridan's) Division	333	6,373	7,424	10,364
Twelfth (Damon's) Division	245	4,063	5,948	8,255
Cavalry (Stanley)	203	4,090	4,800	7,464
Bowling Green (Granger)	88	1,714	2,131	3,993
Nashville (Mitchell)	40	884	1,107	1,279
Unattached forces	143	2,622	3,264	4,079
	3,825	77,904	90,411	129,025

CINCINNATI, *December 20, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS :

Have you any intelligence of Morgan's movements this morning? If he attempts crossing at or near Hartsville, Bruce ought not to move farther from Bowling Green at present, as he may be wanted in that vicinity.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 20, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati :*

We learn that Morgan is still encamped on the south side of the river, near Hartsville. Think he has about 4,000 men. Force at Bowling Green already large. Think Bruce ought to move to Clarksville, which is fortified; that would stop chance of Forrest co-operating with Morgan. Tennessee troops also at Bowling Green available.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 20, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT:

General Manson has been ordered to relieve General Granger at Bowling Green. General Granger has been ordered here.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

* The troops composing the Tenth Division, excepting the One hundred and twenty-third Illinois, remained in Kentucky, in Department of the Ohio. That regiment went to Murfreesboro.

STANLEY'S HEADQUARTERS,
December 21, 1862—4.50 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Trains from Hillsborough pike are in safe. No rebels seen. Captain Mix, Fourth Michigan, killed 2, wounded 1, and took 6 prisoners.

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, December 21, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff :*

Charles Mer sham, a rebel deserter from Morgan's command, arrived here to-day. He left the rebel lines day before yesterday. Says there is no rebel force at Lebanon, and none between there and this place. The enemy have outposts at Alexandria, Salem, and Baird's Mills. The main body of the enemy are in the neighborhood of Murfreesborough and La Vergne. He was at Morgan's headquarters Thursday. Heard Morgan's adjutant-general (G. St. Leger Grenfell) say they were going into Kentucky, to cut the Louisville and Nashville Railroad ; would take some 5,000 or 6,000 cavalry. They had eight days' rations of bread cooked and loaded in wagons. Says they were expecting to start every day. My scouts report no enemy in Lebanon to-day at 12 m. News from Hartsville is that the enemy is not there in any force. I judge from the information given by the deserter, who seemed to be honest, that Morgan may attempt to enter Kentucky high up the river. This command has forage for one day.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

BUCK LODGE, December 21, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS :

I reached this place with my command last evening. I find the Seventy-ninth Ohio Regiment at this place, with only about 200 men fit for duty, and no fortifications. My regiment musters for duty 650, with one company of cavalry. We need a section of artillery, if we are expected to defend the road. As we are we can defend ourselves.

G. P. SMITH,
Colonel One hundred and twenty-ninth Illinois Regiment.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 21, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, Cincinnati :

Dispatch received. If strong column cannot pass into East Tennessee nor from it, would like to have you cover the railroad and relieve the brigade now at Bowling Green, and probably occupy the Carthage Pass. If you can, please notify me at once. Some cannon ought to be obtained and sent to Bowling Green.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *December 21, 1862.*

Major-General WRIGHT:

No foundation for the report as to Price. Munroe's through Rebel speaks of Price and Van Dorn being on right and left of Grenada.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 22, 1862—11.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left Wing:

GENERAL: I send herewith two communications* for General Bragg, which the general desires you to send, under a flag, to the enemy's lines to-morrow. He requests you to give particular orders that the flags sent by the enemy should always be taken at a proper distance, and, unless the officer coming with them be provided with suitable credentials, shall not be received. It is not sufficient that the officer bring letters from General Bragg addressed to the commanding general; he must have an order, or other authority, to proceed on his mission. And what is thus required of the enemy's must be strictly complied with by our own officers, under the same circumstances.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 42. } *Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1862.*

The following list of officers on the staff of the major-general commanding is published for the information of all concerned: Lieut. Col. Julius P. Garesché, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Maj. W. H. Sidell, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general and chief mustering and disbursing officer; Maj. C. Goddard, senior aide-de-camp and acting assistant adjutant-general; Capt. J. Bates Dickson, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. Henry Stone, First Wisconsin Volunteers, acting assistant adjutant-general; Maj. Ralston Skinner, judge-advocate; Capt. Charles R. Thompson, aide-de-camp; First Lieut. Frank S. Bond, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, aide-de-camp; Second Lieut. Byron Kirby, Sixth U. S. Infantry, aide-de-camp; Capt. R. S. Thoms, volunteer aide-de-camp; Capt. W. D. Bickham, volunteer aide-de-camp; Lieut. Col. A. O. Ducat, assistant inspector-general; Lieut. Col. W. P. Hepburn, Second Iowa Cavalry, inspector of cavalry; Capt. J. H. Gilman, Nineteenth U. S. Infantry, inspector of artillery; Capt. J. C. Peterson, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, acting adjutant and inspector general; Capt. James Curtis, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, acting adjutant and inspector general; Lieut. Col. J. W. Taylor, quartermaster's department, chief quartermaster; Lieut. Col. Samuel Simmons, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary; Surg. Eben Swift, U. S. Army, medical director; Capt. James St. O. Morton, corps of engineers, chief of engineers; Lieut. George Burroughs, corps of engineers; Second Lieut. H. C. Wharton, corps of engineers; Capt. N. Michler, corps of topo-

* See correspondence of December 17 and 22, 1862, Series II.

graphical engineers, chief of topographical engineers; First Lieut. T. Edson, ordnance corps, ordnance officer; Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, U. S. Volunteers, chief of cavalry; Col. James Barnett, First Ohio Artillery, chief of artillery; Capt. Elmer Otis, Fourth U. S. Cavalry, chief of courier lines; Capt. J. H. Young, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant mustering officer; Capt. W. M. Wiles, Twenty-second Indiana Volunteers, provost-marshal-general; Capt. Jesse Merrill, volunteers, chief signal officer.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 23, 1862.

Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left Wing:

No permission will be given until the outrage on our flag of truce is repaired by the return of our men captured; nor will any flags of truce be received except one conveying the reparation.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 23, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left Wing:

GENERAL: The general commanding has received intelligence from Gallatin of the presence of over 7,000 of the enemy's cavalry, perhaps supported by infantry, within 4 miles of the camp at Bledsoe's Creek; he therefore desires you to have your command ready to march at daylight, with three days' cooked rations in their haversacks; since if the presence of so large a force of the enemy at that point is confirmed, his design is to adopt vigorous measures to cut off their retreat entirely. Have the goodness to communicate the same orders and intelligence by signal to General Stanley. Cause arrangements to be made for your train in accordance with orders already given. The enemy will probably make a demonstration with the Gallatin movement. The intention is to make him pay for it.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

BOWLING GREEN, December 23, 1862—7 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Morgan, with 1,200, is reported by a contraband, who arrived at Franklin this p. m., as having left Brackentown this morning, going in the direction of Port Oliver, to cross Barren River. This is said by loyal citizens at Franklin to be reliable.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, *Gallatin*:

Try and ascertain the strength of enemy, and if he has any infantry supports. Send out scouts in all directions. Make arrangements for communicating in letters to us, in case telegraph line be cut. Concentrate your forces and fight like the devil. General says you will have help from us, and if you whip him recollect you have him at mercy.

By order:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, *December 23, 1862—7 p. m.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHE, *Chief of Staff*:

Information from Lebanon is to the effect that there is no rebel force there. Pegram is at Baird's Mills, with two brigades and two batteries, grinding the wheat recently taken from Lebanon. Report about Lebanon is that Morgan has left Alexandria, to cross at Carthage or Gainesborough and go into Kentucky.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *December 23, 1862—10.30 p. m.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHE:

Have had three reports from Colonel Hall, at Bledsoe's Creek, since dark. The last, just received, says the information is undoubted that a mounted force of 7,000 to 10,000 is now advancing on the camp at Bledsoe's Creek or this place. I have notified all the commanders here to be ready.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, *Gallatin*:

Arrange for perfect communication, and keep us advised. Will send force to intercept them. Say from what quarter they come, and on which side of the Cumberland.

By command of General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, *December 23, 1862—11.45 p. m.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHE:

This force came from Alexandria; crossed, probably, at Carthage. Will advise you of any change.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *December 23, 1862—12 p. m.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

Last report from Colonel Hall (9.30 p. m.) placed them about 4 miles northeast of Bledsoe's Creek.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 23, 1862.

Brigadier-General STANLEY.

(Care Major-General Crittenden.)

There is a cavalry force of between 3,000 and 4,000 foraging on the Hardin and Hillsborough and Charlotte pike. You had better be prepared to bag them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 23, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

GENERAL: The enemy are reported in strong force within 10 miles of Gallatin, on Bledsoe's Creek; 10,000 cavalry, and, perhaps, infantry. Have troops in readiness by daylight, with three days' cooked rations on their persons, for a march. Cause arrangements to be made for your trains, in accordance with orders already given. The enemy will probably make a demonstration with the Gallatin movement. The intention is to make him pay for it. Will you please notify Woodruff's brigade and the brigade of regulars near you?

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

(Similar letters to Generals Crittenden, McCook, and Rousseau.)

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December 23, 1862.*

Col. A. STAGER, *Washington:*

Special says 7,000 infantry, with artillery, skirmished in front of Nashville this morning. Enemy's pickets driven in at several points; further results not known. Yesterday Morgan, with old regiments, crossed the Cumberland at Cunningham's Ford; came near lines, and retreated without attacking. Harts and Bennett's rebel cavalry above Harts-ville, this side river. Unreliable, no doubt.

SAM. BRUCH.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 24, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

I think the enemy as far committed to stand at Murfreesborough, to protect the raid into Kentucky, as they will be; and, having now the essentials of ammunition and twenty days' rations in Nashville, shall move on them to-morrow morning at daylight. If they meet us, we

shall fight to-morrow; if they wait for us, next day. If we beat them, I shall try to drive them to the wall. The detachment of Forrest to West Tennessee, and of Morgan, will materially aid us in our movement.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY.,
December 24, 1862—2.30 a. m.

Colonel STAGER:

General Reynolds, commanding at Gallatin, says has reliable information rebel force, 6,000 to 12,000, crossed Cumberland at Carthage or Gainesborough, marching to attack Gallatin this morning or going to Glasgow. Says knows a force is near him, and expects them to-day. Another may also have gone to Glasgow.

SAM. BRUCH.

LOUISVILLE, *December 24, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

In view of the prospect of an attack on the road south of Green River, will it be prudent to risk trains out in the morning? Please answer.

J. B. ANDERSON,
Superintendent.

LOUISVILLE, *December 24, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

So many persons interfere with transportation on railroad that the road does not carry half its capacity. If you will allow Captain Jenkins to control matters, he will send forward everything ordered by your chief quartermaster and commissary. Let Mr. Anderson, military superintendent, manage trains, taking off what Captain Jenkins orders, and allow no one else to interfere, and your army will soon have supplies. The mules and stock at Bowling Green are suffering for forage. No lumber to make burial boxes for the dead soldiers. Captain Jenkins sent boat, but the rear-admiral of a gunboat at Evansville forbade its going up. Any amount can be sent to Bowling Green, by river, if the gunboat would allow it. Report of efficient force at Bowling Green was given to me by Lieutenant Tardy, engineer officer, who received it of General Granger.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 24, 1862—3 a. m.

Col. R. K. BYRD,

Commanding United States Forces, en route for Nashville:

COLONEL: The general commanding desires you to proceed, by forced marches, to Edgefield Junction, where you will receive further orders. The enemy is said to be threatening our camp on Bledsoe's Creek with from 7,000 to 10,000 cavalry and infantry, and part of your force may be called on to march in that direction. Be ready, therefore, with, if possible, three days' cooked rations in the men's haversacks and car-

tridge-boxes full. The balance of your ammunition will follow closely in wagons. Your extra train will be left at Edgefield under guard, together with the cattle and the pack mules.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 24, 1862—10 a. m.

Col. R. K. BYRD,
*Tennessee Infantry, Commanding United States Forces
en route for Nashville, Edgefield Junction :*

COLONEL: The general commanding desires you at once to resume your march for this city. On your arrival here you will, with your infantry command, report for duty to Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding post, and direct your cavalry force to report to Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, chief of cavalry, at his camp on Lebanon pike, just beyond the first creek, outside the town.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

CIRCULAR.]

HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 24, 1862—5.30 a. m.

The general commanding directs that you make ample provision for prompt, rapid communication between your divisions and our headquarters. To this end your own division and brigade commanders should be notified to have their staff officers provide themselves with paper and writing materials, and their orderlies and couriers placed under direction of a staff officer, who will give his whole attention to it. You will also provide means of communication with these headquarters, either by courier, signaling, or telegraph. The general commanding will notify you of the place of his headquarters, and establish a line of couriers, where signaling and telegraph cannot be used. Couriers should be at close distance, and, if practicable, as close as the nature of the ground will admit—half a mile apart, and in sight of each other, if necessary. This is of vital importance, and the only way by which we can make a combined movement.

BYRON KIRBY,
Second Lieutenant Sixth Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.
(To Generals Crittenden, McCook, Negley, Rousseau, and Thomas.)

DECEMBER 24, 1862—12 m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN :

Move with your corps to a strong military point in the vicinity of La Vergne, occupying a front of two divisions, one in reserve. The point may be either in front or rear of La Vergne, provided it be a good one. Cover your flanks, if necessary, by natural obstacles, or, if necessary, by retiring them slightly, or by strong guards. The position should com-

with General McCook, who will take position at Nolensville. Establish your picket line in connection with his, to cover that front and road. Report receipt of this order. Will you have time to take position to-day?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
December 24, 1862—1.20 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

It will be dark before I can get to Nolensville with my advance. I would prefer to-morrow morning. Answer at once, as one brigade is just starting.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

The movement will then be made at daylight to-morrow, in pursuance of to-day's orders. Report in person, if convenient, for instructions this evening.

J. P. GARESCHE.

CIRCULAR.] NASHVILLE, *December 24, [1862]—1.35 p. m.*

The movement will then be made at daylight to-morrow, in pursuance of to-day's orders. Report in person for instructions this evening.

By command of General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

(To Generals Crittenden, Stanley, and Thomas, and other commanders.)

DECEMBER 24, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

Am I to take equipage and ammunition, or will I leave the wagons? If so, I will march to La Vergne in four hours after starting.

T. L. CRITTENDEN.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 24, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHE:

General Palmer sends word that he will be ready to move in a few moments. General Wood says that he will be ready to move at 11 a. m. Have not heard from General Van Cleve. Will let you know as soon as he reports.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 24, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

General Van Cleve will be ready at 11.30.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 24, 1862—12.55 p. m.

General W. S. ROSECRANS:

I can move to La Vergne to-night, but cannot get there before night even with my front, and long after night with my rear, and, of course, cannot tell how strong a position I may fall upon. I think it would be better to move early in the morning, if it is necessary to take a strong position, and to establish communication with McCook. Please answer.

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Bowling Green:

Telegram received. Bruce ordered, by forced marches, to Bowling Green, as suggested, to assist you in Morgan's capture. Lay your plans accordingly. Be sure you get good information of his strength and movements. Manson being absent, you are in command. You are to command brigade of regulars in Rousseau's division.

By command of General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Bowling Green:

Pay any money to ascertain Morgan's exact strength and position:

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Duplicate to General Reynolds, Gallatin.)

NASHVILLE, December 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General GRANGER,
Bowling Green:

General Reynolds has the best evidence now that Morgan crossed with about 3,000 cavalry or mounted infantry, and a few pieces of artillery. Their object will be to stampede everybody by stories of the magnitude of their force. Be on your guard on that score. Where is Bruce, and where is the Tennessee cavalry? We will catch and kill those rascals yet.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 24, 1862—11.50 a. m.

Major-General MCCOOK:

You will advance with your corps to a good military position and camping ground in the vicinity of Nolensville, occupying, if practicable

from that point two divisions front and one in reserve; if the ground favors, lying rather west of the Nolensville pike. General Thomas, with two divisions, will come down the Edmondson pike, and take post, one brigade between Brentwood and Little Harpeth, two divisions on the Edmondson pike, near Owen's store, picketing, if practicable, the upper Franklin road. Crittenden will advance to La Vergne, two divisions in front, one in reserve, at supporting distance.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 24, 1862—1.10 p. m

Major-General McCook:

Major-General THOMAS:

Crittenden thinks he cannot reach La Vergne till very late to-night. Suggest postponement until early hour to-morrow morning. What say you?

By command of General Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Chief of Staff.

DECEMBER 24, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

My command is ready to move, except the striking of my tents. They have been in line since daylight. I have also relieved my pickets. Old regiments not in yet.

A. McD. MCCOOK.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
December 24, 1862. (Received 12.30 p. m.)

General ROSECRANS:

Man Gray sent by General Davis to Nolensville, Triune, and Stewart's Creek. He was unable to go inside rebel lines, except at Stewart's Creek, where he went all through camps. About 5,000 men, mostly cavalry. One battery (6-pounder), six guns, and heard of another battery. All roads leading over Stewart's Creek very closely picketed. One regiment cavalry encamped on northwest side of creek, on Murfreesborough pike. Wheeler's command at Stewart's Creek. No field-work at all at Stewart's Creek. He estimates force at Nolensville at 10,000 to 15,000 men. Enemy's pickets everywhere very strict. Forrest's cavalry reported gone to General Price. Could not hear of Morgan. There is a good crossing of Stewart's Creek, 1 mile above Murfreesborough pike bridge. He heard of another 2 or 3 miles below the bridge. He started from here on Sunday, 21st December, and returned this (Wednesday) morning; was at Nolensville yesterday evening. All my troops will move on the Nolensville pike.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING, *December 24, 1862—12.50 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS :

The continuation of the Edmondson pike intercepts the old Liberty road at Prim's blacksmith shop, from which there is a road direct to Nolensville. The old Liberty road goes to Concord church, and not to Nolensville. There will be no trouble in my column crossing Mill Creek, provided a column shows itself on the Edmondson road.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECEMBER 24, 1862.

General ROSECRANS :

Triune is 7 miles beyond Nolensville and 3 miles this side of Patten's Hill, or Bole Jack's Hill—a strong position and good water. If I do not have to fight, I can reach Triune by dark, but would prefer getting there by day, if possible.

A. McD. MCCOOK.

CAMP HAMILTON, *December 24, 1862—1.30 a. m.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ :

My vedettes report a force of the enemy, with artillery, at Brentwood; his intentions not yet developed.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BRENTWOOD, *December 24, 1862—9 a. m.*

Colonel GARESCHÉ :

Portion of my command at Brentwood; scouts 1 mile to the front. Enemy reported falling back. Their force was estimated at 2,000; I think it was only a surprise party. They had about 300 in ambush on the right of Franklin pike. There is no indication of an attack on this point.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

BEYOND BRENTWOOD, via CAMP HAMILTON,
December 24, 1862—11 a. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ :

Enemy fallen back to woods. Brigade of rebels reported on right of Franklin road. I have ordered a brigade forward on Wilson and one on Franklin pike 3 miles, as a reconnaissance, and to obtain forage. Have left a reserve at Brentwood. Will keep you advised.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP HAMILTON,
December 24, 1862—4.20 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ :

Would it not be advantageous to have some cavalry with me in the morning? If you think not, I would respectfully ask a company for couriers and messengers. I start promptly at 7 a. m.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP HAMILTON,
December 24, 1862—6.10 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

Forage train returning well loaded. Rebel cavalry quite numerous and impudent. There was considerable skirmishing on Wilson pike without important results.

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 24, 1862—8.25 p. m.

Brig. Gen. J. S. NEGLEY,

Commanding Eighth Division:

Order creating reserve corps rescinded. Stokes' battery will report to Captain Merton, commanding pioneers: Tennesseans to General Mitchell; Tenth Ohio to general [unclear].

By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, December 24, 1862—12.45 a. m.

General ROSECRANS:

General Boyle telegraphs that Morgan is at Glasgow. I believe he is. We can raise but about 600 cavalry for the road. Would like to try and cut him off. Any chance for Stokes' cavalry coming to us?

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS, *Gallatin:*

Send scouts up toward Scottsville road; try and ascertain if enemy has infantry supports. Telegraph your news to Bowling Green and Louisville. Let us know if you want help, and it shall be sent immediately; not only that, but force to cut off their retreat.

By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, *Gallatin:*

Does country around Bledsoe's Creek offer chances of an attack on the enemy? If so, better attack them, or is it better to await their attack there?

By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, *December 24, 1862—2 a. m.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff* :

Yours of 12.30 and 12.35 received. An officer has just arrived from Hartsville; he left there about sundown with a corpse; passed Bledsoe's camp about 10 this evening; saw a rebel officer in Hartsville this evening; heard from citizens reports confirming previous news; could not learn what kind of troops; number placed at 6,000 to 10,000, and they gave out that we were to be attacked at daybreak to-morrow morning; ground in front of Bledsoe's Creek is not favorable for us to attack. We occupy a good defensive position and other troops are moving to easy supporting distance. We will try to give them a warm breakfast if they call. Have this moment heard from Bledsoe, 11.30 p. m. One of our guides has just come in from Rome this morning, and reports that Morgan left Alexandria Monday morning with 12,000 men, cavalry and infantry, to cross at Gainesborough, *en route* for Glasgow, Ky., and Kirby Smith is following him. He saw 500 or 600 soldiers at Dixon's Springs, and none between there and here.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, U. S. Volunteers,
Gallatin :

To-morrow early shall advance on Murfreesborough. This movement will soon disengage you, and leave you free to march to assistance of Bowling Green, if threatened. Do your best to ascertain exact strength and composition of their force in Kentucky and our rear, and report frequently this and all other information of importance. Probability is they will greatly exaggerate their force. Concert with commander at Bowling Green certain and reliable means of communication with that post, to supply want of telegraphic communication, if interrupted.

By command of General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, *December 24, 1862—1 a. m.*

[Colonel GARESCHÉ:]

Dispositions indicated are made. Have this moment heard from Hall and Wilder. They are ready and so are we, and we will fight like the devil. The general impression here is that this attack will be made to cover an attack on the railroad.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *December 24, 1862—9 a. m.*

Colonel GARESCHÉ :

No attack here. This moment heard from the front. Our scouts are not yet in, but the enemy has not shown himself. I am pushing every

means of obtaining information, and will report the moment anything reliable is received. The conviction on all minds here is strengthened that the enemy has gone round us and aims at the railroad.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, December 24, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Lieut. B. KIRBY, *Aide-de-Camp* :

A man who left Lebanon yesterday at 1 p. m. reports seeing about 400 rebel soldiers, half cavalry and half infantry. They were just leaving for Murfreesborough. Have scouted in every direction and saw nothing of enemy to-day. Other scouts still out, that we expect in to-night.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Camp Andy Johnson, December 24, 1862.
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Col. J. P. GARESCHIÉ, *Chief of Staff* :

I have a line of couriers from General Negley's headquarters. Notified Major-General Thomas that my command was in readiness to march at daylight; thinking that sufficient, did not notify you. Am ready yet.

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
December 24, 1862.

Colonel GARESCHIÉ :

I can march with about 1,300 fighting men, exclusive of the Fourth Regular Cavalry. The rest of the cavalry are in detail and foraging. I cannot break camp until my foraging train returns. If I am not to move to-day, I would wish to send a regiment on the Hardin pike to render my train secure.

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 24, [1862]—11.45 a. m.

Brigadier-General STANLEY,
Major-General Crittenden's Headquarters :

Send out a regiment on reconnaissance on Hardin pike, returning by the camps of Rousseau, Negley, and McCook. Keep the rest of your troops in camp until the arrival of the Anderson Troop and Tennessee cavalry, in about three hours. Report to these headquarters for orders.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *December 24, 1862—12 m.*

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL:

Four hundred mules in depot. Am purchasing more for the Army of Kentucky. None available for General Rosecrans' pack trains.

T. SWORDS,
Assistant Quartermaster-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 24, 1862—11.58 [p. m.]

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Center, Camp on Franklin Pike:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires me to inform you that, on account of the lack of forage in the left wing, he is under the necessity of countermanding the movement for to-morrow. Please notify your subordinate commanders. General Negley will be notified by telegraph from this office.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER,
December 24, 1862—2.35 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

Your dispatch, proposing postponement of move until to-morrow morning, received. I think it would be better to make move to-morrow morning.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 29. } *Nashville, Tenn., December 24, 1862.*

* * * * *

VI. Paragraph VIII, Special Field Orders, No. 25, from these headquarters, ordering Colonel Connell's brigade, now Colonel Walker's, of General Fry's division, to report to General Mitchell, commanding post of Nashville, is hereby countermanded. Colonel Walker will report to Major-General Thomas, encamped on the Franklin pike, for orders.

VII. Col. W. E. Woodruff, now commanding temporary brigade of Third and Sixth Tennessee and Tenth Ohio Regiments, will report to Brig. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, commanding First Division, right wing, and assume command of the brigade recently commanded by him in that division. The two Tennessee regiments will be reported, for temporary duty, to Brigadier-General Mitchell, commanding the post of Nashville. The Tenth Ohio will report for duty as headquarters and provost guard at these headquarters.

* * * * *

XXI. Brig. Gen. James G. Spears, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Governor Johnson, to aid in organizing into brigades Tennessee

infantry regiments now here, which duty performed, he will be assigned to the command of one of the brigades.

XXII. The order for an advance movement to-morrow is hereby countermanded for that day, but will take place at early dawn on the next day, or 26th instant. The commanding officers of the left wing, cavalry and pioneers, will meantime send out large foraging expeditions and endeavor to secure all the forage they can.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., December 24, 1862—2 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Following just received from Gallatin:

Scout just in from Rome reports that Morgan left Alexandria Monday morning with 12,000 men, cavalry and infantry, to cross at Galesborough, en route for Glasgow. Kirby Smith said to be following.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, December 24, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

J. W. Gorin, provost-marshal at Glasgow, telegraphs that he has reliable information that Morgan will be at Glasgow to-day. A squad of his men passed in direction of railroad. Wire will be cut. He saw the men. Morgan's operator will telegraph you directly.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, December 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

John H. Morgan is at Glasgow. Our cavalry driven back. Falling back on Munfordville. Can you not send force in rear to cut Morgan off and capture him? With the daring and enterprise of the rebels, it can be done. Cannot General Reynolds do this by your sending additional force to Gallatin? Surely this can be done if Kirby Smith has gone to Mississippi.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, December 24, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

I trust General Rosecrans will move upon the rebels at Lebanon and Murfreesborough, as no force is to oppose their crossing the Cumberland, so as to fall in their rear, if they cross and cut up their divided forces. The advance scouts of the enemy are at Glasgow.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Louisville, December 24, 1862—2.10 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Reynolds telegraphs enemy has passed round him toward railroad. Only about 1,700 effective men at Bowling Green. Enemy can take Baker's Hill and works on it, and demolish the bridge in two minutes. Force at Bowling Green not adequate. Shall Colonel Bruce be ordered back, or will you send other forces to Bowling Green? Something should be done to strengthen the points on the railroad.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 24, 1862.*Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville*:

I think you are mistaken as to force at Bowling Green. Where is Colonel Bruce? If at Clarksville, troops could be marched from Gallatin in less time than from there.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *December 24, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

There are 3,000 men, besides convalescents, at Bowling Green.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

GALLATIN, *December 24, 1862—8.15 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The substance of my information up to this time is that Morgan crossed at Carthage on Tuesday morning, with 3,000 cavalry or mounted infantry and two or three pieces of artillery, and went northward. Some people said he was going to Scottsville for salt; others said he was off for a raid into Kentucky. No troops between Carthage and here. Have several scouts. Wolford's men, in citizens' dress, still out. I think above about the facts in the case.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, *December 24, 1862—10 p. m.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The information that Morgan's force is about 3,000 and two guns was obtained this evening from L. L. Carter, one of Truesdale's scouts, who is here waiting for the train. He saw them cross at Sand Shoals, near Carthage, and feels confident he cannot be 200 out of the way. He also had with him about 25 mule teams.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, [1862.]

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Boyle telegraphs, as coming from Garesché, and also from Reynolds, at Gallatin, that Morgan has crossed the Cumberland at Carthage or

Gainesborough with from 6,000 to 12,000, and is marching on Gallatin or Glasgow; that operator at Mount Vernon says 800 rebel cavalry are at Williamsburg stealing horses and supplies. This may be true, and some part of your command may be needed. Keep the troops at Danville ready to move to Lebanon, and keep communication with Boyle, who is much concerned.

WRIGHT.

NASHVILLE, *December 24, 1862.*

Major-General WRIGHT:

Have just ordered Colonel Bruce, with his command, to Bowling Green,* to assist in combined movement against Morgan.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1862.

Major-General GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Rosecrans says Reynolds reported last evening from Gallatin over 7,000 men (rebels) near there, and expects to be attacked this morning, and that scouts reported Morgan as having left Alexandria Monday morning with 12,000 cavalry and infantry, supported by Kirby Smith, to cross at Gainesborough for Glasgow. Boyle says that provost-marshal says some of Morgan's men passed there in direction of railroad. This looks serious, and you should push most of your force toward Munfordville, via Lebanon. Former place must be held. It is too weak now. Be wary of telegraph. Rebels have good operators.

Truly,

WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1862.

Gov. OLIVER P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Ind.:*

General Boyle telegraphs me that Morgan has crossed the Cumberland at or above Carthage, with from 6,000 to 12,000 men, and wishes more troops at Louisville and vicinity. If you have any available, please send them on his requisition.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1862.

Col. H. B. CARRINGTON,
Commanding, &c., Indianapolis, Ind.:

I telegraphed Governor Morton several hours since, requesting him to send what available force he could to Louisville, on requisition of General Boyle. Since then General Rosecrans replies to a telegram from me that General Reynolds expected the enemy, 7,000 strong, to attack him this morning, at Gallatin, and that Morgan, with 12,000 cavalry and

* From Russellville, Ky.

infantry, supported by Kirby Smith, was *en route* to Glasgow. I have no doubt there is some foundation for these reports, and the troops should be got ready at once to move.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Have instructed Granger to keep his force ready and keep in communication with you, and have also asked Governor Morton to send any troops he can spare on your requisition. Don't know that he has any, but don't make the call unless necessary to do so.

Yours, truly,

WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Morton will send troops on your call, and Granger has been instructed to move most of his force toward Munfordville, via Lebanon. I do not believe the rebels will come into Kentucky with any large force, but it may be so. More likely it is a demonstration to draw attention from the raid on Grant's communication, but we must be prepared. Where is Gilbert? His force at Columbia is not strong enough to resist the force you report, and should fall back on Munfordville or Lebanon, if that report is correct, or, if strong enough after collecting what he can, he should attack and whip them. Rosecrans will telegraph to follow up any move in force the enemy may make. A merry Christmas.

WRIGHT.

NASHVILLE, *December 24, 1862.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Boyle has doubtless given you the reports of Morgan's proposed raid, now under way. We shall create some diversion by moving on them at Murfreesborough, and I think it will be well for you to move down a part [of your] force to Munfordville and Glasgow to meet them. As soon as we advance, Reynolds will be at liberty, with four brigades, to move as may be found advisable, and most effectually to cut off their forces on this raid.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, December 24, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati:*

Reynolds reported last evening, from Gallatin, over 7,000 of enemy within 4 miles of Bledsoe's Creek; expects to be attacked this morning. Has just reported that scout who left Rome yesterday reported Morgan

as having left Alexandria Monday morning with 12,000 cavalry and infantry, supported by Kirby Smith, to cross at Gainesborough, *en route* for Glasgow.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DECEMBER 24, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

General Reynolds telegraphs that, from the fullest information obtainable, Morgan crossed the Cumberland at Carthage on yesterday, on a raid, with about 3,000 cavalry or mounted infantry and three pieces of artillery. Reliable.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 24, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

I know nothing certain. We have spies out in all that country, but not one saw anything. It has been reported for some time that such a raid was to be made. Think it will be high up. If made, number will be nearer 4,000 than 8,000.

Very truly,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

CINCINNATI, *December 24, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Boyle telegraphs that Gallatin is threatened, and asks for re-enforcements. I cannot send them. Has this, in your mind, any connection with the Gainesborough movement of the enemy?

WRIGHT,
Major-General.

DECEMBER 24, 1862.

[General WRIGHT:]

Can't make head or tail of your dispatch. Morgan is at Glasgow. No danger at Gallatin or Bowling Green.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Please remember that my force in Kentucky is small and scattered, and that if any rebel movement into it in force is made, I must look to you for prompt assistance. I have ordered [Granger?] to move toward Munfordville, via Lebanon, with the most of his forces, as the raid seems directed toward that point. Be wary of telegrams received. The rebels have good operators, and Morgan may telegraph you direct. A merry Christmas.

WRIGHT.

NASHVILLE, TENN.,
December 24, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio* :

We have just received information, deemed reliable, confirming previous rumor of Kirby Smith having gone to Mississippi.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Commanding Department of the Ohio, Cincinnati, Ohio :

GENERAL: The General-in-Chief has read with much interest your confidential communication of the 18th instant, but has no instructions to add to your arrangements, which are left entirely to yourself, as being most capable, from your superior local knowledge, to carry out the important object you have in contemplation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 24, 1862.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio* :

Columbus, Ky., is reported in danger of an attack. Send down immediately all available troops to re-enforce it.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1862.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief* :

I have received intelligence from General Rosecrans to-day that a rebel force of 7,000 was about to attack Gallatin, and that Morgan (with 12,000 cavalry and infantry, supported by Kirby Smith) was to cross the Cumberland at Gainesborough for a raid into Kentucky. I not only cannot spare a man for Columbus, but have called upon Governor Morton to send to Louisville any troops in Indiana. Will ask Governor Yates to send troops to Columbus, if any are still in his State.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Nashville, Tenn. :

General Halleck telegraphs that Columbus, Ky., is threatened, and asks if I cannot send re-enforcements there. Has this, in your opinion, any connection with the reported movement of the enemy against Gallatin and Gainesborough?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 24, 1862.

Governor YATES, *Springfield, Ill.* :

General Halleck says Columbus, Ky., is reported in danger of an attack, and calls on me to send any available troops to re-enforce the place. If there are any troops still in Illinois, please send them to Columbus with all dispatch.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.*]

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 25, 1862.

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will march your command toward La Vergne to-morrow at 7.30 a. m. You will be preceded by General Palmer with the Second Division. You will move very light—three days' rations in the haversacks and two days' in the wagons; take also your reserve ammunition, but no tents. Also take 20 wagons, loaded with forage. Send back the rest of the train, under guard of the men who are unable to march, under charge of an officer, to be parked inside the fortifications at Nashville, at a place to be designated by General Mitchell, to whom report is to be made. Wagon guards will pitch their tents near the train, each train to be parked by itself. Strict discipline is to be observed in the camp; rolls to be regularly called, and good order insisted upon. You will, of course, take your hospital train.

By command of Major-General Crittenden :

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, December 25, 1862—8.25 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

Move very light; three days' rations in haversacks; two days' rations in wagons; also reserve ammunition, but no tents. Take also 20 wagons, filled with forage, with each division. Send back the rest of the train, under guard of men unable to march, under charge of an officer, to be parked inside of the fortifications, at a place to be designated by General Mitchell, where report will be made. Wagon guards will pitch near train, each train to be parked by itself.

By order :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 45. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1862.

The commanding general of each subordinate corps—if he has not already done so—will immediately appoint a chief of artillery, who shall also be the inspector of that arm in the corps.

The senior artillery officer in each division is chief and inspector of the artillery in that division.

The division inspector will make regular monthly and semi-monthly inspections of the batteries in the division, in accordance with the printed forms furnished, and send their reports direct to the inspector of artillery of that corps.

Semi-monthly reports by the division inspectors will be sent to the inspector of artillery of their corps between the 10th and 13th and the 20th and 25th of each month, and the monthly between the 1st and 3d.

The inspector of artillery of each corps will immediately make a consolidated report of these, and transmit the same to the inspector of artillery of the department at these headquarters.

Inspection reports of the batteries in divisions detached from corps will report direct to the department inspector.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General REYNOLDS, *Gallatin :*

Morgan has no such force. The total of their cavalry here, and the detachment of Forrest to West Tennessee, satisfies me that he has very little more than when *en route* to Hartsville, without the infantry. Not many crossed at Gainesborough. Prepare to cut off with your division Morgan's retreat. Harlan will be sent to Cave City. He will go up on train to-night, and move on Morgan, wherever he may be.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

DECEMBER 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS, *Gallatin :*

How many pack and other horses can you raise, with saddles or bare backs, to put infantry on, to pursue them with, say, one-half ride, the others walk, and change horses—the infantry walking, to start early, to be overtaken and take the horses, and go on to camp, while the walking overtake them? Volunteers and picked men should go. Tell me what you can do.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GALLATIN, *December 25, 1862—7 p. m.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff :

I will be off to-morrow morning early, with my division, numbering about 4,500 effective men, besides two batteries of six guns each. Have nothing left outside Gallatin except some cavalry pickets, which will be left. Also leave here a few cavalry for escorts, couriers, &c. We go from here to Scottsville.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *December 25, 1862.*

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

You need not fear; the brigade at Lebanon can, or the garrison at Munfordville can, whip Morgan to death; but I will take care that he has a good time getting home, as well as of his support, if he has any. Lay your wires to kill him. Don't credit the big stories he sends abroad, but tell your men to fight him. Tell General Manson to let me know where Bruce is.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *December 25, 1862.*General BOYLE, *Louisville:*

He has no eight pieces of artillery at all; he has only two. One of my men stood and saw his entire command pass by the bluff, at Carthage. His wagon containing the telegraph wire broke down. My men smashed the battery. It is probable Morgan has taken the fore-wheels of wagons and mounted them with logs, to make our men think they were batteries.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

GALLATIN, *December 25, 1862.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GARESCHÉ:

If General Reynolds goes out with his division on the Scottsville road, there will be no troops left here, except the convalescents and the One hundred and second Illinois Regiment. General Steedman's brigade, of my division, is at Pilot Knob, 6 miles from here. This will constitute the force left here. When will the cars be here to take them? Colonel Harlan can take 2,300 infantry, effective men. Cars should be sent to take the battery attached to Colonel Harlan's brigade, six guns.

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY, *Gallatin:*

Freight trains must be started before your trains arrive. Morgan may break up in squads, aiming at different points of railroad, or he may fall back above Carthage, or he may cross and go over toward Springfield, as he has done before. You must be guided by your information. But for firing on trains, general's advice would be, to move up to Cave City, march thence upon Glasgow, and attack him unhesitatingly, for you must not believe in stories you get of his force. He is no match for you. At Bowling Green you will probably get reliable information. Bruce was last night at Trenton; must now be at Clarksville, well intrenched. If at Bowling Green you learn that Morgan is not within striking distance, as you have no transportation, you had better just patrol the road up and down. Take an operator with you, and report frequently, and don't let Morgan cross road.

By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY, *Gallatin*:

I telegraphed about Harlan's brigade to General Paine, ignorant that you were there. Pray get and carry out that order, and report promptly how soon Harlan's troops will be ready to start.

By order:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, December 25, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

Colonel Harlan's brigade can be ready to move on a few hours' notice. I deem it unsafe to move both General Reynolds and Colonel Harlan from Gallatin with their commands. The place [will] be entirely unprotected. I should think the troops at Bowling Green could be better spared than those here. Let me hear from you again on the subject. Would it not be best to send cavalry in pursuit of Morgan?

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 25, 1862—8.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. S. S. FRY, *Gallatin*:

Morgan's delay at Glasgow shows hesitation, which increases probabilities of driving him back on Reynolds. Our forward movement to-morrow makes it still more improbable that anything will be attempted against Gallatin. General prefers sending infantry against Morgan. What force will you have left when Harlan's brigade is gone? Force at Bowling Green is weak.

By command:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General FRY, *Gallatin*:

Recall Steedman's brigade from Pilot Knob immediately to Gallatin.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 25, 1862.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE, *Gallatin*:

General commanding desires you to send Harlan's brigade, with three days' rations, up railroad to Bowling Green and Cave City, to drive Morgan off road and back on Reynolds, who must cut him off. Cars will be provided. Tell them to make as bold a show as possible, and attack him if seen. If intelligence of his force warrants it, they can,

perhaps, take re-enforcements of 500 men from Gallatin. Report what force Harlan has, and what force will be left at Gallatin after his departure.

By order:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25, 1862—2.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE:

Detention of steamers has been attended to. Don't think the raid as formidable as represented. Be ready to move such force as you can spare down to Bowling Green or Glasgow as soon as force from Danville joins at Lebanon, and order Bruce to Bowling Green.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky. :*

If Morgan has no more force than you represent, you are strong enough to meet him at important points. Danville, Lexington, and Frankfort must be covered, and I have ordered Baird back to Danville. Call on Governor Morton for force you want.

H. G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky. :*

We can't catch Morgan with infantry, if he is shrewd. Can't you mass the cavalry in your district in time to intercept him? With what you have and the Fifth Indiana, you will have more than he. I can't send any from Granger's command. Rosecrans tells me that Reynolds is to mount his infantry and try to intercept Morgan. Keep me advised of any movements of his. Morton will send you two regiments. Cyrus, Cassius, and Horace means Lexington, Frankfort, and Danville.

Very truly,

H. G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Nashville, Tenn. :

Morgan is 5 miles in front of Munfordville, with three regiments and eight guns. Some skirmishing to-day. I have instructed Boyle to mass his cavalry, if he can, and follow him up. Will keep you advised, so that you may cut him off on his return. Think Boyle has cavalry enough to whip him if he can catch him.

H. G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nashville, December 25, 1862.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati :

Reliable scout just in, who saw Morgan cross Cumberland. Am satisfied Morgan has only 3,000 men and two pieces of artillery. His telegraph battery is broken. With a little vigor, he can be trapped. Shall order Reynolds to mount his infantry, and try vigorously to intercept him.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25, 1862.

Major-General GRANGER, Lexington, Ky. :

Baird's division will do; but suspect this is all a scare, so far as numbers go. Keep other divisions ready to move, as it will be better to be ready at one point, if we uncover the other, than to be whipped in detail. You had better go yourself and take command (leaving Gillmore at Lexington), and whip Morgan. You won't want much cavalry; that at Munfordville will do. The movement must depend on further information. Rosecrans will move on Murfreesborough, and Reynolds with four brigades, on Glasgow and Bowling Green.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 25, 1862.

Major-General GRANGER, Lexington, Ky. :

Report now is that Morgan has but three cavalry regiments and eight guns. If this is so, the force at Munfordville is enough, and orders to Baird should be countermanded; at any rate he should go no farther than Lebanon. The important points to hold are, in my opinion, Frankfort, Lexington, and Danville, and you have force enough to hold them. It is not possible to send you any more troops at present, and you must make the best disposition you can of what you have, for the above and any other objects you can accomplish. Danville is the least important of [these] three places.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
December 26, 1862.

General ROSECRANS :

General Sheridan's division has all moved out of camp, followed by Johnson. I will move in a few minutes. If you have anything important for me, please send it now.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *December 26, 1862—1.40 a. m.*

Brigadier-General STANLEY, *Chief of Cavalry*:

GENERAL: Your dispatch is just received. The general's directions are that your right wing shall move along the Franklin pike, your left along the Murfreesborough, the reserve along the Nolensville, with the exception of the Fourth [U. S.] Cavalry, which will accompany the general on the Murfreesborough pike. There are some 1,000 of the enemy in Franklin. The general wishes a dash made at them, and, when driven out, he wants the cavalry to sweep over in the direction of Nolensville, picketing the Wilson pike leading toward Petersburg with one or two regiments, according as the enemy shall prove to be in greater or less force along our front.

From the reserve you will furnish General McCook with the means of keeping up communication with you and these headquarters, which, moving along the Murfreesborough road, will be established near La Vergne, on the railroad, near Concord church. Direct the commander of each of your cavalry detachments to keep up a regular communication with each other and with the leading divisions in their rear. Make arrangement also for courier line, through Captain Otis, across the country from one corps headquarters to another, the posts to be then near, each half a mile apart, patrolling the roads between their posts. Captain Otis can be directed to relieve their posts. Direct the commander of your right wing, if you please, to report to Major-General Thomas as he goes out; the commander of the left wing to Major-General Crittenden; and the general desires you to see and arrange with General McCook the communication of intelligence between you. You will, of course, give orders to them to report frequently to you.

I have the honor to be, general,

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
December 26, 1862.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Commanding Center*:

General Negley reports movement of wagons from 8 till midnight. "Appeared to be moving to our right."

By command:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
December 26, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS.

(Care of General Negley.)

It is 6 miles from Wilson pike to Nolensville; country open, rolling; road fair; 6 miles from Nolensville to La Vergne; 7 miles to Stewartsborough. Cavalry has been ordered to move on your right, and clear out Franklin; thence toward Nolensville, picketing Wilson pike. Walker's brigade had better be posted on Wilson pike in advance of Brentwood, near Franklin road. Negley and Rousseau well closed in.

By command:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER,
Camp on Edmondson Pike, December 26, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I have just arrived from the direction of Brentwood, where I went to see how the troops were getting along. My headquarters are not as far advanced as I wished, but we met with so many obstructions in the trains that I thought best to halt here, and have a clear road in the morning. Please send me such orders as the general may wish to give as soon as possible, so that I can communicate them to Generals Negley and Rousseau early to-night.

Respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
December 26, 1862—9.20 p. m.

General GEORGE H. THOMAS:

Move Negley across to Stewartsborough, Rousseau to Nolensville, and Walker's brigade on Wilson pike. General McCook will move on Triune, and attack. Rousseau will be in position to support McCook, if the latter needs support; but that is thought doubtful. Walker will cover our flank.

If General McCook defeats Hardee, and he retreats toward Shelbyville, he will pursue him with one division, and move the other two on Murfreesborough. If Hardee retreats on Shelbyville without a fight, McCook will pursue with two divisions, and push the other on Murfreesborough. If he retreats on Murfreesborough, McCook will pursue with his whole force.

Crittenden will move on Stewart's Creek. If the enemy falls back on Murfreesborough, we will concentrate on him. Rousseau and Negley (Rousseau following) will take the old State road in that case, if, as the general believes, it is practicable.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp on Murfreesborough Pike, December 26, 1862—9.20 p. m.

General NEGLEY:

General Thomas has been instructed to order you to move on Stewartsborough to-morrow. Clear the road; take strong position in the vicinity of Stewartsborough, at a point to be selected by yourself. General Crittenden will move on Murfreesborough pike, and will be within supporting distance.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LEXINGTON, KY., *December 26, 1862.*

Colonel STAGER:

Colonel Gray, Fourth Indiana Cavalry, engaged the enemy 6 miles from Munfordville yesterday; captured 7 rebels and horses; repulsed the rebels at every point. Colonel Shanks, Twelfth Kentucky, attacked Morgan at Bear Wallow; repulsed and drove him from his camp; captured 9 rebels and horses; killed 1. Our loss, none. Probably Morgan is aiming for Muldraugh's Hill or Lebanon. Scouts watching him.

BRUCH.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Nashville, December 26, 1862.

General R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding Post:

I learn from the operator at Munfordville as follows:

That Morgan attacked bridge guard at Bacon Creek at 4 p.m. to-day; burned the railroad bridge, cut the wires, and tore up the track a considerable distance. It is supposed he captured a special train with two guns and two car-loads of ammunition being sent from Louisville to Munfordville. Commandant at Munfordville preparing to defend himself in his intrenchments.

Perhaps this should be sent to General Rosecrans by courier, as we are not in communication with him by telegraph.

Very respectfully,

C. DWYER,
Acting Superintendent Telegraph.

HEADQUARTERS,
Munfordville, December 26, 1862.

Rebels pursuing our men from Bacon Creek; not large force. Telegraph to Lebanon Junction, and J. B. Anderson.

E. H. HOBSON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

(Line cut north of Munfordville.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 26, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Major-General Granger says he is receiving telegrams, evidently from Morgan. Telegraph to him in cipher only. We must open the railroad soon, or Rosecrans will starve. Cannot you mass your cavalry as I suggested?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 27, 1862—7.30 a. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: In obedience to what I conceive to be the intention of the order received this morning, I am lying still; my whole force under arms

and ready to move. I shall continue in this position until 10 o'clock unless I receive other orders. I wish to be advised if, when I advance the general desires that I should push for the bridge on Stewart's Creek and, in the event of success, to cross that stream and pass on toward Murfreesborough, or, should the enemy burn the bridge, is it expected that I should cross with my command as best I can; also if it is still desired that I should push a brigade on the Jefferson pike, or, upon reaching Stewart's Creek, shall wait there for further orders, or shall I at once go to Stewart's Creek? My column is so remote from General McCool (I am told it is 11 miles) that I cannot inform myself so as to conform to his movements or know when it is the proper moment to strike. A small force of the enemy is reported in front, but I do not know certainly whether there is any or not. I have sent the cavalry forward to make a reconnaissance. Cannon firing is just reported to have been heard in the direction of Nolensville this morning. My quartermaster this morning reports having just discovered, not far from camp, 100 barrels of corn.

Respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp on Murfreesborough and Old Liberty Road,
December 27, 1862—9.40 a. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Camp on Murfreesborough [Pike], near La Vergne:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 7.30 a. m. is received. The general plan in refusing your wing is to give the right wing time to get up; to give Negley time to get in the enemy's rear, if possible, and Rousseau to come up in support of you. Hence the delay enjoined on you. But you can go on driving them slowly before you until you reach Stewart's Creek. Throw a brigade across the stream, if possible, and hold the bridge. Push another brigade along the Jefferson pike, with proper supports, and try and seize the bridge on that road to cross Stewart's Creek. Take up a position there in order of battle along the front thus gained, and await the arrival of Negley and Rousseau. That junction effected, and provided things go well with McCook, we will advance on Murfreesborough; your command along the line of the Murfreesborough pike, and Thomas down the old State road, running almost parallel to it. The general may possibly ride up to the front, but the headquarters will remain at this point until further notification.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp on the Murfreesborough Pike, December 27, 1862—3.05 p. m.
Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left Wing, Camp near La Vergne:

GENERAL: The general wishes you to open communication with Negley, and report his whereabouts. He hopes you will not omit, while pushing a brigade forward on the Jefferson pike, to hold the cross-road at their point of intersection, with two brigades of the rear division

Morgan, we learn, attacked Munfordville, and was repulsed. McCook, when last heard from, was driving the enemy before him, when the fog, screening them from him, retarded his advance. He reports only one brigade at Triune. Tell Wood to drive the enemy vigorously, and give them no time to breathe.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Camp on Murfreesborough Pike, December 27, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN, *Commanding Left Wing:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch just received.* The general commanding is highly gratified that you saved the bridge. That is the best stroke yet. He heard of Wheeler's plan of setting a pile of rails on fire under it, so you could not put it out. McCook writes from Triune, 3 p. m., he is pursuing Hardee, who left either last night or this morning during the fog; he failed to destroy the bridge. Stanley says cavalry acted well; dislodged the enemy from Franklin last night; took some prisoners, among them commissioned officers. Things work well so far. Enemy under impression our advance was a feint. The distance from Triune to Murfreesborough being 17 miles, and the direction of Hardee's retreat uncertain, he will not order an advance to-night on Murfreesborough. To-morrow he would advise that the wagons look for forage back of the lines. Keep your men well in hand, and let them be comfortable. Reconnoiter the line of Stewart's Creek, and advise early of all the information you can get of any signs of fighting there.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—General Mitchell will be ordered to-morrow to send up your supply train, now loaded at Nashville. Your empty wagons, after having foraged, will be sent back to Nashville.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Camp on Murfreesborough Pike, December 27, 1862—11.15 a. m.

General McCook:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that no flags of truce from General Bragg be received, except on Mondays and Thursdays, until further orders. This will not, however, be construed so as to prevent the reception of flags of truce from commanders of forces in your immediate front for specific purpose. Only one flag of truce will be received from General Bragg, and that on one of the days specified, and on the main road, until further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copies of the above sent to Major-Generals Thomas and Crittenden and Brigadier-General Stanley.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp on Murfreesborough Pike, December 27, 1862—12 a. m.

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Right Wing:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of this date (hour not stated) is just received. The general commanding directs that, while the fog lasts, you push an extended line of skirmishers forward on the enemy, feeling carefully for the latter, and with intervals sufficiently closed to keep up a communication along the whole line.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near Murfreesborough Pike, December 27, 1862.

Major-General McCook:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, by Captain Long, has just been received. The general approves of your pursuit of Hardee with one division, under the circumstances. He waits to hear more of Hardee's movements before moving on Murfreesborough with the left and center, and, as soon as they are developed, trusts to your giving prompt information thereon. Crittenden holds the bridge at Stewart's Creek. The enemy attempted to burn it, but the Third Kentucky, dashing across, extinguished the fire. It was too dark to pass his command across the stream, as the enemy is reported in force on the other side. Negley has got up, and was encamped on his right. Rousseau will be there to-morrow. The empty wagons might be sent out to forage to-morrow. Mitchell is ordered to send up your supply trains to-morrow, and your empty wagons can go back to be loaded and forwarded in their turn. Morgan made an attack on Munfordville, and was repulsed. Crittenden's loss to-day, 6 or 7 killed and 30 wounded; he took 25 prisoners.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
 J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DIVISION,
One mile south of Nolensville, December 27, 1862—8 a. m.

Major FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

When the advance of my command reached Mill Creek, the point designated as the temporary position of my command, I received a dispatch from General Davis requesting support, his division having engaged the enemy in force. I sent forward an aide to ascertain the condition of affairs in front, when I received two more messages from General Davis, asking me to come forward. I therefore deemed it imperative to march to his support, and reached Nolensville before dark, with five regiments and two batteries. The rest of the command and a large portion of my train extends back to Mill Creek, interrupted by the very bad roads.

I received orders from Major-General Rosecrans last night to march on Stewartsborough, in concert with a similar movement by Crittenden's corps. I shall march, in accordance therewith, at 10 a. m.

Yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DIVISION,

In Camp near Stewartsborough, Tenn., December 27, 1862—9.30 p. m.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff:

SIR: My command arrived at the junction of the Stewartsborough and Murfreesborough pikes, near Stewart's Creek, at 6 p. m. to-day. A division of Major-General Crittenden's corps had driven the enemy, who were not in strong force this side, over the creek, obtaining possession of the bridge before it was destroyed. My command is now encamped on the right of General Crittenden, between the Stewartsborough road and the creek. The Stewartsborough road is very bad; a number of wagons broke down, owing to the rough and rocky roads. I have communicated the time of arrival to General Rosecrans, through General Crittenden, and have sent your dispatch. I have directed Colonel Sirwell, of my command, to bring forward the transportation and stores in advance of Major-General Rousseau.

Yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,

Near Hamilton Church, December 27, 1862—5 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS,

Commanding Center:

Anxious to hear from you to-night, so as to know what the programme is to be for to-morrow.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

R. S. THOMS,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

Camp near Nolensville, Tenn., December 27, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

General McCook drove the enemy out of Triune, and now occupies the place. Agreeably to orders, General Negley marched to and occupied Stewartsborough to-night. Colonel Zahm drove the enemy from Franklin yesterday; established a strong picket at Petersburg, and is camped to-night on the Wilson pike. I shall move the balance of my command to Stewartsborough to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered. I have sent no dispatch to headquarters previous to this to-day.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER,
Camp at Nolensville, December 27, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: It appears from the accompanying note from Major-General McCook that Hardee has left Triune. I shall move Rousseau and Walker over to Stewartsborough to-morrow, unless otherwise ordered.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General Volunteers.

[Inclosures.]

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
December 27, 1862—3 p. m.

[General THOMAS:]

GENERAL: Your note this moment received. Sheridan says he has a trusty man named Lane, who lives at Lane's store. His brother-in-law is a conscript in Douglass' cavalry, and under Wheeler. He carried a dispatch to General Bragg last night, who was at Murfreesborough last night. I will soon have a report from my front, which will enable me to judge which road they have taken. Contrabands say that the army is leaving Murfreesborough. My losses are few. Wood's brigade contested the crossing at Triune stubbornly. They have destroyed the bridge here.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The conscript referred to is in camp.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
December 27, 1862—8 p. m.

[General THOMAS:]

GENERAL: General Sheridan's scout, Mr. Lane, has seen a man at Triune who was a conscript, and left Murfreesborough this 8 a. m. He states that he carried a dispatch from General Wheeler, who was at Stewart's Creek, to General Bragg. The dispatch he heard read. It stated "that the Federals had been marching in heavy column on that crossing, but that he had maintained his position well; that the Federals had captured some of his pickets." He learned by conversation with well-informed persons in Murfreesborough that their whole force was still at that place, and the impression was the rebels, if they fought us at that place, would make a strong stand at Stewart's Creek, and then fall back to Murfreesborough. He also states that Bragg is fully posted in regard to our movements. A contraband who left Murfreesborough yesterday at 10 a. m. states that the enemy are retreating from there in the direction of Shelbyville. I think the enemy are concentrated at Murfreesborough.

Respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nolensville, December 27, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: The foregoing report was forwarded yesterday about 5 p. m., but the orderly failed to find headquarters, although he came to this

place. I afterward received the general's orders, sent by Lieutenant Taylor, signal corps, and have communicated them to Generals Rousseau, Negley, and Colonel Walker. They are being executed now, and will be completed this afternoon. A negro has just come in from Murfreesborough. He thinks they are leaving there. He saw two batteries of cavalry. He reports Wheeler, with a small force of cavalry, on the march from this place to Murfreesborough. Colonel Zahm entered Franklin yesterday, and drove their pickets from that place, killing 4. He has gone to-day toward Petersburg, to observe. Will leave his pickets there to-night, and come to this place with his main force. I shall march to-morrow morning over to Stewartsborough with my forces, unless otherwise ordered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

Camp on Murfreesborough Pike, December 27, 1862—9 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, *Commanding Center:*

GENERAL: Your dispatch of yesterday's date was received not long since. We have news from Crittenden up to 5 p. m. The enemy attempted to burn the bridge over Stewart's Creek, but the Third Kentucky, pressing forward, extinguished the fire, and we now hold the bridge. Negley was up, encamped on Crittenden's right. He reports the road across from Nolensville as intolerably bad. Crittenden's loss was 6 or 7 killed, 30 wounded, and he took 25 prisoners. McCook, you know, holds Triune, and is pursuing Hardee with one division. Before moving down on Murfreesborough, the general wishes to know something more certain of Hardee's movements, and to have a portion of McCook's corps closing in toward the left. The general thinks you had better make an effort to secure forage for your animals to-morrow, after which you can send down your empty wagons to Nashville to be loaded, and await their turn to come up, Mitchell having been ordered to send forward to-morrow the supply trains which your command left loaded in Nashville. Morgan, we hear, attacked Munfordville, and was repulsed. Has Colonel Innes [made] any progress in repairing the bridge across Mill Creek, near Antioch Church?

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 416. } *Washington, December 27, 1862.*

IV. Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty with the command of Major-General Rosecrans, and will report for duty to Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant, U. S. Volunteers, La Grange, Tenn.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GALLATIN, *December 27, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: Colonel Harlan has just dispatched that the rebels had taken and destroyed the stockade at Bacon Creek and torn up the railroad 2 miles this side. Colonel Hobson was attacked day before yesterday, but repulsed the enemy, and expected to be attacked again to-day. I shall order Colonel Harlan to go at once to his aid. They are said to be 5,000 strong, with eight pieces of artillery.

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

GALLATIN, TENN., *December 27, 1862.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GARESCHÉ:

Morgan has passed on, and, at last accounts, was at Elizabethtown. Now is our time to catch him. If I had 2,000 or 3,000 cavalry at my disposal, I believe we could catch him before he could possibly get out of Kentucky. I would, if permitted, and had the men, start after him to-morrow morning. Is it possible to get the men to go after him? It is thought he was making for the tunnel at Muldraugh's Hill. He should never be allowed to escape out of Kentucky again.

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

BOWLING GREEN, *December 27, 1862.*

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ:

I deem it necessary that Fort Baker, on the opposite side of the river, should be occupied to save the bridge. Three hundred men, in addition to those present, would effect the object. About 75 men, Twenty-sixth Kentucky Infantry, are at Russellville, which I think available. Cannot entire force at Russellville be sent here? Constant requisitions for convalescents have rendered that force almost worthless, destroying the organization as well as reducing the numbers.

R. S. GRANGER.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near La Vergne, December 27, 1862.

Brig. Gen. R. S. GRANGER, U. S. Volunteers,
Bowling Green:

GENERAL: If Bruce is still at Russellville, his force can, if necessary, be brought down to Bowling Green. If gone to Clarksville, it could not be brought back in time to make it available. Fort Baker should be occupied, but you can occupy it with a portion of your own force. General Wright will soon be down in your direction, and you can consult him. Harlan will be in your neighborhood, and will aid you, if needful; but Morgan is in the toils, and being rapidly hemmed in. He will find it so difficult to escape that he will have little leisure to think of offensive operations. The convalescents will not be any further reduced while Morgan remains in Kentucky.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

BOWLING GREEN, *December 27, 1862*—11 p. m.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff :

The advance of Reynolds' command has arrived at Scottsville. Will move toward Glasgow to-morrow morning.

MAHLON D. MANSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 27, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky. :*

I do not understand how firing could be heard at Bardstown, both in the direction of Elizabethtown and Lebanon, as these places are on lines making more than a right angle with each other, unless Morgan has divided his force. There ought to be no doubt which was the direction, if heard at all. Morgan, from best accounts, has but three regiments—not exceeding 1,800 men in all. Deduct 600 for holding horses, and he has but 1,200 for his fighting force, and you should whip him at your important points. He may dash at you ; and I have asked Colonel Carrington to hurry forward any force you may ask from Governor Morton, on whom you will call freely.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 27, 1862—4.30 p. m.

Col. H. B. CARRINGTON,
Indianapolis, Ind. :

General Boyle telegraphs his apprehensions that Morgan may make a dash on Louisville, and I have instructed him to ask any assistance in the way of troops that Governor Morton can afford. Please see that they are promptly moved on being called for. According to my best information, which I deem reliable, Morgan has but three regiments, counting, in all, not exceeding 1,800 men. Deduct 600 for holding horses, and he has for his fighting force but 1,200 in all. Boyle should whip him, according to this, at all important points, except Louisville, where he is too weak, as he has sent his re-enforcements forward. We must not let Louisville be taken.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 27, 1862.

Major-General [GORDON] GRANGER,
Lexington, Ky. :

General Boyle says that commanding officer at Lebanon reports cannonading in direction of New Market, and has directed him to retain Baird's battery, now at that place, and asked latter to send him two or three regiments. Post at Lebanon rather weak, and you will comply

with request if you can spare the troops. The wires are cut on the rail road, and Morgan's whereabouts are not known certainly, though would seem that he has divided his forces. Have instructed Boyle to mass his cavalry and follow him, and, if you can add to it, do so. We must catch him with cavalry, if at all.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 27, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General AMMEN,
Camp Dennison :

Send Colonel Wilcox's regiment* to Louisville without a moment unnecessary delay. Morgan is approaching the place, and the force there must be strengthened. Answer when it can be ready to move.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 27, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Major-General [GORDON] GRANGER,
Lexington, Ky. :

It won't do to scatter and be cut up in detail, but if troops can be spared from one point to strengthen another, it should be done. Morgan is at Muldraugh's Hill ; has taken Elizabethtown, and Boyle fears a dash on Louisville. Can you send him a regiment to-night ? It is of utmost importance you do so. Can you, by pressing horses, mount enough of your infantry to move against rebels with success ?

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp on Murfreesborough [Pike], December 28, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left Wing :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs me to inquire if your pickets cover Stewart's Creek, between you and Colonel Hazen's brigade ; if not, they should be made to do so. The bridge and all force should be well guarded. An orderly officer just reports that you have crossed two divisions ; if this is true, the general directs that they recross at once, and that you cover the crossings by brigade, so that, in case you should be attacked before the other wings, you would have the creek in your front.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

* One hundred and thirteenth Ohio.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near La Vergne, December 28, 1862—11.30 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Camp near Stewartsborough :

GENERAL: Your dispatch is just received. The general commanding thinks the artillery should go over to the bridge on Jefferson pike to-night.

I am, very respectfully,

J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General VAN CLEVE,
Commanding Third Division :

GENERAL: The general commanding wishes Colonel Beatty with the First and Second Brigades from your division to remain where they are, to hold the bridge across Stewart's Creek, on the Jefferson pike, and has given orders to Colonel Hazen to leave them there. If you have foraged successfully to-day, unload your wagons and send them back to Nashville to-morrow morning, to report to General Mitchell. Should you have any prisoners, send them in by 8 a. m., to go to Nashville, under escort.

By command of Major-General Crittenden :

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINETEENTH BRIGADE,
December 28, 1862—8 p. m.

Maj. LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General, &c. :

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the general commanding the left wing of the army, as follows:

Late to-day there was no enemy in my front this side of Jefferson, and, from all reports and information gathered, I believe no strong force this side of Murfreesborough. On this pike there are two bridges over forks of Stone's River, near Jeffersonville, 3 miles from here; one of them, the first, the citizens have not used for three months. There is a bad ford, with clay banks, near it. The bridge over the farthest fork was up this morning, but is at the discretion of the foe. There are two practicable roads leading from near this point to the Murfreesborough pike, parallel to Stewart's Creek, one on each side and near it. I know of no roads parallel to either pike, except a short one from about Smyrna, across Stewart's Creek, south to the road joining the two pikes. There is a good crossing and bridge over Stewart's Creek at this point, and a poor ford a little below it. There is a poor bridge and tolerable ford over Stewart's Creek, at Smyrna. This bridge is practicable, but not good. It could be repaired easily. As to the condition of this last-named bridge, I did not know that any was there until late this evening, and

the troops I have sent to it have not yet reported. This information concerning it gives the condition yesterday.

The above is respectfully submitted.

W. B. HAZEN,

Colonel, Commanding Nineteenth Brigade.

P. S.—I inclose a rough map of the roads, crossings, &c., of the immediate vicinity of my camp.

SHELBYVILLE OR EAGLEVILLE PIKE,

*Three miles from junction of Riggs' Cross-Roads Pike,
About 7 miles from Triune, December 28, [1862]—11 a. m.*

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook, *Commanding Right Wing:*

GENERAL: We have reached the dirt road which leads over to the Salem pike. The enemy have taken that road; this we know from prisoners, from absence of camp-fires last night, from state of the roads, from which there seems to be no doubt of the enemy's movements. There seem to have been six brigades at College Grove, to wit: Johnson's, Liddell's, Cleburne's, Adams', and two others, names unknown. Yesterday morning at sunrise they commenced to retreat, and were formed in line of battle, until about noon yesterday, on this spot. General Willich is about to return, having gained the information purposed for this reconnaissance. No enemy visible. Cavalry vedettes all gone.

Very respectfully,

HORACE N. FISHER,

Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,

December 28, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 3.30 a. m. was received at 7 a. m. There was no obstacle in the way of attacking Hardee, except the fog and the persistent manner in which the enemy resisted our advance before the fog cleared away, through the defiles in the hills, with infantry, artillery, and cavalry. From knowledge I had from prisoners and negroes, that Hardee's entire corps had been drawn up in line of battle the evening before, the nature of the ground being entirely in the enemy's favor, they knowing it perfectly well, and I and my generals being strangers to it; the breaking down of the bridge across Wilson's Creek, on this side of Triune, leaving very ugly bluff banks to the river; the river rising, and, when the troops arrived in front of Triune, being in a blinding rain-storm; also not being able to tell our own troops from those of the enemy during the fog, my troops having several times fired at our own cavalry in front, commanded by General Stanley in person; all these reasons, and others of less importance, prevented a more rapid advance. The following dispatch has just been received (*verbatim et literatim*) from General Willich, who is 7 miles in advance on the Shelbyville pike: "The enemy is no more here; all gone to Murfreesborough."

I shall have a negro here in a few moments, who left Murfreesborough this morning. I will send you the news when I get hold of him.

Respectfully, &c.,

A. McD. McCOOK,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp on Murfreesborough Pike, December 28, 1862.

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Right Wing:

GENERAL: Your last dispatch, dated 5.30 p. m., received; also one from General Thomas. Crittenden holds the crossings of Stewart's Creek and Jefferson pike with two brigades, and the two other bridges on main pike. Negley is there. McCown has moved up from Readyville to the front yesterday morning. Are the troops drawn in from Baird's Mills to Black's Cross-Roads? Troops from Murfreesborough moved up. Everything indicates a determination to fight us. Leave a brigade at Triune to cover your flank, and move on Murfreesborough, unless you have positive information that Hardee's corps has all gone toward Shelbyville; then advise me at once, and carry out previous orders; but, from all I can see, it is important not to lose time. Thomas will be in position to-night, and to-morrow we shall advance on Murfreesborough. Walker's brigade will be left at Nolensville for to-day. Push on Murfreesborough with all your force. Keep me well advised. Send to Nolensville, where we will connect with you. This in the supposition that your conjectures are true as to Hardee's movement in that direction. I need hardly caution you to spread wide your line of flankers and skirmishers. Waste no ammunition, if you can help it. If you find you can do so, push everything before you and seize the enemy's line of communication. Stanley can probably operate on your right flank with great advantage with the right wing of the cavalry, and, possibly, he may spare some from the center, if there is anything to be done. These headquarters will be established at La Vergne this afternoon.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near La Vergne, December 28, 1862—10.20 p. m.

Major-General McCook, *via Triune:*

GENERAL: The general desires me to call your attention to the lower road toward Murfreesborough, that which runs by Lane's store. It is said to be the better one of the two.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully,
J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 28, 1862—10.45 p. m.

Colonel GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: If I do not hear from you before daylight, I will march as rapidly as possible on the Bole Jack road. It is the shortest and best. This road goes by Lane's store, and crosses the old Shelbyville and Nashville stage road at Wilkinson's, 7 miles from Murfreesborough, where I hit a good pike. I will take all my wagon train with me over

into the valley of Stewart's Creek, which is a small stream where cross it. My column threatens the enemy's communications, and I expect to be strongly resisted to-morrow. Will do everything mort man can do to gain my position. It is 16 miles from here to Murfreesborough, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of the road tolerably bad, but can make it. do not like to leave Triune. I would rather put it at Lane's store. My wagons from Nashville, with additional rations, I have ordered La Vergne, from whence they can be forwarded me. They would not be safe from the enemy's cavalry at any other point of road. The cavalry of the center has not a round of ammunition, and General Stanley reports that there is none in Nashville for these arms.

Respectfully,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 28, 1862.

Major FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: General McCook directs me to inform you that his information from the front is that the enemy have all retreated to Murfreesborough.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CALEB BATES,
Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Near Triune, December 28, 1862.

Brigadier-General STANLEY:

You will picket all the roads leading out toward Murfreesborough from where our divisions are encamped, including the Bole Jack road. Throw them well out.

By order of Major-General McCook:

B. D. WILLIAMS,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of La Vergne, December 28, 1862—12 m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

GENERAL: Rousseau's division is ordered to be in position this night at Stewart's Creek. McCook directed to close in on Murfreesborough with all his available force. You are aware that our prospect of bringing the enemy to battle near Murfreesborough is becoming more and more bright. Please send Rousseau's supply train up the Murfreesborough pike to Stewart's Creek, instead of to Nolensville. McCook expects to go up the Nolensville pike. The hospital and ambulance train will come up to-morrow.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near La Vergne, December 28, 1862—12 a. m.

Major-General ROUSSEAU:

GENERAL: Orders have been dispatched to General Thomas to order your division immediately forward to Stewart's Creek, where it must be this night, and, as the road is said to be execrably bad, the sooner you get it in motion the better. Fearing lest my dispatch to General Thomas may miss him on the way, I send the order direct to you. The general commanding desires you to take only forage enough for the horses of the staff and artillery. Walker's brigade can cover your movement, and protect and afterward bring up your train. Had you not better send a courier down the road, to intercept, and send some round by the Murfreesborough pike for supply train, which we directed General Mitchell to send up to you this morning? General headquarters will be established at La Vergne, and a line of couriers opened between that point and Nolensville.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp 3½ miles north of La Vergne, December 28, 1862—12.10 p. m.

Brigadier-General STANLEY,
Chief of Cavalry, Triune:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires me to inform you that there is every prospect of the enemy's fighting a battle between Stewart's Creek and Murfreesborough. General McCook will give you the substance of the information we have on this point. Act in concert with him, and cover his movements. General headquarters will be established in a few hours at La Vergne, and a line of couriers be opened from that point to Nolensville.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nolensville, December 28, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Your note of last night received. I have directed General Rousseau to remain here to-day and get forage for his animals. The crossing of Mill Creek is so bad that I doubt if the supply trains from Nolensville can get here to-night. I will cross over to General Negley's camp to-day, where I will make my headquarters until we move again. If you design Rousseau and Walker to move to-morrow, please send me the order to Stewartsborough. I have not heard what progress the engineers have made on the bridge across Mill Creek at Antioch Church,

that place being off my line. The bridge on the Nolensville road across the creek has been destroyed. If this route is to be used, this bridge should be repaired also, as the ford below is now almost impassable.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp on Murfreesborough Pike,
December 28, [1862]—11.45 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Center :

Your dispatch of this date, hour not given, is just received. Information just received, and considered perfectly reliable, shows a stubborn determination on the part of the enemy to fight this side of Murfreesborough. Bragg says, if we defeat him, our victory shall cost us 10,000 men. Kirby Smith has positively gone to Mississippi with 10,000 men, leaving behind McCown's division, 5,000 strong, and his cavalry under Pegram. We must, therefore, close in upon them as rapidly as possible. The general desires me to say to you that Rousseau must be on Stewart's Creek this night, and, as the road is so bad, you must lose no time in putting him in motion. Take forage enough only for the horses of the staff and artillery. Walker's brigade can cover your rear and right flank. Take care of your wagons, and bring them up afterward. McCook is ordered to push on toward Murfreesborough with all his available force. I am about to send a courier down to Nashville to order Rousseau's supply train, if not started, up the Murfreesborough pike, so as to avoid the bad cross-road from Nolensville over to Stewart'sborough. To make assurance doubly sure, had you not better send a courier down to Nolensville pike to intercept the train, and, if not too far advanced, send it back and round? We shall move up in a few hours to La Vergne, where general headquarters will be established, and from which point we shall run a line of couriers out to Nolensville pike.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESOLIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Forts Henry, Heiman, and Donelson,
December 28, 1862.

General DAVIES, *Columbus, Ky. :*

Woodward's and Napier's commands, and, probably, Forrest's, are in Dresden, Paris, and Como, and between those places. I am sending a force to Paris, to be there by daylight to-morrow morning. Will start in the morning with more forces. Can you co-operate with me? Gunboats ought to be plying constantly above here, to keep them from crossing. They have all gone out of the river. This is just the time they ought to be here. There is plenty of water.

W. W. LOWE,
Colonel, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December 28, 1862.*

Colonel STAGER:

Captain Hewett, commanding at Shepherdsville, says he believes he will be attacked before morning. Rebels reported in force in front and on both flanks. Dispatch from Lebanon Junction, 5 p. m., says: "Fight at both trestles; our forces surrendered." A lieutenant of the Ninety-first Illinois, paroled at Elizabethtown, reports Morgan's force 8,000 to 12,000 and six pieces of artillery. Rebels say their destination is this city. Both our lines cut south of Bardstown Junction about 10 p. m. Orders given to evacuate small posts. Stockades concentrated on important points.

SAM. BRUCH.

MUNFORDVILLE, *December 28, 1862.*

J. FITCH:

Will send your dispatch through to Louisville. Morgan at Elizabethtown. Colonel Harlan went this morning in pursuit. I fear that he will not be in time. Hope, however, that General Gilbert made some arrangements to meet them, as we were in constant communication until wires were cut north. All well.

E. H. HOBSON,
*Colonel, Commanding Post.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1862—1 a. m.*Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Johnson's cavalry have been ordered to report to you. They have not been fully armed and equipped, but you shall have them as they are. Will try in the morning to secure you some gunboats. Don't understand X V I* conduct, and it must be looked into. Use your authority in the matter, if necessary, without hesitation.

H. G. WRIGHT,
*Major-General, Commanding.*HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
*Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1862—1.30 p. m.*Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Johnson's cavalry, some 800 strong, may not be fully armed. Have muskets or rifles ready for issue to them on their arrival, if they need them. You had better recall Edwards' regiment, unless you have some especial service for him. He can do nothing by himself, and he will add materially to your force. Don't mind small places; you can't defend them all, and any attempts to do so will involve your being beaten in detail.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1862—11.45 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky.* :

Just heard from Boyle. Fighting going on at Mulhough's Hill. Morgan's force larger than reported. Can't you send troops at once to Louisville? If you do not, we may lose that place. A single regiment would help. Have you sent any force to Lebanon? My last telegram, sent last night, not answered. I fear the road is seriously injured.

H. G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1862.

Gov. DAVID TOD, *Columbus, Ohio* :

Last night I received intelligence from General Boyle, at Louisville that Morgan had passed our larger posts on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad; had got possession of Elizabethtown, and that more troops were necessary at Louisville for its security. I at once ordered General Ammen to send Colonel Wilcox's regiment without referring to you, as it was too late to communicate. I trust this action will meet your approval. The regiment will be returned for completion of organization if desired, after necessity for its services at Louisville is passed.

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1862—1.25 p. m.

Gov. DAVID TOD, *Columbus, Ohio* :

The raid into Kentucky may be more serious than our information has led us to believe, and we may want all the force we can raise. Will you hold any forces under your control ready for service, and notify me of what I can count upon?

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 28, 1862—1.30 a. m.

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX, *Marietta, Ohio* :

It is impossible, in my judgment, to increase the force in Kentucky as soon as desirable, and you will therefore detach as much of the force in the Kanawha as you prudently can. So direct it to report to me without delay. I have heretofore spoken of Crook's division. I am not particular about this. Send such troops as you can spare, and reorganize those left in the Kanawha as you think proper, under whatever commander you may select.

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 29, 1862—12.30 a. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: Colonel Murray, commanding the detachment which was detailed to go to Lizzard's, has just returned. He reports having come upon the enemy at the ford, 2 miles in advance of our outposts, in such force that he judged it unsafe to attempt to pass. Their fires extended largely to the right of our camp. They had been all day this side of the creek as patrols, and to-night were signaling with blue lights.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 29, 1862.

Generals PALMER and WOOD:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that at 10 o'clock this morning, precisely, you send a regiment across the creek as skirmishers, to discover whether there is any considerable force in front of us on the other side. Instruct them to press forward boldly, and drive in any forces that may be opposed to them, until they come upon the enemy in position. The object is to ascertain with certainty whether there is any heavy force in front, and their exact position. Before sending the regiment over, at once so dispose your other troops and artillery as to afford the most complete protection to the regiment advanced, in case of repulse or any serious reverse.

By command of Major-General Crittenden:

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 29, 1862.

General PALMER:

GENERAL: As soon as General Wood's command is out of the way, you will cross the bridge with a brigade. As soon as they are over, they will advance by regiments, marching by the flank, keeping regimental distances, with a battery accompanying the brigade in the interval between the regiments. As soon as this brigade is sufficiently out of the way, you will cross with the remaining brigades, marching in the same order. Move up closely to General Wood's command. Should you find it necessary to form in line of battle, you will form on the right of General Wood's command.

By order of Major-General Crittenden:

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 29, 1862.

General WOOD:

GENERAL: You will at once push forward a brigade across the bridge. As soon as they are over they will advance by regiments, marching by

the flank, keeping regimental distances, with a battery accompanying the brigade in the interval between the regiments. As soon as the brigade is out of the way, you will cross with the remaining brigades, marching in the same order. As soon as you can move up, do so, and make room for General Palmer, who will immediately follow you, marching in the same order. Should you find it necessary to form in line of battle, do so, so as to enable General Palmer to form on your right.

By command of Major-General Crittenden :

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 29, 1862.

General VAN CLEVE :

GENERAL: You will immediately, upon receipt of this dispatch, move a brigade across the creek. As soon as they are entirely over, move promptly by the best route you can to rejoin the command on the Murfreesborough pike. They will advance by regiments, marching by the flank, keeping regimental distances, with a battery accompanying the brigade in the interval between the regiments. As soon as the advance brigade is out of the way, move over with your whole command, and march promptly forward in the same order as commanded for the first brigade.

By command of Major-General Crittenden :

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH DIVISION, LEFT WING,
December 29, 1862—10.30 a. m.

Maj. LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

We are shelling their advance vedettes.

PALMER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 29, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: When about 2 miles beyond Stewart's Creek, I was met by an aide from General Palmer, in advance, who informs me that General Negley is still at the ford, not having yet crossed the creek, they and I supposing that he was advancing on our right. I shall continue to move on until further orders, unless stopped by the enemy. The road by which I expect Van Cleve to come on is only 1 mile this side the creek, as I am informed by a guide.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 29, 1862—3 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: General Van Cleve is just passing; has nothing of interest to report, having seen no enemy. I can now distinctly hear troops passing to my right, which I now suppose to be General Negley's forces. I have waited for some answer to my dispatches, but as I suppose there is to be none, I shall immediately go on. The troops have not halted.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
Five miles from Murfreesborough, December 29, 1862—3.52 p. m.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: An aide of General Wood brings word that on the other side of Stone's River the enemy is in full view; infantry, artillery, and cavalry in regular order of battle are posted. He has halted to gather up his column and await orders. Shall we force our way over to night? General Negley is now in the road ahead of General Van Cleve, having come in by a country road that comes into the turnpike just 5 miles from Murfreesborough. I am going immediately to the front.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 29, 1862—4 p. m.

Colonel GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

I am now in front, within three-fourths of a mile of Stone's River. The enemy is plainly in view. Shall I advance farther?

Respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
December 29, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

Dispatch of 4 p. m. received. If you see good chance, open on them with artillery.

GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Stewart's Creek, December 29, 1862—5.15 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

GENERAL: Form your troops in two lines on the most advantageous heights, just out of cannon-shot of the enemy. If too much crowded,

form your line with two divisions only, holding the third in reserve. Let your men get their meals; supply themselves well with water. Throw back a line of skirmishers on your left flank for some distance down the creek; reconnoiter carefully, and ascertain if there are good fords. The line of Stone's River down to the Jefferson Bridge must be observed well with cavalry; the ford at Sulphur Spring occupied by a regiment of infantry, and, if easy of access, with two pieces of artillery, they to come from reserve division. Try and place your lines so that the enemy cannot slip out on the other side of Stone's River, and enfilade them. Post a strong line of sharpshooters on the bank of the river, supported by a brigade, probably, along the line of the railroad. General Negley has been ordered to take post on your right. General McCook has been ordered to close in on the Wilkinson pike. Thomas has been ordered to send a brigade of Rousseau's division to Jefferson, to reconnoiter as far as Dr. Black's shop.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,

Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,

DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

December 29, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,

Commanding Left Wing:

Occupy Murfreesborough, if you can, with one division. Encamp main body of troops on this side, as before directed.

GARESCHÉ,

Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,

December 29, 1862—5.25 p. m.

Colonel GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: Your dispatch is just received, in which you say occupy Murfreesborough to-night with one division, &c., as before directed. No such order has been received before. The order was given as you directed, the troops were advancing, but just at this point General Palmer and General Wood have ridden up and protest against it as very hazardous to move troops in the night, unacquainted with the ground, against troops in position. A good citizen, who is just now here, says if we were not opposed by the enemy, the crossing of Stone's River is so difficult we should have trouble in crossing. Under these circumstances, believing, if you were here, you would not order an advance, and as it will not get any darker, and I can communicate with you in an hour, I have concluded to suspend your order until I can again hear from you. If ordered to move, I will instantly execute it, but consider it impossible to take the artillery, and suggest that it should be left.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,

Major-General, Commanding.

DECEMBER 29, 1862—5.40 p. m.

Colonel GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

I have suspended the execution of your order for one hour, until I can get the troops well in position, and have sent you a note by courier.

Respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
December 29, 1862—6.15 p. m.

Colonel GARESCHÉ:

A prisoner, just captured, reports that Breckinridge, with his division, is but a few hundred yards in front of us. Your dispatch of 5.15 received.

Respectfully,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
December 29, 1862—9 p. m.

General CRITTENDEN:

The order to occupy Murfreesborough was based on information received from General Palmer, that the enemy was running. You did right not to attempt its execution. General will soon ride to front. Buckner can't be before you. Reconnoiter well in front and flank. Try and open signal communication with McCook, who is only 3 miles off.

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 29, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

All right. Will be down to the front directly. Be careful not to let camp-fires show where your lines are.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
December 29, 1862.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left Wing:

The firing you hear is from McCook. Stanley writes from Edwards' Hill, 11 o'clock a. m., that he had met no enemy. Country people say they were evacuating Murfreesborough. Cars seen running south. McCook just behind Stanley.

GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near La Vergne, December 29, 1862—1.45 a. m.

Major-General McCook, *Triune* :

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that a regiment of cavalry which was sent down this evening from Stewartsborough toward Lizzard's had been obliged to return, leaving meantime the enemy in such force at the fords at Stewart's Creek, 2 miles in advance of our position, so as to make it imprudent to go in. Their camp extended a considerable distance to the right of our extreme right, and they signaling with blue lights. The general wishes you to be on your guard, *there*, and desires you to throw out infantry scouts upon the roads leading from the Nolensville pike toward Murfreesborough, and which flank your march. Pray keep me advised of your movements, progress, and whereabouts. It is more than ever important that your dispatches should give the hour when and locality where you write.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 29, 1862—8.30 a. m.

Colonel GARESCHÉ:

I am marching on the road by Lane's store; Davis has the advance. I will proceed carefully, looking well to my flanks. I was not informed whether the force which stopped Murray's cavalry was infantry or cavalry. I will push on as ordered, and if I think they have an overwhelming force opposed to me, I will take up a strong position, and hold on until I hear from you. I deem it absolutely necessary to co-operate with the center. I have left a brigade this side of Triune in a strong position. Davis is now near Lane's store. I will not descend into the valley until I know that all is clear in my front, or, at least, until I know the amount of force opposed to me.

Respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Nine Miles from Murfreesborough,
December 29, 1862—12.20 p. m.

Colonel GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

My column arrived here at 12 m. to-day. My road has been very bad. This point is 6 or 7 miles above Stewartsborough. I have heard no firing in your direction, which leads me to believe that you have not advanced, or that the enemy have retired before you. I have seen none of the enemy to-day, save 3 straggling prisoners. I have sent a dispatch to you direct, and send this by Nolensville. The general talk among the people here is that the enemy have left Murfreesborough. There is a heavy cedar thicket and hills in my front. I am now feeling them. Zahm, with three regiments, is on the direct road from Triune to Murfreesborough. Have not heard from Zahm. Stanley has [no] ammunition.

Respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near La Vergne, December 29, 1862—2 p. m.

Major-General McCook:

Your dispatch just received. The general commanding directs me to say that you had better leave Stanley to observe your flank and rear south of Triune. He is informed that there is no doubt plenty of ammunition in Nashville for any caliber of arms Stanley has. It is his fault if he is out, and he must provide without delay; if he can do no better, he must go back. Walker's three regiments have been ordered to be left at Nolensville to close that line. He thinks it would be well if you could leave some force, one or two regiments, at Triune. Your choice of Bole Jack line is approved. If that road is good, you can place a brigade south of Lane's store, if you deem it prudent.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQES. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, [December 29, 1862.]

[General ROSECRANS:]

GENERAL: I neglected to inform you that I have failed to find Negley, Thomas, or Rousseau. I heard Negley was coming up right bank of Stewart's Creek. He is not here. I will persevere, and try and find him by morning.

McCOOK,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
December 29, 1862—11 p. m.

[General ROSECRANS:]

GENERAL: This just received. I have not answered it, as you gave direction to have General McCook found, and as he (McCook) says he will persevere, and try to find Negley till morning, answer would do no good.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
*Three Miles from Wilkinson's Cross-Roads,
 December 29, 1862—3 p. m.*

Colonel GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

The rebels appeared in strong force in my front, but retired. I think they came out to burn the bridge over Overall's Creek. I will not go beyond Wilkinson's Cross-Roads until further orders. I send you notes from Stanley and Sheridan, which will be of importance to you. They are undoubtedly in force, and intend to fight at Stone's River. You are now in about half hour communication of me. I have had Zahm and three regiments of cavalry on the Franklin road. Two of my divisions have already passed Lizzard's, and Johnson, my reserve, left one brigade at Triune, and one in charge of the ammunition train; consequently he

has but one brigade. I can, if you wish, picket that road by a brigade of infantry, but Zahm will sleep there to-night. I will have all up to Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, snug, and wait your orders.

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

WILKINSON'S CROSS-ROADS.

Major-General McCook:

GENERAL: Our cavalry are about 2 miles beyond this. Zahm is abreast with us; he has been fighting some. The burning going on seems to be the Nashville pike bridge over Stone's River. The prisoners and negroes say the rebs are in line of battle from the Franklin to the Nashville pike. They have moved all their camps. I will arrange to bivouac if you have no orders.

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stewart's Creek, December 29, 1862—3.20 p. m.

Major-General McCook:

GENERAL: Your dispatch communicating intelligence conveyed by Mr. Lane, General Sheridan's scout, is received. This, if true, makes it very important that we should know in what direction Hardee has retired. Try and ascertain, and report as soon as you possibly can. Let us know, too, the position of your troops, of the advanced division particularly, and what were the obstacles which interposed, if any, besides the fog, in the way of your advance yesterday. Since my last dispatch, in which I announced to you that Crittenden has taken and holds the bridge over Stewart's Creek, on the Murfreesborough pike, we have learned that Hazen has also taken and was in possession of that on the Jefferson pike.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
*Stewart's Creek, Murfreesborough Pike,
December 29, 1862—4.02 p. m.*

Major-General McCook:

GENERAL: Your dispatch, 12.20 p. m., just received. Palmer's division is within 3 miles of Murfreesborough. No firing since early this morning. Crittenden's corps has crossed Stewart's Creek; his trains are following. Your conjectures are probably correct. There is no necessity of your going into Murfreesborough to-night, if that is the case. Come on until you reach the Wilkinson pike, whenever you can find forage. Should it prove, as we now believe, the enemy has made a precipitate retreat from Murfreesborough, you had better move on Salem, where you will probably find forage, and where you can receive your supplies by Murfreesborough pike. If you can find forage, push a reconnoitering party of two brigades down the road toward Shelbyville to Mid-

dleton. If you see General Stanley, tell him to direct his cavalry to look out particularly for forage west of Salem, and to push on down to Shelbyville. Negley is moving on Wilkinson's Cross-Roads.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,

Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Wilkinson's, 5 miles from Stone's River, December 29, 1862—4.25.

General CRITTENDEN:

DEAR TOM: I am up and ready for work. My cavalry, I hear, have just made an unfortunate dash on some rebel infantry, on the right of Wilkinson pike. I have not heard of Thomas, Rousseau, or Negley to-day. The rebels, so far as my information goes, are in line of battle, their left on the Franklin road and extending to the Murfreesborough pike. All their camps have been struck and baggage sent out on the McMinnville road. I have not heard from Rosecrans to know what to do. I suppose I will get instructions to-night. We all should meet and have a conference; don't you say so? I have had a miserable road to-day. Was sick yesterday, but am well to-day. Would be glad to see you.

Respectfully,

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Stewartsborough, December 29, 1862—5.30 p. m.

Major-General MCCOOK:

GENERAL: Report from Crittenden's advance, 3.45 p. m., says the enemy in line of battle on the east side of Stone's River—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Crittenden has been ordered to form in order of battle out of cannon range, covering his flank down Stone's River to Jefferson pike, two divisions in front across Murfreesborough road, one in reserve, Negley to come in on his right. Place your left division on Negley's right, in two lines. Put your right facing a little more to the south, I should judge, from what I know of the country, and then reconnoiter in force south toward Franklin road. Send cavalry to the west down toward Salem, the main point being to cover your right against a possibility of a surprise, and to ascertain if the enemy intend to fight altogether behind Stone's River. Establish signal stations, if you can, to communicate. I expect to be down at the front.

By order of General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. RIGHT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Wilkinson's Cross-Roads, December 29, 1862—10.20 p. m.

Colonel GABESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

COLONEL: I have ordered the brigade of Johnson's division left at Triune to march by night to join me here. They will be here by day-

light in the morning. It gives me 2,000 more good men, and as all is concentrated at Murfreesborough and Triune, not in our line of communication, I deem it useless there. All quiet in my front. I will attend to my right. I have Colonel Zahm and three regiments of cavalry on that road, and one-half of his men in the saddle patrolling. I will have timely warning. I have cavalry in search of Negley, but have failed to find him as yet. Zahm drove the rebels in within sight of Murfreesborough, when he was shelled from other side of Stone's River. How will I communicate with you now, as the courier line is withdrawn? Stanley will attend to the roads south. Your idea about the line is right. My right is retired, and, I think, safe. The cars are very busy, running in and out of Murfreesborough, to what effect none but a rebel knows. My headquarters are exactly on the cross-roads. I have no baggage, and am staying with Johnson, and I hope to see you to-night or early in the morning.

A. McD. MCCOOK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near La Vergne, December 29, 1862—1 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS,
Commanding Center, Stewartsborough :

GENERAL: General Crittenden reports that the regiment of cavalry sent down to Lizzard's had just returned, having encountered the enemy in such force at the ford, 2 miles in advance of our outposts, as to think it imprudent to go on. Their fires extended considerably to the right of our position, and they had been on this side of the creek during the day. Under these circumstances the general wishes you to throw out at once a strong picket of cavalry, supported by at least a regiment of infantry, along that road on this side of the creek, directing them to keep a sharp lookout and themselves concealed. In the morning he wants a strong infantry and cavalry reconnaissance pushed forward in that direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. P. GARESCHE,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 29, 1862—7.50 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS, *Commanding Center :*

The general commanding desires an immediate report from you of the state of things along your lines, and those of the enemy in front of you. By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHE,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, *December 29, 1862.*

Major-General CRITTENDEN:

Negley is moving up, and General Rosecrans desires you to move on. Your teams have been ordered to follow.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-EIGHTH BRIGADE,
Camp north side of Stone's River, December 29, 1862.

WILLIAM P. McDOWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Third Division :

SIR : I have the honor to report that we arrived here all safe, and that I have occupied the position as per orders. The enemy were here in force on Saturday, but left here on hearing that our forces were advancing, burning the bridge over the East Fork of Stone's River, and barricading the highway with rails, &c. ; consequently it is impossible to advance farther on the pike in this direction, as the river (East Fork) is not fordable at this point; may be below. Will examine the country as thoroughly as possible under the circumstances, and report by courier in the morning.

Yours, truly,

JOHN C. STARKWEATHER,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
Near Stewartsborough, December 30, [1862]—1 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS :

GENERAL : Shall I order Colonel Starkweather back in the morning, and, as the night is inclement, had I not better defer marching from this camp till daylight ? It is now 1 a. m.

Very truly, &c.,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

General ROUSSEAU :

General Thomas has been absent since morning, and I do not know how important it is for troops to follow. I received an order from him to-night to follow him at early dawn. You will use your own discretion in regard to marching. I understand the enemy is leaving, or have left Murfreesborough, and that our troops are pursuing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near La Vergne, December 29, 1862—1.50 a. m.

Colonel WALKER,
Commanding First Brigade, First Division, Center, Nolensville :

A cavalry reconnaissance made this evening has developed the presence of the enemy (apparently heavy force) at the ford of Stewart's Creek, 2 miles in advance of the outposts of our right. Such being the case, the general desires you to be wary, guarding well your front and exposed flank.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION, CENTER,
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Mill Creek, December 29, [1862]—12 m.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report the receipt of your order of yesterday.

On night before last I learned, through Captain McQuilkin, my acting assistant adjutant-general, who met an officer from Major-General Thomas' staff, that orders had been sent me to move to Nolensville. This officer then directed that my brigade should move to that point the following morning. Learning that General Rousseau's trains were having great difficulty in crossing from the Wilson to the Nolensville pike, and could not possibly get out of my way, I thought it advisable to go back beyond Brentwood a half mile and cross to the Nolensville pike, by a cross-road known as the Raines' Cross-Road. This I did, and found a good road, reached the pike in safety with all my train, and advanced to this point. Here, the bridge being destroyed, the crossing had become utterly impracticable. I found the Michigan Mechanics and Engineers busily engaged constructing the bridge, which they assured me would be ready for crossing by 8 or 9 o'clock this morning. It will be 10 or 11, however. As soon as it is, I shall move forward, in accordance with orders.

In compliance with instructions from Major-General Thomas, I sent my quartermaster to Nashville for a train, but was unable to get it. I then sent my quartermaster to Gallatin for my old train. He will return to-night if he gets the train, and load it and follow on to this point. If not, I will send again with the order of Captain Mackay, and try my luck again, when I will be ready to carry out your instructions.

Very respectfully, yours,

M. B. WALKER,
Colonel, Commanding First Brigade.

DECEMBER 29, 1862.

General THOMAS:

General Palmer has driven the enemy to within 3 miles of Murfreesborough. Enemy are running.

VON SCHRADER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector-General.

STEWARTSBOROUGH, TENN.,
December 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General MANSON:

If General Wright, with 20,000 men, cannot take care of Morgan, I shall not send any more troops up. I have already sent three brigades. Has Colonel Bruce taken possession of Clarksville? If so, open communication with him at once. Tell him to put himself in order, and gather provisions and forage not only for himself, but for Nashville.

W. S. ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1862—12 m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

As soon as you can take the offensive against Morgan, do so. With Johnson's cavalry and what you had before, you ought to be at least equal to him. Follow up, and continue to do so till he gets back to his lines; and, as soon as you can, communicate with General Rosecrans, telling him when to head him off.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The railroad being interrupted, it is imperative to supply General Rosecrans' army by way of the Cumberland River, if possible. Send, if you can, 1,000,000 rations that way at once, calling upon the proper naval commander for convoy of gunboats. Let me know if this can be done. Could not get communication by telegraph with Evansville yesterday. Try it yourself to-day.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1862.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

The road to Nashville must be repaired as quickly as possible. Engage competent superintendents for the work, who can tell what timber is needed, and I will set quartermasters to procure and forward it. A good manager who knows his business will take the trouble off your hands. Let me know what is wanted in the morning. Have telegraphed commanding officer at Cairo to send a million rations up the Cumberland, if possible. Send also by way of Green River to Bowling Green, if you can get convoy.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1862—1.15 p. m.

Capt. A. M. PENNOCK, U. S. Navy,
Cairo, Ill.:

I have instructed General Boyle to send supplies from Louisville to General Rosecrans at Nashville, by way of the Cumberland River, if navigable for boats at this time, and to request you to afford the necessary convoy from the gunboats of your command. It is of the utmost importance that the supplies shall go as indicated, if possible, as the road from Louisville to Nashville has been seriously damaged by Morgan. General Boyle will also apply to Lieutenant Fitch at Evansville for assistance. Please render any aid you can, or instruct Lieutenant Fitch to do so if he is under your command.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1862—1.20 p. m.

Lieutenant FITCH,

Commanding Naval Force, Evansville, Ind. :

I have instructed General Boyle at Louisville to request you or Captain Pennock, or both, to supply necessary convoy to steamers taking supplies up the Cumberland River to Nashville, to General Rosecrans' army. It is of utmost importance that supplies should go as indicated, as the road from Louisville to Nashville has been seriously damaged. Please afford the necessary aid, if possible, on General Boyle's call.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE, *Cairo, Ill. :*

The Louisville and Nashville road has been seriously damaged by late raid, and it will take some weeks probably to repair it. In the mean time General Rosecrans must be supplied, if possible, by the Cumberland River. Can't you send subsistence from Cairo, which is nearer than Louisville? I am told you have a great many light-draught steamers and light gunboats for convoy at Cairo. I telegraphed Captain Pennock last night to know if he could spare gunboats to convoy transports up the river, but have received no answer. Let me hear in the morning what you can do. One million of rations and good supply of forage should be sent.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky. :*

Morgan is near Shepherdsville with force of 3,000 men and some guns. Much larger number have been given, but this is last report. An additional regiment, if sent to-night, would make Louisville safe, I believe. Send it, if you can prudently. I can re-enforce you from here with three regiments by Thursday or Friday, and brigade is ordered from Kanawha. Don't know exactly when to expect it.

Truly,

H. G. WRIGHT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 29, 1862—11.15 a. m.

Gov. DAVID TOD, *Columbus, Ohio :*

Thanks for your dispatch of yesterday. It will be prudent to bring the regiments you refer to to Covington, where they can be readily available in case they are wanted. Please, therefore, send all the force you have to report to me at this point, without delay. The three or four companies Eighth Ohio Cavalry should reach here as soon as possible, and I have instructed General Ammen to have them ready to move on receiving your order.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December 30, 1862.*

General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered large amount of stores up Green River to Bowling Green; also up the Cumberland. I got General Wright to order 1,000,000 rations up the Cumberland from Cairo.

J. T. BOYLE.

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING,
December 30, 1862.

General DAVIS,

Commanding First Division, Right Wing:

The following will be the programme to-morrow: If the rebels attack you in the morning, you must refuse your right, and fall back slowly, contesting the ground inch by inch, and fight as well as the rebels fought you to-day. If they do not attack you, you will attack warmly, not vigorously. General Crittenden's corps will cross the river and take Murfreesborough, and attack any force in rear that falls in front of him, and try and work on the line in your front. Be sure that each and every one of your brigade commanders understand the orders. The time of the attack on our side will be designated. I will go over to see General Rosecrans to-night.

By command of Major-General McCook:

G. P. THRUSTON,
Ordnance Officer and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Nashville, Tenn., December 30, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: I have just learned this evening that the train that left here yesterday morning, and reported at your headquarters last night, in charge of Captain Bradley, of Davis' division, was captured and burned at La Vergne, and an escort taken prisoners by a body of cavalry, supposed to be commanded by Wheeler. The telegraph wires are cut, and our messengers all taken or driven in. I am arranging and will start all the wagons belonging to the provision trains at 1 a. m. to-morrow, with a strong escort under the command of Colonel Gillem, including a large amount of ordnance stores. If you are in such condition as to enable you to send an escort to meet them on the way, you will greatly oblige me at this post. The duty here is heavy, but we will cheerfully endure it if we can accomplish any good result. Everything looks blue in Kentucky. The railroad from Bacon Creek to Muldraugh's Hill is badly smashed up, and I understand that Morgan has gone to Bardstown. I am in communication with Colonel Bruce at Clarksville. I have directed him to buy, take, and send all the forage he can from that point to this place, and have also sent men out to buy forage on the line of railroad between here and Bowling Green. The rebels came up within 1 mile of our pickets this evening, but in small force. I think they will not find us asleep.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
[Brigadier-General.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
LEFT WING, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, December 30, 1862.

Colonel HAZEN,
Commanding Second Brigade:

The order of battle and of march to-day, as suggested by General Rosecrans, is that there shall be intervals between the first and second lines of the advance brigade of about 300 yards. General Cruft and Colonel Grose will immediately examine the ground, to see if such positions can be found for their rear lines as will afford that interval, and if possible, will withdraw them. This is only important in case of battle without an advance. Colonel Hazen will form in two lines, and hold himself ready to move in any direction, and will gradually gain the interval between the leading brigades, holding himself in proper supporting distance. Second line will not be advanced until absolutely needed, and will then be used to relieve or support exhausted men fighting by brigades.

By order of Brigadier-General Palmer:

D. W. NORTON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
December 30, 1862—11 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Firing heard in the direction of Jefferson. Have sent to ask Rousseau if brigade there has been withdrawn, and to order it back if has left, unless there is a strong regiment left there. Write a note to Walker, which I will send by courier, to come up as soon as possible.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 30, 1862—12.46 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

It seems there is some delay in the movements of McCook. Until the fight is south, Negley ought not to separate from him.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 30, 1862—1.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Center:

A dispatch has just been received from Colonel Burke, Tenth Ohio, who was left to guard our headquarters train, just this side of Stewart Creek. He says a report had just reached him of the capture of the train of the Twenty-eighth Brigade (Hambricht's), of Rousseau's divi-

ion, a short time before 12 m., by rebel cavalry. He incloses a dispatch for the colonel of the Ninth Michigan. Where is the Ninth Michigan? Courier could not find it.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 30, 1862—3.20 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Give us notice when you want Crittenden to advance. You have four divisions now. Whenever you ascertain that the mass of the enemy is on this side, intending to fight the battle on this side, let us have prompt notice of it, and Crittenden will be immediately advanced.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near Murfreesborough, December 30, 1862.

Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff:*

I have just returned. I think the enemy apparently mean to attack McCook. If they are not in large force in Crittenden's front, I think he should advance.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough Pike, near Stone's River,
December 30, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Center:

GENERAL: Use every exertion to ascertain, by scouts or otherwise, any movement of the enemy, his artillery or wagons, as it is a matter of the greatest importance.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
December 30, 1862—8.21 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

The general commanding desires Walker's and Starkweather's brigades to be here by 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. Please give your orders accordingly.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

DECEMBER 30, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I am going to General Negley's headquarters. I will probably see General McCook. What shall I tell him?

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 30, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

Tell him to report to me the nature of the country in front of him; the progress made; the routes. How long will you be gone?

ROSECRANS,
General, Commanding.

DECEMBER 30, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

General McCook is up with two divisions in line.

THOMAS,
General.

DECEMBER 30, 1862.

General THOMAS:

I have been trying all day to get up communication with him.

ROSECRANS.

DECEMBER 30, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

We have repulsed the enemy. Sheridan's division is up with Negley.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[DECEMBER 30, 1862.]

General NEGLEY:

You will move on and keep even with General Crittenden's advance, and have camp ready to move at any time.

THOMAS,
General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 30, 1862.

General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered General Negley to push the enemy as far as possible.

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
December 30, 1862.

Major-General THOMAS:

That's right.

ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp before Murfreesborough, December 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General NEGLEY :

Make arrangements to hold your position as you are. If your troops are too far advanced, draw them in a little. Keep out strong skirmishing parties, and be prepared to advance early to-morrow morning. General Thomas has gone to his camp, back 1 mile, but will see you in person before you advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]

Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION,
December 30, 1862—1.30 p. m.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT :

Colonel Starkweather, at 10.30 a. m. to-day, sent dispatch (just reached me) saying he was attacked in force, and it would not do to leave one regiment alone at Jefferson Crossing; it would be captured, and he awaited further orders; that a part of his train had been captured; that the enemy was reported 3,000 strong on the opposite side of the river, but that half that number was probably correct; that he had lost some men. Inclosed you have dispatch from General Rosecrans, in answer to which I inclosed Colonel Starkweather's report, deeming it necessary to give to him an immediate reply, with such information as I had; but my dispatch was directed to you or Colonel Garesché. If you receive it, will you please forward it to General Rosecrans, and I will make no further reply to him.

Very respectfully,

LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp before Murfreesborough, December 30, 1862.

Major-General ROUSSEAU,
Commanding Third Division :

Move with your command at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning to the ground occupied by General Crittenden on the night of the 29th, 1862, and await orders from General Thomas. Send orders to Colonel Starkweather to join his division as soon as relieved by General Stanley, but on no account to move unless relieved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]

Major and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp before Murfreesborough, December 30, 1862.

Col. M. B. WALKER, *Commanding First Brigade :*

March with your brigade on the Murfreesborough pike and join Major-General Rousseau's division as soon as relieved by General Stanley's

troops. In case you do not see the general commanding on your arrival, you will take position in rear and to the left of Rousseau's command, to act as a reserve, or to attack, if necessary. Bring forward your train and park it with Rousseau's, and furnish your men with two days' rations in haversacks.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]

Major and Chief of Staff.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,

Nashville, December 30, 1862.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

C. H. Ball and Miss Collins, whom I had sent to Murfreesborough Friday night, by way of Lebanon, just in. On their way all troops were moving toward Murfreesborough. Were in Murfreesborough from Saturday night to Sunday, at 1 p. m. Found troops moving out toward La Vergne, evidently concentrating on Murfreesborough, drawing in right and left wings. General Bagg himself said that his force was 60,000, well armed and clothed. Were loading munitions of war in large amounts on railroad cars. No fortifications. Left there at 1 p. m. Sunday, on Shelbyville pike. Passed train of 29 wagons of flour, going into Murfreesborough. All their wagon transportation concentrated in Murfreesborough, loaded and loading. Was informed by Major McConnico, in personal conversation, that they had about 40,000 troops. These officers informed me that they should probably retreat back to the flat lands below Murfreesborough, and there could easily outflank the Federals.

WM. TRUESDAIL,

Chief of Police.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *December 30, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Bridges were destroyed between Rolling Fork and Green River. Parties are at work rebuilding bridges and repairing telegraph. If a part of my force can be spared, they might come up by train and rebuild bridges over Valley Creek, three in number. This will serve for trains to Elizabethtown, from which point we can forward by rail supplies, to be taken then by wagons, in case Cumberland should become low. I have advised Captain Jenkins to urge forward, by all the boats he can obtain, supplies to Nashville by Cumberland River, sending two small boats that can act as lighters to take supplies from Harpeth, in case the other boats cannot get up. Mr. Trembath will call on you for instructions about bridges.

J. B. ANDERSON,

Military Superintendent of Railroads.

HEADQUARTERS,

Louisville, December 30, 1862.

Major SIDELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Harlan overtook Morgan at Rolling Fork; engaged him, killing a number and capturing some. Morgan had destroyed trestle-work and number of bridges, but had not time to destroy Rolling Fork Bridge

before Colonel Harlan fell on him. Morgan retreated toward Bardstown. He may go farther into the interior, toward Frankfort and Lexington or Harrodsburg, but I believe he will endeavor to retreat through Greensburg or Campbellsville, via Columbia and Burkesville or Tompkinsville. It will take several weeks to repair railroad. I have ordered a large amount of stores up Green River to Bowling Green and up Cumberland. I got General Wright to order 1,000,000 rations from Cairo up Cumberland. Send this to General Rosecrans.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *December 30, 1862.*

General WRIGHT:

Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, of the Ninety-first Illinois, is just in with other paroled prisoners. The colonel says Morgan has not less than 8,000 and eighteen pieces of artillery. Captain Newman, of same regiment, says he counted eighteen pieces, standing within 20 feet of them, as they passed. These men are greatly deceived, or we are. Captain Newman says there are 12,000 to 20,000. If half they tell is true, Louisville must fall. I have no force here to resist it, yet I shall attempt it, until the city is demolished.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *December 30, 1862—10 p. m.*

Major-General WRIGHT:

Colonel Fyffe reported after dark Morgan's pickets near Shepherdsville. I sent back the One hundred and third Ohio, which I had ordered here to send to Frankfort. I remonstrated with Colonel Fyffe and Colonel Harlan for not having their pickets from 10 to 20 miles in direction of Morgan, and informing themselves of his position and movements. General Granger calls for his two regiments. I will send them in the morning.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 30, 1862—a. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

General Granger says a man direct from Harrodsburg reports Morgan approaching that place on the 28th. If you find this to be true, you must send force enough from Louisville to Frankfort to hold it. Granger says he can't spare another man from Lexington.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 30, 1862—12.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Send a courier to nearest telegraph station having connection with Nashville, with dispatch to General Rosecrans, telling him that railroad is seriously damaged, and that supplies will be sent him as rapidly as

possible by the Cumberland; that a gunboat convoy will be obtained, if possible; though, so far, we have not been able to communicate with Cairo, where the gunboats are understood to be.

Give him any other information you may think important, and have the telegraph line repaired as rapidly as possible, so as to be in ready communication with him.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 30, 1862—2.25 p. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky. :*

Can find only one boat here that can go up the Cumberland, the rest being too deep draught. Will load her and send her down, to stop at Louisville. Take any light draught boats you can find, and load them with subsistence and forage for Rosecrans. Have not succeeded in getting convoy, as I can't communicate with Cairo. Will send down on the boat six 3.6-inch rifle guns and one 12-pounder, to be distributed on different boats. Gunners and sharpshooters must be taken from your command. This will go, I think. Two light-draught gunboats have been sent from here to Louisville, but they are not armed or manned. See if Captain Foster, commanding Chillicothe, can authorize their going up the Cumberland as convoy, if you arm and man them. Intercepted letters from Morgan's headquarters say he will leave the State by way of Danville. Notify Hoskins and any commanders you can reach.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 30, 1862.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C. :

I have information, on which I am inclined to rely, that in case the President issues his proclamation of emancipation on the 1st proximo, the Legislature of Kentucky, which meets on Monday next, will legislate the State out of the Union, and that the Governor's message will favor such action; also that the court of appeals has a disloyal majority, and will reverse all judgments of loyal inferior courts against rebels. I propose, first, to so dispose the force I have as to have several Northern regiments in the vicinity of Frankfort; second, to arrest all members of the Legislature voting for ordinance of secession, and all State officers favoring it; or, third, to arrest any members of the Legislature who, by their speeches or other acts, recommend the secession of the State; I prefer the second proposition; fourth, to arrest the reputed disloyal members of court of appeals on first indication of disloyalty, or, if thought best, on arrest of the Legislature.

I desire approval or disapproval of each of foregoing propositions. Please answer by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

MUNFORDVILLE, *December 31, 1862.*

Lieutenant-Colonel GARESCHÉ:

Information just in reports Forrest within 10 miles of Elizabethtown, with a force of 10,000. We have sent out to ascertain truth of report. If true, I should like to have another brigade of my command join me at Rolling Fork, leaving one brigade at Gallatin. Let me know immediately whether it can be. The troops in Kentucky are not sufficiently concentrated to operate efficiently against the force of the enemy supposed to be here.

SPEED S. FRY,
[Brigadier-General.]

MUNFORDVILLE, *December 31, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Reliable scouts report that Colonel [General] Forrest, with 5,000 cavalry, encamped at Stevensburg, 10 miles from Elizabethtown. From information gathered on the route, I believe this to be true. Forrest's friends report that Forrest is the advance of Breckinridge's division, 40,000 strong.

H. H. THORNBURG,
Bearer of dispatches from General Boyle and Colonel Anderson.

*Abstract from monthly return of the Fourteenth Army Corps, Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. H. S. R. commanding, for December, 1862; headquarters Murfreesborough, Tenn.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Aggregate last monthly return, present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
Department staff.....	17	.....	17	17	17	.....	.....	17
CENTER CORPS (Murfreesborough).								
Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS.								
Staff.....	19	.....	19	19	19	.....	.....	19
FIRST DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.								
Staff.....	5	.....	5	5	5	.....	.....	5
Infantry (three brigades).....	866	6,907	7,278	8,888	11,878	.....	.....	11,943
Artillery.....	9	238	247	278	367	.....	.....	.....
Total First Division.....	880	7,145	7,525	8,666	12,245	.....	.....	11,948
THIRD DIVISION.								
Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU.								
Staff.....	11	.....	11	11	13	.....	.....	13
Infantry (three brigades).....	287	4,869	5,156	6,255	9,959	.....	.....	10,021
Cavalry.....	11	175	186	243	331	.....	.....	338
Artillery.....	18	343	356	374	528	24	.....	530
Total Third Division.....	327	5,387	5,709	6,883	10,826	.....	24	10,897

* For composition of this command see data see Part I, pp. 174-189

Abstract from monthly return of the Fourteenth Army Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Aggregate last monthly return, present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
SEVENTH DIVISION (Nashville).								
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.								
Staff.....	4		4	4	4			4
Infantry (two brigades).....	226	4,072	4,298	5,170	7,188			7,234
Artillery.....	5	134	139	172	191			191
Total Seventh Division.....	235	4,206	4,441	5,346	7,383			7,429
EIGHTH DIVISION (Murfreesborough).								
Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.								
Staff.....	9	26	35	35	37			38
Infantry (two brigades).....	178	4,495	4,673	5,052	6,310			5,592
Artillery.....	7	260	267	271	310		14	312
Total Eighth Division.....	194	4,781	4,975	5,358	6,657		14	5,942
TWELFTH DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.								
Staff.....	7		7	7	7			
Infantry (three brigades).....	263	5,492	5,760	6,930	8,363			8,390
Cavalry.....	59	961	1,020	1,221	2,711			2,758
Artillery.....	7	219	226	253	277			277
Total Twelfth Division.....	341	6,672	7,013	8,411	11,358			11,425
Total Center Corps.....	1,491	28,191	29,682	34,683	48,488		38	47,660
RIGHT WING.								
Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook.								
Staff.....	4		4	4	4			4
First Division, Brig. Gen. J. C. Davis.....	201	3,563	3,764	4,480	8,218			8,875
Second Division, Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson.....	275	4,584	4,859	5,456	10,451			11,299
Third Division, Brig. Gen. P. H. Standan.....	204	3,950	4,154	4,788	8,366			9,338
Cavalry.....	9	276	285	336	474			481
Artillery.....	23	690	713	758	1,068		10	1,141
Total Right Wing.....	716	13,063	13,779	15,832	28,581		10	31,133
LEFT WING.								
Maj. Gen. THOMAS L. CRITTENDEN.								
Staff.....	9		9	9	9			9
FIRST DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. WOOD.								
Infantry (three brigades).....	274	4,509	4,783	5,308	9,652			10,605
Artillery.....	12	279	291	326	380			395
Total First Division.....	286	4,788	5,074	5,634	10,032			11,000
SECOND DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. JOHN M. PALMER.								
Infantry (three brigades).....	244	3,817	4,061	4,288	9,080			9,526
Artillery.....	9	438	447	463	545			527
Total Second Division.....	253	4,255	4,508	4,751	9,625			10,113

Abstract from monthly return of the Fourteenth Army Corps, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present for duty.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Aggregate last monthly return, present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
THIRD DIVISION.								
Brig. Gen. H. P. VAN CLEVE.								
Infantry (three brigades).....	165	2,996	3,161	3,578	8,245	.....	.....	9,054
Artillery	8	301	309	336	347	.....	.....	361
Total Third Division	173	3,297	3,470	3,914	8,592	.....	.....	9,415
Total Left Wing	721	12,340	13,061	14,308	28,258	.....	.....	30,546
NASHVILLE, TENN.								
Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.								
Infantry.....	23	496	519	721	777	.....	.....	781
Cavalry	2	51	53	64	70	.....	.....	64
Artillery	10	296	306	344	415	8	4	42
Total post forces, Nashville	35	843	878	1,129	1,262	8	4	1,276
BOWLING GREEN, KY.								
Brig. Gen. MAHLON D. MANSON.								
Staff.....	8	.....	8	8	8	.....	.....	8
Infantry.....	87	1,471	1,558	1,834	3,565	.....	.....	3,581
Cavalry	15	219	234	293	619	.....	.....	619
Artillery	1	51	52	85	85	.....	.....	81
Total post forces, Bowling Green*..	111	1,721	1,832	2,170	4,227	.....	.....	4,244
RESERVE FORCES.								
Regular Brigade.....	36	804	900	977	1,319	.....	.....	1,319
Five regiments volunteer infantry.....	106	1,982	2,088	2,309	3,354	.....	.....	3,861
Total reserve infantry.....	142	2,846	2,988	3,376	4,673	.....	.....	4,681
Signal Corps, Capt. J. V. ...	32	60	58	107	109	.....	.....	.....
Pioneer Brigade, Capt. J. S. ...	96	1,738	1,834	1,938	2,949	.....	.....	.....
Chicago Battalion, Capt. J. P. ...	5	128	138	137	147	.....	7	.....
Cavalry, Brig. Gen. D. S. ...	215	4,210	4,425	5,073	7,740	.....	.....	7,791
Total unattached forces.....	508	9,748	10,256	11,885	18,058	8	11	17,904
Grand total.....	3,453	63,342	66,795	76,725	123,402	8	59	127,346

LOUISVILLE, KY., December 31, 1862.

Colonel STAGER:

Scouts just arrived say Morgan still in Bardstown. Pickets say will remain four or five days resting men. Evidently expects re-enforce ments. Force said to be near Elizabethtown. Special from Nashville represents Rosecrans having advanced within 8 miles. One from Murfreesborough, dated 29th, says, "Great battle expected 30th at Stone's River, front of Murfreesborough. Two scouts just in say Forrest, with 9,000 men, is at Elizabethtown." Special too long to copy.

SAM. BRUCH.

* Also reported as in Department of the Ohio.

† Signal Corps and Pioneer Brigade are not included in total.

LOUISVILLE, *December 31, 1862.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Harlan fell on Morgan at Rolling Fork, killing several and capturing a number. Morgan retreated. Morgan has about 4,500, with eight pieces of artillery. If he does not go to central part of State, he will escape through Greensburg, or Campbellsville, or Columbia, and by Burkesville and Tompkinsville. Can you not cut off his retreat? He has done great damage to railroad and telegraph. General Carter reported to have taken Knoxville and destroyed East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.:*

Put all your cavalry after Morgan, of course. Bring them together so as to harass him, even if not strong enough to whip him. Ask General Granger if you shall not stop the Eighteenth Michigan at Frankfort, and tell him when One hundred and third Ohio can be sent. Nothing from Cairo.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1862—12.15 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky.:*

The last heard of Morgan was that he left Bardstown yesterday morning (30th), and went toward Springfield. If pressed eastward, or if Cumberland rises, he may determine to pass out at Cumberland Gap, and thus interfere with Carter. You must lead him off if you can. If there is danger of this move, send messenger to notify Carter. Morgan seemed to be in no haste to leave the State, and may double on you if you advance too far without leaving sufficient force behind.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1862.

Brig. Gen. J. M. TUTTLE, *Cairo, Ill.:*

I telegraphed you on the 29th, asking you to send a million rations to Rosecrans, at Nashville, by Cumberland River, and to Captain Pennock, asking him to furnish a gunboat convoy. I have heard from neither. Rosecrans must be supplied, or he must fall back, as the road to Nashville is seriously interrupted by Morgan's raid. A dozen or more boats will be sent from here and Louisville. Please arrange with Captain Pennock for a sufficient convoy to meet them at mouth of Cumberland and accompany them to Nashville, and send supplies to extent indicated, if you can. This is all-important. By last accounts there were 4 feet in Cumberland over Ingram's Shoals, and rising. Answer at once.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

DECEMBER 31, [186]2.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,

Commanding Army of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky.:

GENERAL: I am led to believe, from certain information I have received, that there is danger of trouble in Kentucky in case the President issues his proclamation of emancipation on the 1st instant. It is asserted that Mr. Fiske, speaker of the house of Kentucky Legislature, has addressed letters to all the members of the Legislature, asking their opinion as to the proper course for the State to pursue in the above contingency, and that two-thirds of the members or more have expressed themselves in favor of secession. It is also asserted that the forthcoming message of the Governor will favor that action. I am unwilling to give credit to these allegations, but many believe them to be true, and it becomes a duty to be prepared for such a state of things by stationing a strong and reliable force at or in the vicinity of Frankfort, where it will be available, if needed.

The Third Battalion of the Seventh Ohio Cavalry leaves Ripley to-day to report to you, and the First Battalion Eighth Ohio leaves Camp Dennison to-day, also to report to you. The Twentieth Ohio Battery, the Ninety-fifth, One hundred and twenty-fourth, and One hundred and twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry will be here in the course of the present week, and a brigade has been ordered here from Western Virginia. These are all the additional troops we can count upon for Kentucky, and they will be ample if General Rosecrans' forward movement is successful. I purpose sending the Ohio troops specified above to you, and the brigade from Western Virginia to General Boyle. Three or four reliable regiments should, I think, be located near Frankfort. Please let me have your views on the above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Ohio, Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright commanding, for the month of December, 1862; headquarters Cincinnati, Ohio.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Department staff.....	18	.....	18	18	.....
District Central Kentucky.....	735	14, 278	18, 021	21, 859	18
District Western Kentucky*.....	735	18, 736	17, 498	23, 862	.....
District Eastern Kentucky.....	98	2, 148	2, 881	3, 160	4
District Western Virginia.....	1, 061	24, 808	28, 438	38, 074	51
Camp Chase, Camp Butler, and Newport.....	84	865	1, 156	1, 247	.....
Camp Chase, Ohio.....	70	1, 269	1, 408	2, 489	.....
Camp Butler.....	23	411	542	685	.....
Camp Dennison.....	10	170	226	308	.....
Grand total.....	2, 784	37, 045	70, 183	86, 632	73

* The troops at Bowling Green are also accounted for in return of the Army of the Cumberland.

*Organization of troops in the Department of the Ohio, commanded by
Maj. Gen. H. G. Wright, for December, 1862.*

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL KENTUCKY.

ARMY OF KENTUCKY.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. G. C. SMITH.

112th Illinois, Col. T. J. Henderson.
15th Kentucky, Maj. F. G. Bracht.
17th Michigan, Col. C. C. Doolittle.
22d Michigan, Lieut. Col. H. Le Favour.
15th Ohio, Col. B. P. Runkle.

Second Brigade.

Col. S. A. GILBERT.

24th Kentucky, Col. L. B. Grigsby.
44th Ohio, Lieut. Col. H. B. Wilson.
100th Ohio, Col. J. C. Groom.
103d Ohio, Col. J. S. Casement.
104th Ohio, Col. J. W. Reilly.

Artillery.

18th Ohio Battery, Capt. C. C. Aleshire.
19th Ohio Battery, Capt. J. C. Shields.
Independent section, Lieut. A. J. Finch.

THIRD DIVISION

Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN COBURN.

33d Indiana, Lieut. Col. J. M. Henderson.
85th Indiana, Col. J. P. Baird.
19th Michigan, Col. H. C. Gilbert.
22d Wisconsin, Col. W. L. Utley.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. C. COCHRAN.

92d Illinois, Col. S. D. Atkins.
96th Illinois, Col. Thomas E. Champion.
115th Illinois, Col. J. H. Moore.
14th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. G. W. Gallup.

Artillery.

21st Indiana Battery, Capt. W. W. Andrew.
9th Ohio Battery, Capt. H. B. York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

118th Ohio, Col. S. R. Mott.
8th Tennessee, Col. F. A. Reeve.
6th Kentucky Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Lieut. Col. Reuben Munday.
7th Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. W. O. Smith.
10th Kentucky Cavalry, 1st and 2d Battalions, Maj. James L. Foley.
14th Kentucky Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Maj. J. W. Stivers.
2d Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. A. P. Campbell.
1st Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. James Clifford.
7th Ohio Cavalry (detachment), Lieut. Col. G. G. Miner.
7th Ohio Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Maj. William Reaney.
9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. T. J. Jordan.

DISTRICT OF WESTERN KENTUCKY.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE.

NEW HAVEN, KY.

Thirty-fourth Brigade.

Col. W. P. REID.

80th Indiana, Col. Charles Denby.
 50th Ohio, Col. S. A. Strickland.
 98th Ohio, Col. C. L. Poorman.
 121st Ohio, Lieut. Col. W. S. Irwin.
 1st Illinois Artillery, Battery M, Capt.
 J. B. Miller.

MUNFORDVILLE, KY.

Col. E. H. HOBSON.

107th Kentucky, Maj. J. J. Kelly.
 13th Kentucky, Maj. W. E. Hobson.
 27th Kentucky, Maj. W. Brady.
 33d Kentucky, Col. J. F. Lauck.
 Ohio Sharpshooters, Capt. Jacob Flegle.
 4th Kentucky Cavalry (battalion), Col.
 Isaac P. Gray.
 12th Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. A. W.
 Hoffman.
 1st Illinois Artillery, Battery K (sec-
 tion), Lieut. J. H. Colvin.
 6th Michigan Battery (section), Lieut.
 L. F. Hale.

LEBANON, KY.

Col. W. A. HOSKINS.

12th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. Laurence H.
 Rousseau.
 16th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. James W. Gault.

BOWLING GREEN, KY.

Brig. Gen. M. D. MANSON.

129th Illinois, Col. George P. Smith.
 26th Kentucky, Col. C. Maxwell.
 23d Michigan, Col. M. W. Chapin.
 25th Michigan, Col. B. F. Orcutt.
 11th Kentucky, Col. J. B. Hunter.
 4th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. J. Bayles.
 9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company G,
 Lieut. J. T. Hunter.
 6th Michigan Battery (section), Lieut.
 B. D. Paddock.

CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Col. S. D. BRUCE.

17th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. A. M. Stout.
 28th Kentucky, Maj. John Gault.
 102d Ohio, Col. W. Given.
 8th Kentucky Cavalry, 1st Battalion,
 Maj. J. W. Weatherford.
 8th Kentucky Cavalry, 2d Battalion,
 Col. J. M. Shackelford.*
 1st Tennessee Battery, Capt. E. P. Ab-
 bott.

HENDERSON, KY., AND OTHER POINTS.

78th Illinois, Col. W. H. Benneson.
 34th Kentucky, Col. Henry Dent.
 113th Ohio, Col. J. A. Wilcox.
 124th Ohio, Col. O. H. Payne.
 125th Ohio, Col. F. Opdycke.
 9th Kentucky Cavalry, Lieut. Col. John
 Boyle.
 Detachment U. S. forces, Col. J. W. Foster.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN KENTUCKY.

Col. J. CRANOR, 40th Ohio Infantry.

CATLETTSBURG, KY.

117th Ohio, Lieut. Col. C. G. Hawley.
 10th Kentucky Cavalry, 2d Battalion,
 Maj. W. A. Doniphan.

LOUISA, KY.

84th Indiana, Col. N. Trusler.
 40th Ohio, Maj. J. E. Taylor.
 1st Squadron Ohio Cavalry, Maj. G. Mc-
 Fall.

DISTRICT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.†

Maj. Gen. JACOB D. COX.

First Kanawha Division, Brig. Gen. George Crook.
 Second Kanawha Division, Brig. Gen. E. P. Scammon.
 Cheat Mountain Division,† Brig. Gen. R. H. Milroy.
 Railroad Division,‡ Brig. Gen. B. F. Kelley.

* Stationed at Hopkinsville, Ky., but under Colonel Bruce's command.

† Brigades and regiments not shown on original returns.

‡ Reporting to commanding general Middle Military Department.

INDEPENDENT COMMANDS.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Col. S. BURBANK, 2d U. S. Infantry.
 115th Ohio (two companies), Lieut. Col.
 T. C. Boone.
 18th U. S. Infantry (four companies),
 Capt. J. A. Thompson.

NEWPORT BARRACKS, KY.

Col. S. BURBANK, 2d U. S. Infantry.
 13th U. S. Infantry (one company).
 Recruits (one company).
 Permanent party and band.

CAMP BUTLER, ILL.

Col. W. F. LYNCH.
 58th Illinois Infantry, Lieut. Col. Isaac
 Ruteshauser.
 17th Illinois Cavalry (detachment).
 Jackson's cavalry (detachment).
 Schambeck's cavalry (detachment).
 De Russy's artillery (detachment).

COVINGTON, KY.

115th Ohio, Col. J. A. Lucy.

CAMP DENNISON, OHIO.

Brig. Gen. J. AMMEN.
 Dennison Guards, Maj. T. H. Higgins.
 Detachment of recruits, Maj. T. H. Hig-
 gins.

CAMP CHASE, OHIO.

Col. A. V. KAUTZ.
 Governor's Guards (Ohio), Maj. Peter
 Zinn.
 95th Ohio Infantry, Col. W. L. McMil-
 len.
 2d Ohio Cavalry, Lieut. Col. R. W.
 Ralston.
 27th Ohio Infantry (detachment).
 110th Ohio Infantry (detachment).
 22d Ohio Battery (detachment).
 23d Ohio Battery (detachment).
 Ohio Sharpshooters (detachment).

ORDERS.]

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
January 1, 1863—7 p. m.

Division commanders will double their pickets, front and rear, taking excessive precaution. Pickets must relieve each other once an hour, and non-commissioned officers must visit them in the intervals between the reliefs. They must listen to every noise and movement, and report to the officer of the guard, and he to the officer of the grand guard, who will report to the officer of the day, to report to headquarters immediately if anything extraordinary occurs. Lines to push front nearly as possible 1 mile. Outposts move in thickets, to shelter them well. The lines of battle on which they form must be 200 yards apart, at least. Troops on the second line form close column, half distance on center, the first line remaining in order of battle. Fires will only be permitted inside the interior lines. Troops on the second line may have fires in rear, and relieve the first line. Each division commander will see that his brigade commanders report positions of their headquarters to him, and have an orderly at all times at division headquarters. Division commanders will report their position, and have two orderlies at the headquarters of their corps. Corps commanders will take great pains to see that communication is constantly kept up with these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Bowling Green, Ky., January 1, 1863.

Col. S. D. BRUCE,
Commanding at Clarksville, Tenn. :

SIR : I have received a telegraphic dispatch from General Rosecrans directing me to inform you that he desired you, upon your occupation of Clarksville, to put yourself in order and gather provisions and forage, not only for yourself, but for the army at Nashville. You will inform

me by telegraph or messenger of all the movements of the enemy of which you may receive information. I want you to look specially after your little garrison at Russellville. What is the amount of Government stores and the number of men at that place, and what are their instructions? If there should be any probability of an attack from a large force, which they will be unable to resist, they must be ordered to your command or this post for safety. You had better not leave much Government property of any kind at Russellville. General Reynolds, with about 5,000 men, have moved after Morgan by the way of Scottsville and Glasgow. Colonel Harlan, with five regiments, passed up the road on Saturday to Munfordville. The last I heard of him he was near Elizabethtown, and had formed line of battle. Morgan also formed a line. Harlan threw a few shells into the rebel ranks, and Morgan retreated, and is said to have crossed Rolling Fork. Rebels destroyed bridges at Bacon Creek, Nolin, and Elizabethtown, but were prevented from destroying the trestle-work at Muldraugh's Hill by Harlan. It is said that a large rebel force crossed the Cumberland River, 4 miles above Gallatin, on the 29th and 30th instant, and they were expecting an attack all day yesterday at Gallatin. If I get any further news in relation to that force I will send you word by special messenger. Our forces at 1 a. m. 30th were within three-quarters of a mile of Murfreesborough, and there was a fight there yesterday, if the rebels didn't run. Keep a sharp lookout for Morgan; he probably will attempt to make his escape by the way of Litchfield, Granville, Madisonville, and Hopkinsville. Throw out your scouts, and cause your men to stand to arms at 6 a. m. each day, until you ascertain that the guerrilla chief has left the State. Drill, drill, drill your men. Have your ammunition and arms inspected.

R. S. GRANGER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *January 1, 1863—11.25 a. m.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

Courier left Munfordville yesterday afternoon, and Elizabethtown at 10 o'clock, and West Point before day. All rebel lie and ruse to give Morgan chance to escape. Citizens are yet fleeing from Forrest, and avow that he is coming. Courier reports General Rosecrans at Murfreesborough. Rebels fell back to Tullahoma. Train of 150 wagons, in rear of General Rosecrans, burned by rebel Colonel Morgan, of Tennessee [Alabama]. More important to hurry up stores by river. Will give order on quartermaster at Evansville to load boats for Green River and Cumberland. He says he can do it. Send bread and meat. Lieutenant Fitch says I can have the convoy of gunboats. Colonel Foster has guards at the locks on Green River, which I ordered. Will send guards from here on boats and in cargo. Not arrived. Did you intend that I should take the same guns and place one on each boat?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *January 1, 1863—12.30.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

After full interview with those citizens who left Elizabethtown this morning, I am persuaded there is a rebel force advancing from that place, though do not know that it is Morgan. He is in the neighborhood of

be near the city by daylight. I have asked General Granger for all the force he can send. I have sent courier to General Reynolds; I sent courier Monday, asking that he would move toward Bardstown. I can hear nothing of him. I have asked Governor Morton to hold the Militia Legion in readiness, subject to my orders. I have small force to do much, but will do to the last. If you have any force at Cincinnati or Covington, they should be sent by rail to-night.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING, *January 2, 1863.*

Brigadier-General DAVIS :

GENERAL : By command of Major-General Rosecrans, the general commanding directs that you immediately assume the best position you can for defense ; that you then, with fence rails or whatever else you can get, erect breastworks, and prepare for an attack by daylight. Throw forward pickets a mile in advance of your front, if possible, and then make your command as comfortable as possible.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 2, 1863—6.50 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS :

Batteries must be prohibited from firing, unless they see heavy masses of the enemy. The general commanding desires that brigade commanders should have their batteries concealed, remaining so until they can be brought to bear upon heavy masses of troops, and also that they should prevent their infantry from firing until the enemy are near enough to do execution. He also desires that you will caution all your commanders that their ammunition should not be wasted.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans :

FRANK S. BOND,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 2, 1863—8.40 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS :

Send to chiefs of artillery to keep advised as to position of artillery train, and to send a man to keep with it, so as to be advised at all times as to its movements.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans :

FRANK S. BOND,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 2, 1863—5.20 p. m.

[Major-General THOMAS:]

Negley's Third Brigade is moving toward the ford, to join the First and Second. If you think you have good use for it, send and intercept it.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. R. REYNOLDS,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 2, 1863—6 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

You will please feel the enemy with your front line, a heavy line of skirmishers in advance, until you find them in strong force. Keep them moving if you can. Report to me the condition of things. I have ordered McCook to do the same, seeing your skirmishers in his direction.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 2, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio*:

If you wish assistance from Saint Louis, in supplying General Rosecrans by the Cumberland, apply to Allen, chief quartermaster. He has great energy and experience.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 2, 1863—9.55 a. m.

General ROBERT ALLEN, *Saint. Louis, Mo.*:

Consult with General Wright, at Cincinnati, and give the necessary assistance in supplying General Rosecrans by the Cumberland River.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

What is General Cox's force now in Kanawha Valley?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Cincinnati, January 2, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK:

About 8,000 present for duty, not including Ewing's brigade, now on the way to Kentucky.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, January 2, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT:

GENERAL: General Manson sends verbal message by courier that rebels are entering the State above Carthage in considerable force. I do not believe it. Morgan will go out in that way or by Burkesville. General Paine is apprehending attack at Gallatin.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *January 2, 1863.*

Major-General WRIGHT:

Morgan passed through Columbia at 9 o'clock yesterday, Colonel Hoskins skirmishing with him. Colonel Wofford was at Greensburg at 7 p. m., and started in pursuit. Morgan burned Green River Bridge, but did not delay Colonel Hoskins, who, from last accounts, is pressing Morgan. Morgan abandoned his train and caissons. Green River Bridge, on Columbia pike, is important. Shall I have it rebuilt?

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., *January 2, 1863—11 a. m.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

I trust Colonel Carrington will be permitted to remain here for the present. He is the man for the emergency, and there are great signs of trouble here, such as I cannot telegraph. I write you to-day. Please suspend his removal from command here until you receive my letter.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
January 3, 1863.

Maj. C. GODDARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR: Immediately upon receiving your last note I summoned the division commanders to a consultation. All thought the danger of a sudden rise in the river imminent. I therefore immediately ordered the troops to cross over. [Two] batteries have already crossed, and all the troops are moving [without] confusion. I hope to have all over by daylight. My only difficulty [is to] know what disposition to make of the troops after they are over. I do not [know] the present position of the other troops of the command. As soon as the batteries are over, I will ride up and see you upon the subject. The men must be located where they can build fires and dry their clothes and get some rest.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
January 3, 1863—10 p. m.

Maj. C. GODDARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR: The river has risen not to exceed 6 inches since yesterday, and not more than 2 inches of that 6 since dark to-night. It has not yet risen sufficiently to wash out the timbers that were laid for the men to cross on. Was any bridge built across the river? What was the result of the firing this evening? I will report again in an hour about the river.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. L. CRITTENDEN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 3, 1863—8.50 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

The general commanding desires that your troops be massed so as to be used on either of the fronts; also to send word to General Crittenden to aid with his force, should it be necessary.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

FRANK S. BOND,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In front of Murfreesborough, January 3, 1863—10.05 a. m.

General THOMAS:

General Hascall sends report that the enemy are advancing between the pike and the river, three lines deep. Caution the batteries and infantry not to fire until the enemy are well exposed. You had better have the brush in the cedar grove crushed down to form a defense.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 3, 1863—11.40 a. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Major-General Crittenden has been directed, should there be an attack made on our right or an attempt to outflank us, to place Colonel Beatty's command at your disposal, and Colonel Beatty has been notified to hold himself in readiness, and to have an orderly at all times at your headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

FRANK S. BOND,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 3, 1863—12.15 a. m.

Major-General GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky.:*

Have just received dispatch from M [Rosecrans], who asks me to send as quickly as possible his forces from Zeno [Kentucky], and to come down myself with all I can spare, as he is crippled by taking force to guard roads. No particulars of his fight, but fear he has lost heavily, and it may be necessary to re-enforce him to our utmost. Ewing, Minerva has gone to Pliny, and the three, Mercury and Thetis, designed for you, must go too. See if you can spare him a few Mercury, in case of need, and let me know.* Good night.

Truly,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 3, 1863—12.10 a. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.:*

Have ordered garrison at Platen [Bowling Green] to be relieved as

* Ewing, Minerva, Pliny, Mercury, Thetis, Platen, and Zeno, cipher-words.

quickly as possible and sent south, with any force of yours in Kentucky, to Zeno. My own force will then be insufficient to guard road completely, as shown by result of late raid, but will give you every aid in my power. Tell me your exact wants, and you shall have every man I can give, and still hold road and Kentucky. Supplies are being sent by Cumberland and Green Rivers. Hope they are navigable. Tell me result of your fight.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, *January 3, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Morgan destroyed Bacon Creek and Nolin bridges and trestle-work at Elizabethtown and Muldraugh's Hill. Will take four or five weeks to repair damage. I am sending fleet of boats up Cumberland; if they cannot pass the Harpeth Shoals by lighters, can stores be wagoned the 24 miles to Nashville? I am sending boats up Green River to Bowling Green, and can supply you in that way. After Colonel Harlan fell on Morgan, and drove him, he passed near New Market, 8 miles of Lebanon, where Colonel Hoskins attacked him, killing some, capturing 60 men, his caissons, ammunition wagons, and provisions. The Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, under Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle, and Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, under Colonel Halisy, were pursuing him. Colonel Halisy was killed. Hope General Reynolds will follow him, as he left Glasgow two days ago for Greensburg. Morgan retreating by way of Columbia. Congratulate you on your brilliant victory, and regret heavy loss of officers and men.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *January 3, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered Colonel Harlan to move his brigade to Gallatin without delay. Ordered General Reynolds and General Fry to return to Gallatin as speedily as possible. General Ewing's brigade (old troops), from Kanawha, reported to me this morning. I have no orders in regard to them. Sent fleet of boats for Cumberland River and Green River, with guards on them. Lieutenant Fitch promised a convoy of gunboats up Cumberland.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

LOUISVILLE, *January 3, 1863.*

Major-General WRIGHT:

General Rosecrans has Murfreesborough. I ordered Twenty-fifth Michigan from Munfordville to Nashville; also convalescent regiment from same place. Colonel Harlan says he cannot get railroad transportation for his men until Wednesday. Ewing's brigade cannot get through by railroad for eight or ten days—6 feet of water on Harpeth shoal; can send them by river in four days. Shall I do it? Ordered convalescent regiment at Shepherdsville, and Sixty-eighth Indiana by

river. Will you see that Lieutenant Fitch's gunboats convoy the fleet of boats now on way from Evansville to Smithland? Would like to see you about establishing permanent intrenched camp, well fortified, with good infantry and large cavalry force at Glasgow.

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 3, 1863—p. m.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky. :*

Send force, with all practicable dispatch, to Bowling Green to relieve garrison there, and send latter to General Rosecrans. Take what troops you think best for this. I am not satisfied that we ought to detach further for Rosecrans unless his necessities are pressing. The force left you will not much exceed what we had before, which was hardly large enough. Tell me the present disposition of the troops in your entire district, and the strength of each command, in round numbers. I want this at once.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *January 3, 1863—10.30 a. m.*
(Received January 4, 10.40 a. m.)

Major-General HALLECK :

I have just received dispatch from General Rosecrans asking me to send back any of his forces in Kentucky, and to move any of my own down the road that I can spare. I shall do it, but as my force is largely infantry I can do little against cavalry raids except to hold important points against cavalry expeditions. I ask for authority to mount, say, 3,000 infantry, and to procure, by purchase, the necessary horse equipments for them, at not exceeding \$30 the set. With such a mounted force, in addition to what I have, I believe I could protect Kentucky and spare more than that number of infantry to General Rosecrans.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,
January 3, [1863]—9.20 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War :*

I am advised that it is contemplated when the Legislature meets in this State to pass a joint resolution acknowledging the Southern Confederacy, and urging the States of the Northwest to dissolve all constitutional relations with the New England States. The same thing is on foot in Illinois.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

IN FRONT OF MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 4, 1863. (Received January 5.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief :*

I require, to replace batteries lost in battle in the cedar thickets eighteen 12-pounder light field guns, twelve 3-inch rifled guns or Par-

rott, six 24-pounder howitzers, with harness, forge, and battery wagons complete. We must have them with all possible dispatch. Can you send us a couple of new batteries? There was one ready in Cleveland.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
January 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Center, Fourteenth Army Corps :

GENERAL: Some artillery ammunition arrived this morning, and will be issued to batteries requiring a supply.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

Very respectfully,

JAMES BARNETT,
Colonel and Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 4, 1863—2.10 p. m.

Major-General THOMAS:

Send a brigade from Rousseau or Negley out the Murfreesborough pike to reconnoiter. Cavalry is in our front.

By command of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, *January 4, 1863.*

General THOMAS:

The general thinks it best for you to send another brigade in rear of one already ordered, to follow, perhaps, half way, as support.

By order of General W. S. Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Acting Aide-de-Camp.

[Indorsement.]

General Negley will send out a brigade to follow the one sent out by Rousseau as a support.

By order of Major-General Thomas:

GEO. E. FLYNT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
In front of Murfreesborough, January 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Center :

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you prepare your command to pursue the enemy, starting at 7 o'clock in the morning.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQES. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 No. 1. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Jan. 4, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. J. G. Spears, with the forces under his command, is detached from General Mitchell's division, center, and will report with the force under his command to Brig. Gen. J. S. Negley, and form a part of the division commanded by him.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 4, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio :*

Your telegram of yesterday was twenty-four hours in reaching me. General Ripley will send horse equipments immediately from Pittsburgh. You, however, are authorized by the Secretary of War to purchase, if you deem necessary. Telegraph to Pittsburgh Arsenal and to General Ripley on the subject.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 4, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio :*

Do you hear anything about General Rosecrans' supplies? If reinforcements should be sent to him, could they be supplied in the present condition of the Cumberland River?

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 5, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Via Nashville, Tenn. :

Artillery will be immediately attended to. I have barely time to add my congratulations to you and your army on your success.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 5, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *via Nashville :*

Lynchburg papers of the 1st of January report that a serious breach in the East Tennessee Railroad was made by our forces, who penetrated through Pound Gap, burning the bridge at Zollicoffer, near Bristol, and also that at Watauga, 9 miles beyond the bridge at Zollicoffer, and that it will take a considerable time to repair the damage.*

* See December 20, 1862-January 5, 1863, Carter's raid into East Tennessee, Part I, p. 85.

The country is filled with admiration of the gallantry and heroic achievement of yourself and the officers and troops under your command, and we are anxiously waiting for further intelligence.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
January 5, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN, *Left Wing:*

GENERAL: The general commanding desires to know what is the meaning of the skirmishing in your front and rear. He directs that you take immediate measures to prevent this ridiculous and annoying waste of ammunition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH DIVISION,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 5, 1863—7 p. m.

Maj. GEORGE E. FLYNT, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: General Spears' brigade has returned. His advance regiment found the enemy (cavalry dismounted) in considerable force, with artillery. The regiment charged their front, and forced them to retire a short distance. A number of enemy killed, and some prisoners taken, which I will send you. Our loss 4 killed, 11 wounded.

Yours, very truly,

JAS. S. NEGLEY,
Brigadier-General.

ON MANCHESTER ROAD,
Lytle's Creek, 3½ miles from town, January 5, 1863—12 m.

GENERAL: The enemy are in strong cavalry force, and, as near as I can find out, have four pieces of artillery. They have destroyed the bridge here. It could be soon fixed. A boy just taken says Pegram commands the rear guard, and has ten guns. I can cross the creek, and will do so. I fear their artillery is too much for me.

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTER, FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 5, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Comdg. Fourteenth Army Corps, Dept. of the Cumberland:

GENERAL: I occupy Murfreesborough with Generals Negley and Rousseau's divisions. General Stanley has followed up the enemy with his cavalry on his two routes of retreat, Shelbyville and Manchester pikes. From the best information I can obtain, the main body of their infantry and artillery went out by the Manchester pike, both columns

well covered by a heavy body of cavalry. As yet I have not heard of any public property, but will make the necessary inquiries. Colonel Zahm has just sent me word that he is engaging the enemy's rear guard on the Shelbyville pike, about 5 miles from town. They have three pieces of artillery. I have ordered a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery to go to Colonel Zahm's support. The troops of Negley's and Rousseau's divisions are out of rations, and should be supplied at once. There are also a large number of our wounded here, who are suffering greatly for medicines, dressing, and the necessary comforts for sick and wounded. Please have them ordered forward to-night. The rebel sick and wounded are also suffering for the necessary hospital appliances. I have directed their senior surgeon to hand in a list of his hospital attendants, to be paroled and returned to the hospital to take care of the sick. I will send forward to you immediately any additional news I may receive. I have placed the Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania in charge of the town.

Very respectfully,

[GEO. H. THOMAS,]
Major-General, U. S. Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, January 5, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I can send you from ten to fifteen regiments and two batteries. How shall I send? By the river is quickest and cheapest, I believe. Sent fleet of transports with Government stores up Cumberland, to be conveyed by gunboats. Three boats with stores have arrived at Bowling Green. I can feed your army for a year, if necessary. What glorious fighting you have done!

J. T. BOYLE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Louisville, January 5, 1863.

Major SIDELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General*:

Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, is waiting instructions, which were to be sent by General Rosecrans. Governor Robinson will do whatever the general wishes.

J. T. BOYLE.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded, not knowing what instructions were to be sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Scott.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major Fifteenth Infantry, Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
January 5, 1863.

Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE, *Gallatin*:

The general commanding directs that you cause abatis to be constructed along your lines at Gallatin, and so protect them as to be able to hold the place against any force that may be brought against it.

Have the ground for some distance in front of your abatis cleared, so as to give sufficient range for your fire. If attacked, let the enemy come close before firing.

Instruct the commanding officers along the railroad, at the various stations, to follow the instructions given you above, and to be constantly upon the alert to guard against surprise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. GODDARD,

Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 5, 1863—2.20 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

I have not heard directly from General Rosecrans in regard to supplies, but one of his commissaries, who arrived this morning, reports that he has subsistence to the 15th. About fifteen boats have been sent from here, Louisville, and Evansville, with subsistence and forage up the Cumberland, armed, and under gunboat convoy. Several boats have been also sent with supplies up Green River to Bowling Green, whence there is railroad transportation. Other boats are being procured, and are loading. Three feet of water over the shoals in the Cumberland reported from Nashville last night, and the river rising.

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 5, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio*:

General Rosecrans wants artillery. Is there not one or more batterics to spare in your department? He says there is one in Cleveland ready. Help him all you can.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,

Cincinnati, Ohio, January 5, 1863—6.10 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

Have ordered to General Rosecrans the Ohio battery referred to, and which left here on the 4th for Louisville, and an Illinois battery, which ought to have reached Louisville by this time; also the First Tennessee Cavalry, which is just getting the last of its equipments.

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major-General, Commanding.

PHILADELPHIA, *January 5, 1863.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

You need have no undue apprehension about the Richmond army reinforcing Bragg's Tennessee army. I have full lists of the machinery and rolling stock on the Virginia and East Tennessee road at the outbreak of the war, and they could not, even if the bridges were not destroyed as reported, send 20,000 men in three weeks from Richmond to Murfreesborough. At Lynchburg the gauge is changed, and no rolling stock or machinery can pass from one road to the other. All

sengers and freight transfer at Lynchburg. If the bridges are burned, as reported, they cannot send any ammunition in ten days, and few regiments.

JNO. KIMBER, JR.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 6, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. T. BOYLE, *Louisville* :

Send me your re-enforcements via Cumberland River. Let me know when they can get to Louisville, or, if you can, send them by rail to the gap in the road, and march them across thence to Munfordville, thence by rail here. I thank you for prompt care of me and mine. Hope you will soon open the road.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 6, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati* :

I did not write you because I was too busy, and uncertain of the result of the battle. It is now evident that their loss was excessive. Their own officers and men estimate their loss at from 13,000 to 15,000. I now wish to push them to the wall, but the pursuit will be heavy work. Send me what force you can spare, and take care of the railroad. I will write you soon. I congratulate you on the success of the Carter expedition, and the final expulsion of John H. Morgan. I wish you would get ready a large lot of saddles and horses, and mount your infantry to pursue him the next time he makes a raid.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CENTER, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 1.* } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 41, from department headquarters, December 19, 1862, the divisions and brigades of the center, Fourteenth Army Corps, will be numbered and known as follows :

FIRST DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. LOVELL H. ROUSSEAU commanding.

First Brigade.

Col. BENJAMIN F. SCRIBNER.

38th Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffin.
2d Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Kell.
33d Ohio, Captain Montgomery.
94th Ohio, Colonel Frizell.
10th Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel McMynn.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. G. JONES.

15th Kentucky, Col. J. B. Forman.
3d Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Lawson.
10th Ohio, Captain Amis.
42d Indiana, Major McIntire.
88th Indiana, Colonel Humphrey.

* This order was probably prepared before the date of its issue. Several of the regimental commanders herein named had been killed in the battle of Stone's River. In some other respects it does not represent the organization as it actually stood January 6, 1863.

Third Brigade.

Col. HENRY A. HAMBRIGHT.

1st Wisconsin, Lieutenant-Colonel Bing-
ham.
21st Wisconsin, Captain Goodrich.
24th Illinois, Colonel Mihalotzy.
79th Pennsylvania, Lieut. Col. Miles.

Fourth Brigade.

Lient. Col. OLIVER L. SHEPHERD.

15th United States, Major King.
16th United States, Major Slemmer.
18th United States, Major Townsend.
19th United States, Major Carpenter.

Artillery.

1st Michigan Battery.
4th Indiana Battery.
1st Kentucky.
5th United States, Company H.

Cavalry.

2d Kentucky.

SECOND DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JAMES S. NEGLEY.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES G. SPEARS.

1st East Tennessee, Col. Robert K. Byrd.
2d East Tennessee, Colonel Carter.
3d East Tennessee, Colonel Houk.
5th East Tennessee, Colonel Shelley.
6th East Tennessee, Colonel Cooper.

Second Brigade.

Col. TIMOTHY R. STANLEY.

18th Ohio, Major Grosvenor.
69th Ohio, Colonel Cassidy.
19th Illinois, Captain Hayden.
11th Michigan, Colonel Stoughton.

Third Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. MILLER.

78th Pennsylvania, Colonel Sirwell.
21st Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Neibling.
74th Ohio, Colonel Moody.
37th Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Hull.
1st Independent Regiment, Captain Casey.

Artillery.

1st Ohio, Company G.
1st Ohio, Company M.
Kentucky, Company B.

THIRD DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. SPEED S. FRY.

First Brigade.

Col. MOSES B. WALKER.

17th Ohio, Colonel Connell.
31st Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Lister.
38th Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Choate.
82d Indiana, Colonel Hunter.
12th Kentucky, Colonel Hoskins.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN M. HARLAN.

4th Kentucky, Colonel Croxton.
10th Kentucky, Lieutenant-Colonel Hays.
10th Indiana, Lieutenant-Colonel Cassell.
74th Indiana, Colonel Chapman.
14th Ohio, Colonel Este.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES B. STEEDMAN.

9th Ohio, Colonel Kammerling.
35th Ohio, Colonel Van Dervoer.
2d Minnesota, Colonel George.
87th Indiana, Colonel Shryock.

Artillery.

4th Michigan Battery.
1st Ohio, Battery [C].
4th United States, Company I.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. ROBERT B. MITCHELL.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES D. MORGAN.

85th [Illinois], Col. R. S. Moore.
86th [Illinois], Lieutenant-Colonel Ma-
gee.
125th [Illinois], Colonel Harmon.
52d Ohio, Lieutenant-Colonel Cowen.

Second Brigade.

Col. DANIEL MCCOOK.

10th Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Wood.
16th Illinois, Lieutenant-Colonel Cahill.
60th Illinois, Colonel Toler.
10th Michigan, Lieutenant-Colonel Dick-
erson.
14th Michigan, Major Quackenbush.

Cavalry.

5th Kentucky Cavalry.
2d Indiana Cavalry, Company A.

Unattached Infantry.

8th Kansas (five companies).
1st Middle Tennessee Infantry.
Five companies of convalescents.

Artillery.

2d Illinois, Company I.
10th Wisconsin Battery.

Artillery Reserve.

11th Battery, 2d Indiana.
12th Battery, 2d Indiana.
5th Battery, 1st Michigan.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

First Brigade.

Colonel HALL.

105th Ohio.
80th Illinois.
123d Illinois.
101st Indiana.

Second Brigade.

Col. ABRAM O. MILLER.

17th Indiana.
72d Indiana, Major Carr.
75th Indiana, Colonel Robinson.
98th Illinois, Colonel Funkhouser.

Artillery.

18th Indiana Battery,
19th Indiana Battery.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]

Major and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 3. } Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 6, 1863.

I. Permission is given for the bodies of Generals Rains and Hanson to be conveyed to the city of Nashville, there to be privately interred, under the direction of their friends, but without any military or other demonstration. The friends of these deceased officers accompanying their remains will, immediately on their arrival in Nashville, report in person to Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, commanding the post.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH,
Via Nashville, January 7, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The grand divisions of this army are as justly entitled to be corps as those of the Potomac. It would enable their commanders to regard meritorious service of their staff officers, and command higher talent than they now can. I consider the measure of giving them corps privileges eminently in the interest of the public service, and earnestly recommend that the right wing, under Major-General McCook, center, under Major-General Thomas, and left, under Major-General Crittenden, be declared army corps.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., January 7, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Headquarters, via Nashville:

Morton shall be appointed. The order for army corps will be issued to-day. There is nothing you can ask within my power to grant to yourself or your heroic command that will not be cheerfully given.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

MURFREESBOROUGH, January 7, 1863,
Via Nashville, Tenn., 8th.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

Thanks for your dispatch as to the appointment of Morton, just received. So soon as reports are made out, shall ask for promotion of some deserving officers. We are very short of general officers. I would request that a paymaster be sent to each brigade, to remain with it in the field, to attend to preparing of rolls and payment of my troops. If you cannot send one to each brigade, send one to each division, as it will save me much inconvenience, and prevent a great deal of suffering to my men and their families. I would call your attention to the report

on this subject of Chief Paymaster Larned. It is very important that the paymasters sent should be ordered to remain in the field with their troops.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 7, 1863.

Hon E. M. STANTON:

We must have 4,000 or 5,000 stand of new, good arms. They are needed badly.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 7, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

It is reported that you propose to send Kentucky cavalry back to that State. Retain them with you. We will supply Kentucky from other sources.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 7, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT,
Cincinnati, Ohio:

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Holly Springs, Miss.:

Maj. Gen. AMBROSE E. BURNSIDE,
Falmouth, Va.:

Richmond papers of the 6th say General Rosecrans is in possession of Murfreesborough, and the rebel army has retreated 30 miles, and that this opens Eastern Tennessee; and if General Rosecrans takes possession of it, 200,000 rebel troops cannot drive him out.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GALLATIN, *January 7, 1863.*

Major General ROSECRANS:

Colonel Van Derveer, of the Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiment, just in from Hartsville, reports that a part of Bragg's army was moving rapidly toward Kentucky. His informant reports them crossing the river some 40 miles above Gallatin. They are said to be seizing all the horses and mules in the country and mounting the men. He says his information is from a private source. I cannot say how much truth there is in the report. I deemed it my duty to inform you. I will endeavor to ascertain the truth of the report and inform you.

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General,

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 7, 1863.

General R. B. MITCHELL, *Commanding Post, Nashville :*

The general commanding directs you to send a gunboat up the Cumberland, with orders to destroy every ferry-boat, barge, or other means of crossing as high up as Carthage.

C. GODDARD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Washington, January 7, 1863.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio :*

The first and second of yours of the 30th approved and authorized by the President. The third and fourth will be, should they become necessary. Use your authority with great discretion. You had better attend to it yourself personally.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FORT MONROE, *January 7, 1863.*

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN :

The editorial in the Richmond Examiner of the 6th says :

We have to perform an unwelcome task this morning, and to chill the glow of triumph which the intelligence hitherto received from Murfreesborough has imparted to every patriotic heart. A reverse, the causes and extent unknown, has been suffered by the army under General Bragg, &c.

It adds :

It must be confessed that a good deal of fortitude is required to support so painful a disappointment with equanimity.

The following period in the same editorial shows the extent of the feeling the rebel defeat has produced :

So far the news has come in what may be called the classical style of the Southwest. When the Southern army fights a battle, we first hear that it has gained one of the most stupendous victories on record ; that regiments from Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, &c., have exhibited an irresistible and superhuman valor unknown in history this side of Sparta and Rome. As for the generals, they usually get all their clothes shot off, and replace them with a suit of glory. The enemy, of course, is simply annihilated. Next day more dispatches come, still very good, but not quite so good as the first. The telegrams of the third day are invariably such as to make a mist, a muddle, and a fog of the whole affair.

The only news I can find in the same paper in regard to Vicksburg is a dispatch of the 2d, from that place, stating that there had been skirmishing the whole day, but that no general engagement was expected until the arrival of McClernand and Sherman with the balance of the Yankee army. It expresses a confidence of holding Vicksburg against any force the Federals can bring against it. It adds :

This morning our forces advanced against the enemy, who were erecting works on the lake, causing them to evacuate their position. We took 50 stand of arms, 9 prisoners, and all their implements for erecting fortifications. Our forces now occupy the whole country bordering on the lake, the enemy having returned with their transports and gone down the Yazoo. The enemy have left Chickasaw Bayou, and are reported going on their transports to Snyder's Bluff, on the Yazoo, where it is supposed they will make an attempt to storm our works. Our forces are well advised of their movements.

JOHN A. DIX,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

*Washington, January 8, 1863.*Governor JOHNSON, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

A dispatch of yesterday from Nashville says:

The body of Captain Todd, of Sixth Kentucky, brought in to-day.

Please tell me what was his Christian name, and whether he was in our service or that of the enemy. I shall also be glad to have your impression as to the effect the late operations about Murfreesborough will have on the prospects of Tennessee.

A. LINCOLN.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,

January 8, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

There occur every now and then very distressing cases in this army, short leaves being required to save property or attend to important family affairs. Under the existing orders, no such leaves have been granted by me. Can I be allowed to exercise discretion in the matter, and have authority to grant short leaves in pressing cases?

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQES. SECOND DIV., LEFT WING,
No. 9. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Near Murfreesborough, *January 8, 1863.*

The general commanding takes occasion to express his disapprobation of the conduct of officers who permit their men to kill stock, burn rails, and seize forage, either on or at the end of a march, or while the troops are in camp. Such conduct is disgraceful and demoralizing, and must cease; and officers who permit it will be severely punished. At the end of a march, and each day while in camp, wood parties will be sent out under the command of an officer, unless wood can be found on the ground occupied by the troops. The general commanding the division expects to be with his command in camp and on the march, and to give his attention to their comfort; and will be ready always to take the responsibility of all seizures of property necessary, and will allow none to be taken under other circumstances.

By order of Brigadier-General Palmer:

D. W. NORTON,

*Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*CINCINNATI, OHIO, *January 8, 1863—2 p. m.*

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief:

Ewing's brigade, 2,600 strong, is about leaving Louisville by river for Nashville. Have you any information from Vicksburg, which makes it important to send this force there rather than to General Rosecrans? Ewing is instructed to stop at Smithland for orders. Please answer at once.

H. G. WRIGHT,

Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *January 8, 1863.*

Major-General WRIGHT:

Send Ewing's brigade down the Mississippi, reporting to General Grant at Memphis.

H. W. HALLECK.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 8, 1863—10 p. m.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Your dispatch received. I would like you to hold the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and to send me down all those Kentucky regiments whom I sent up to recruit; also, if the Governor will replace the cavalry, I should like to have every spare man sent down at once to cross the country toward Burkesville. Infantry re-enforcements will be needed as our line extends, and anything you can spare will be well placed here. I will give you details soon.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS LEFT WING,
January 9, 1863.

Brigadier-General PALMER,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you occupy Readyville with a brigade and a battery.* General Stanley is directed to send a battalion of cavalry to that point, to keep open communication. Let the detachment start promptly at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

By command of Major-General Crittenden:

LYNE STARLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Camp near Peach Orchard, January 9, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT:

GENERAL: A scout of 40 men sent to Pike County has just returned, reporting but few rebels in that county, or rather the Upper Sandy country. They had a little skirmish with a few, killing 2, wounding 1, and getting 1 prisoner belonging to guerrilla parties, all bad men. The nearest rebel force is Whitesburg, Letcher County, 12 miles from Pound Gap; about 300 there. We are anxious to get after them and make a strike at the railroad, as I have reliable information that there is not more than 600 men at Abingdon, under H. Marshall, to guard the salt works; all the balance forces called off; but we can't move until we are mustered in, and we want good guns; hope we will see all ere long, so we can again try our hand.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN DILS, JR.,
Colonel Thirty-ninth Kentucky Regiment.

* Hazen's brigade and Cockerill's battery so ordered.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 9. } *Washington, January 9, 1863.*

By direction of the President, the Army of the Cumberland, under the command of Major-General Rosecrans, is divided into three army corps, to be known as the Fourteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first.

Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas is assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Army Corps; Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook to the command of the Twentieth; and Maj. Gen. T. L. Crittenden to the command of the Twenty-first Corps.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. CENTER, 14TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 2. } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 9, 1863.

The following named officers are announced on the staff of the major-general commanding the center corps, Department of the Cumberland, viz: Maj. G. E. Flynt, assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff; Lieut. Col. A. Von Schrader, Seventy-fourth Ohio, acting inspector-general; Capt. O. A. Mack, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, chief of ordnance; Col. C. O. Loomis, First Michigan Artillery, chief of artillery; Capt. A. J. Mackay, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster; Capt. J. R. Paul, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary; Surg. G. D. Beebe, medical director; First Lieut. J. D. Barker, First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, commanding escort and acting aide-de-camp.

Signal officers and acting aides-de-camp.—First Lieut. E. J. Meeker, Third Wisconsin; First Lieut. R. F. Just, Fourteenth Ohio; First Lieut. J. L. Hollopeter, Forty-ninth Ohio; First Lieut. J. S. Lutz, Tenth Indiana; Second Lieut. A. K. Taylor, Third Ohio; Second Lieut. G. W. Landrum, Second Ohio; Second Lieut. T. J. Kelly, Tenth Ohio; Second Lieut. W. Quinton, Nineteenth Illinois; Second Lieut. J. H. Connelly, Thirty-seventh Indiana; Second Lieutenant [Samuel] Bachtell, Fifteenth Ohio, and Second Lieut. H. C. Jones, Eighteenth Ohio.

By command of Major-General Thomas:

[GEO. E. FLYNT,]
Major and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 6. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 9, 1863.*

* * * * *

XIII. To insure proper care of the Confederate sick and wounded within our lines, Surgeon Avent, C. S. Army, is appointed medical director for them.

All Confederate and other surgeons employed in care of their sick in hospitals and private houses, and all citizens having Confederate sick or wounded, in either case will promptly report their location, names, number, and condition to Surgeon Avent, and will be held responsible for their care, and conformity to his orders or the orders of our military authorities. No medical men, nurses, or invalids will leave their hospitals or places without his permission, and none will be removed without written application, sanctioned by him and approved by the medical director of our army. All nurses or patients leaving without such

permission will be treated as deserters, and medical officers violating these orders will be severely punished. Needful supplies will be issued on requisitions sanctioned or submitted by Surgeon Avert, and approved by authority of the medical director of this army.

Surgeon Avert will furnish, with the least possible delay, lists of the Confederate sick and wounded within our lines, and morning reports of the nurses and sick, certified to on honor, as the basis on which he makes his requisitions. He will promptly report for negligence or disobedience of orders all delinquent medical officers and others under his control.

These regulations being for the good of those whom it concerns, the general commanding trusts they will be fully and cheerfully complied with.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 10, 1863.

Governor JOHNSON, *Nashville, Tenn.:*

Yours received.* I presume the remains of Captain Todd are in the hands of his family and friends, and I wish to give no order on the subject; but I do wish your opinion of the effects of the late battles about Murfreesborough upon the prospects of Tennessee.

A. LINCOLN.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 10, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I do not wish to send a single cavalryman back, but the call that way has been very considerable, and I have sent them in preference, as they know the country. Send down to Kentucky all you can spare, so that I can get mine.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 10, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Major-General McCook,
Commanding Right Wing:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to inform you that a lady reports this morning that the enemy are returning to Shelbyville, and are talking of making an advance. He directs you to look well to your position, and to send out a brigade at once to reconnoiter.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Major and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. D. S. STANLEY, *Chief of Cavalry* :

GENERAL: The general commanding instructs me to say that there is good reason to believe that General Wheeler, with about 1,000 cavalry, has left Shelbyville for the purpose of coming in and cutting the railroad.

Respectfully, &c.,

Aide-de-Camp.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief* :

SIR: I have attempted long and in vain to call the attention of the military gentlemen to the vital importance of occupying East Tennessee. Both by writing and verbally I have repeated again and again my views on this subject. How much attention I have received you have some opportunity to know.

The recent affair of General Carter, which you characterize as "without a parallel in the history of the war," had its origin, as I have reason to believe, with East Tennesseans, and was barely sanctioned, not approved, by the officers in command, and wholly unknown at headquarters here, until rumors were received of its results. It is only what they have been begging for permission to do for more than a year, and what, if permitted, they would have done months ago, even when they were attached to the Department of the Mississippi.

To show how our enemies regard this region, I take the liberty to inclose, and beg permission to call your attention to, an extract from a late number of the Richmond Dispatch.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HORACE MAYNARD.

[Inclosure.]

General Bragg has certainly retreated to Shelbyville, 30 miles from his victory at Murfreesborough, as he did last fall from his victory at Perryville. On this occasion he has saved his prisoners, captured guns, stores, &c. But if he has retired (that is the fashionable phrase on our side, as a "change of base" is on the other) to Shelbyville with his whole army, he has thrown East Tennessee entirely open to the Yankees. There is a very strong position beginning with Shelbyville on the left, extending across the railroad running from Nashville to Chattanooga, at or near its junction with the Shelbyville road, with its center at a place called Decherd's, and its right terminating in the Cumberland Mountains, the whole distance being 25 miles from left to right, which, we understand, military men thought last summer ought to be the place to defend East Tennessee. It may be that Bragg has fallen back to this position. If he has, all is right. But if he has merely gotten out of the way, with the design to go to re-enforce the army facing Grant, which is 300 miles off, then East Tennessee is in great danger, if Rosecrans wishes to take it. If he should once get possession of it, 200,000 men cannot dislodge him. *And East Tennessee is precisely the very portion of the Confederacy which it is most inconvenient for us to lose, since it cuts it completely in two.**

* Italics indicate portion underscored by Mr. Maynard.

*Abstract from consolidated tri-monthly return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans commanding, for January 10, 1863; headquarters Murfreesborough, Tenn.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
Department staff.....	28	.....	28	28	17	Murfreesborough, Tenn.
RIGHT WING.						
Major-General McCook.						
Staff.....	7	.....	7	7	7	Murfreesborough, Tenn.
First Division (Davis).....	160	3,500	4,052	8,425	9,217	Do.
Second Division (Johnson).....	281	4,619	5,170	11,257	12,534	Do.
Third Division (Sheridan).....	247	4,035	4,464	8,501	9,928	Do.
Total Right Wing.....	725	12,154	13,693	28,190	31,686	
CENTER.						
Major-General Thomas.						
Staff.....	5	.....	5	5	5	Murfreesborough, Tenn.
First Division (Rousseau).....	332	5,887	6,566	12,738	.....	Do.
Second Division (Negley).....	178	4,345	5,369	8,944	10	Do.
Third Division (Fry).....	363	7,411	8,337	11,597	11,913	
Fourth Division (Morgan).....	301	5,382	6,462	9,233	7,882	Nashville, Tenn.
Fifth Division (Reynolds).....	286	4,839	6,041	8,572	.....
9th Michigan, Provost Guards of Corps.	19	344	391	615	.....	Murfreesborough, Tenn.
Total Center.....	1,484	28,208	33,171	51,704	19,310	
LEFT WING.						
Major-General Crittenden.						
Staff.....	9	.....	9	9	9	Murfreesborough, Tenn.
First Division (Hascall).....	222	3,961	4,413	8,984	9,271	Do.
Second Division (Paine).....	253	4,286	4,751	9,610	10,105	Do.
Third Division (C. S. Bland).....	173	3,584	3,914	8,636	9,480	Do.
Total Left Wing.....	657	11,931	13,087	27,239	28,665	
POST OF BOWLING GREEN, KY.						
Brigadier-General Manson.						
Staff.....	8	.....	8	8	8	
Infantry.....	80	1,453	1,829	3,711	.....
Cavalry.....	9	151	231	628	553	
Artillery.....	1	30	35	36	2,301	
Total forces at Bowling Green.	98	1,634	2,103	4,383	2,862	
POST OF NASHVILLE.						
Brigadier-General Mitchell.						
Staff.....	7	.....	7	7	7	
Infantry.....	41	691	967	1,113	777	
Cavalry.....	2	27	30	62	.....
Artillery.....	9	287	323	408	416	
Total forces at Nashville.....	59	1,005	1,327	1,590	1,200	
POST OF GALLATIN.						
Brigadier-General Paine.						
Staff.....	6	.....	6	6	6	
Infantry.....	117	2,070	2,718	3,733	3,746	
Artillery.....	2	73	83	143	148	
Total forces at Gallatin.....	125	2,143	2,807	3,882	3,900	

*Taken from tri-monthly departmental report of January 10, 1863. No corps, division, brigade, or other reports of that date could be found.

Abstract from consolidated tri-monthly return of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last re- turn.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
POST OF CLARKSVILLE.						
Colonel BRUCE.						
Infantry	79	1, 250	1, 588	2, 276	2, 277	
Cavalry	43	650	841	1, 128	1, 128	
Artillery	2	74	79	94	94	
Total forces at Clarksville	124	1, 974	2, 508	3, 498	3, 499	
Cavalry Division (Stanley)	237	4, 737	5, 656	9, 146	7, 987	
10th Ohio Volunteers (Lieutenant-Colonel Burke).	12	264	289	750	751	Stewart's Creek, Tenn.
1st Michigan Engineers and Me- chanics (Colonel Innes).	30	449	558	780	871	Smyrna, Tenn.
Pioneer Brigade (Captain Morton)*..	63	1, 448	1, 618	3, 079	3, 087	Murfreesborough, Tenn.
Signal Corps (Captain Merrill)*.....	32	64	103	111	111	Do.

RECAPITULATION.

Department staff	28	28	28	17	
Right Wing	725	12,154	13,693	28,190	31,686
Center	1,484	28,208	33,171	51,704	19,310
Left Wing	657	11,931	13,087	27,239	28,865
Forces at Bowling Green	98	1,634	2,103	4,383	2,862
Forces at Nashville	59	1,005	1,327	1,590	1,200
Forces at Gallatin	125	2,143	2,807	3,882	3,900
Forces at Clarksville	124	1,974	2,508	3,498	3,499
Cavalry Division	237	4,737	5,656	9,146	7,987
10th Ohio Volunteers	12	264	289	750	751
1st Michigan Engineers and Mechanics	30	449	558	780	871
Grand total	3,579	64,499	75,227	131,190	100,948

Abstract from field return of the Army of Kentucky, Maj. Gen. Gordon Granger commanding, for January 10, 1863; headquarters Lexington, Ky.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
General staff	15	.....	15	15	.....	Lexington, Ky.
SECOND DIVISION.						
Brig. Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE.						
Staff	6	.....	7	7	.....	Lexington, Ky.
First Brigade, Brig. Gen. G. C. Smith	137	2,389	3,477	4,220	.....
Second Brigade, Col. S. A. Gilbert	137	3,049	3,756	4,367	6	
18th Ohio Battery, Captain Aleshire	5	92	121	141	12	
7th Ohio (battalion), Col. I. Garrard	17	314	380	407	.....
2d Independent Battalion Ohio Cavalry, Major Williams	10	252	296	384	.....
Total Second Division	312	6,096	8,037	9,526	18	

Abstract from field return of the Army of Kentucky, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				
THIRD DIVISION.						
Brig. Gen. A. BAIRD.						
Staff.....	3		3	3		Danville, Ky.
First Brigade, Col. John Coburn.....	106	2,603	2,950	3,646		
Second Brigade, Col. J. C. Cochran.....	109	2,365	2,906	3,482		
9th Ohio Cavalry, Capt. H. B. York.....	5	110	122	149	6	
21st Indiana Battery, Captain Andrew.....	5	112	134	146	6	
6th Kentucky Cavalry, 1st Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel Munday.....	9	184	211	367		
10th Kentucky Cavalry, 1st and 2d Battal- ions, Major Foley.....	30	492	666	752		
7th Ohio Cavalry, 2d Battalion, Lieutenant- Colonel Muner.....	11	232	262	288		
Total Third Division	278	6,098	7,254	8,833	12	
118th Ohio, Col. S. R. Mott.....	36	753	874	893		Falmouth, Ky.
2d Michigan Cavalry, Lieut. Col. A. P. Campbell.....	25	399	470	620		Nicholasville, Ky.
9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Maj. T. J. Jor- dan.....	24	512	568	728		Do.
8th East Tennessee, Col. F. A. Reeve.....	21	324	381	652		Do.
7th Kentucky Cavalry, Maj. W. O. Smith..	20	273	317	328		Frankfort, Ky.
1st Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. J. Clifford.....	2	78	95	100		Lexington, Ky.
Total	128	2,339	2,705	3,321		
Grand total.....	733	14,533	18,011	21,695	30	

Abstract from consolidated morning report of United States forces stationed at Bowling Green, Ky., Brig. Gen. Mahlon D. Manson commanding, for January 10, 1863.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last re- turn.
	Officers.	Men.			
Staff.....	7		7	7	8
11th Ohio, Col. John R. Bond.....	23	468	801	941	953
23d Michigan, Col. M. W. Chapin.....	24	510	725	878	890
120th Illinois, Col. George P. Smith.....				860	
26th Kentucky, Maj. B. F. Buckner.....	19	248	302	637	641
26th Kentucky, Col. C. Maxwell.....	14	184	219	376	395
1st Convalescent Brigade, Col. J. Ferguson.....	11	427	521	586	711
2d Convalescent Brigade, Lieut. G. E. Pratt	4	150	207	260	388
4th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. J. Bayles.....	5	100	810	560	535
Section of Andrews' Michigan battery, Lieutenant Paddock..	1	30	35	36	36
9th Pennsylvania Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. J. T. Hunter..	1	53	58	60	
Total forces at Bowling Green.....	109	2,170	3,185	5,210	4,577

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January 11, 1863.*

(Received 11.10 p. m.)

His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN:

The battle of Murfreesborough has inspired much confidence with Union men of the ultimate success of the Government, and has greatly discouraged rebels, but increased their bitterness. If the rebel army could be expelled from the State, and Union sentiment developed without fear or restraint, I still think Tennessee will be brought back into the Union by decided majority of popular vote. Eastern portion of the State must be redeemed before confidence can be inspired with the mass of the people that the Government has the power to assert and maintain its authority in Tennessee. Your proclamation of the 1st, excepting Tennessee, has disappointed and disarmed many who were complaining and denouncing it as unjust and unwise. I think the exception in favor of Tennessee will be worth much to us, especially when we can get to discuss it before the people. I ordered Congressional elections in ninth and tenth districts. Have received no returns yet. I shall order elections in this district in a few days. Governor Campbell should have been placed in command of this post. Things are not working well at this post, considering the operation of what is called a detective police; under charge of persons wholly incompetent, if not corrupt, in the grossest sense of the term, it is causing much ill feeling, and doing us great harm.

I am, with great respect, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,

January 11, 1863—9.20 p. m.

Major-General HALLECK:

Colonel McKibbin returns to accompany General Hamilton. If it would be agreeable, I would like to have him join me in the field. I would like to have one, two, or three good division commanders, if you can spare me some first-rate fighting men. Please ask the President if he will give me six or eight brigadiers out of men distinguished in the battle of Stone's River.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,

*January 11, 1863—11.15 p. m.*Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War*:

Telegraphed General Halleck my opinion that rebel wants and the pressure of public opinion will induce them to draw every available man from other points to defend Middle Tennessee. Am well satisfied they fought us with equal, if not superior, numbers, and that troops are now coming from Savannah and other points to them. Our lines of communication and our depots absorb much force, and that increases as we advance. They are in great straits to hold Tennesseans and Kentuckians by holding Tennessee. The country is full of natural passes and fortifications, and demands superior force to advance with any success. What can you send?

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,

January 11, 1863—11.50 p. m.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

It is my opinion, founded on the state of public "secesh" feeling, the interests and necessities of the rebels, that they will strip every place they can to re-enforce Bragg, and assume the offensive here at an early day. I think, therefore, the more speedily you send forces this way the better for the public service. We ought to hold the Tennessee River with a force adequate to cover the country south of Duck River, and cover that flank from cavalry, of which they have four to our one.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,

January 11, 1863.

Major-General HALLECK:

Hourly hurrying up ammunition and supplies. Hope the railroad will be opened by Tuesday night. The rebels are reported to propose to defend the line of Duck River, but the signs are that they will go to Chattanooga, unless assistance comes from Virginia. Their main body went by Shelbyville, according to the general statements after the battle, on which we can better rely. They fought us with equal, if not superior, numbers. I am using pressure to get in official reports of the killed, wounded, and missing, which I will forward as soon as possible.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,

January 11, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

The crimes of spying, murder, arson, rape, and others, as well as desertion, are increasing, and the power to check them by inflicting the penalty of death is a nullity, for [with] the delays necessary to get them a regular trial by general court-martial, and then holding them until the matter is reviewed and approved by the President, such a time elapses that the troops are relieved and the culprit escapes. This ought to be remedied.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
 Washington City, D. C., January 11, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The date of your commission shall be attended to, and arranged to suit you as nearly as possible.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 11, 1863.

Major-General CRITTENDEN,
Commanding Left Wing :

GENERAL : The general commanding instructs me to say that "nigger news" is to the effect that Cheatham has crossed Duck River, and is now encamped 9 miles this side.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

GALLATIN, TENN., *January 11, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

My scouts have returned from up country, and report Morgan's men there, gathering horses, hogs, sheep, &c. I also learn from reliable source that they are still running Allison's mill, gathering up and grinding all the wheat in the country. I think the mill should be disabled or destroyed. Shall I send a brigade and have it done?

SPEED S. FRY,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *January 11, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS :

General Granger is in the office. He says the Fourth Kentucky are about 200 strong ; are at Bowling Green. They are not well spoken of. Wolford had given up the pursuit of Morgan ; his (Wolford's) whereabouts are not known. General Granger will come first opportunity.

D. S. STANLEY.

GALLATIN, *January 11, 1863—8.15 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS :

We found that McCown had gone south the same day the road was torn up ; he left in a great hurry. To-day I have a large scout between the Murfreesborough and Nolensville pikes. A party of the enemy (300) are reported south of Franklin 3 miles ; the men of the party say they are the advance of Forrest's command. Guerrillas are collecting at Charlotte to fire on the boats. I have a scheme to fix them.

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 12, 1863.*

Hon. HORACE MAYNARD,
House of Representatives :

SIR : Your letter of the 10th instant is just received. You are most certainly mistaken in supposing that your suggestions and communications in regard to East Tennessee have not received due attention by the Government. Everything on this subject which has been received since I came here has been duly discussed and considered. It is not proper for me to say what plans have been formed in regard to East

Tennessee, and why those heretofore formed were not carried out. You are also greatly in error in saying that General Carter's expedition was not approved and was "wholly unknown at headquarters here." His expedition was both known and approved at headquarters here before it was undertaken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *January 12, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

I have no troops to send you except from General Wright's command. He has been repeatedly ordered to send you all he can spare. Communicate with him on the subject.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 12, 1863.*

Major-General HALLECK:

Will you please to send me General Cluseret?

W. S. ROSECRANS.

NASHVILLE, *January 12, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have ordered four regiments and a battery to move at 4 a. m. to-morrow, on the Charlotte pike, with a battery, under command of Brigadier-General Stanley, in addition to his cavalry force. On the arrival of Harlan's brigade, I will send them out in rear of the enemy. My pickets on the Granny White pike just brought in 3 rebel prisoners, who confirm previous reports as to numbers; say their mission is to procure mules, horses, and to cut off our river transportation.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 12, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL:

The general commanding thinks, from present information, that it would be best to send your force on Hillsborough or Granny White pike. Hillsborough pike probably best. Wagner, with two brigades, will be in Triune to-morrow at 9 a. m., with orders to follow them, if they move toward Nolensville, and attack them, or to follow up if they move any other way.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 12, 1863.*

General MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

Is General Stanley in the city? If so, ask him how many men he has with him. You might make an expedition to Franklin with Tennessee

troops and your four regiments. There are 6,000 convalescents to defend the city, if necessary. I should like to cut off the enemy's retreat. Keep me advised.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

NASHVILLE, *January 12, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS:

I can send a small expedition out at any time. General Stanley has but 600 cavalry. If the train waiting for the escort is delayed, I can send three regiments of infantry and four pieces of artillery in addition to the cavalry. You have one of my batteries with you (Beebe's). Believe, from the best information we can get, the enemy have at least 2,000 mounted infantry and eight pieces of artillery. By actual count there is not less than 4,000 within supporting distance of each other.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *January 12, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have information from Shelbyville to the night of the 10th instant. General Polk's corps occupy the town of Shelbyville. I have a pass signed by Cheatham.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Nashville, January 12, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I have reliable information this morning that Wheeler's cavalry are all at Brentwood, and Forrest's entire cavalry force came into Franklin last night and this morning.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *January 12, 1863—3 p. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

I have 800 men; 200 of them with Stokes. My scout to La Vergne and Nolensville returned at daylight this morning. They found nothing. The enemy are in pretty large force. I should like to have more cavalry, but, if you desire, I will go ahead. Please answer.

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *January 12, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS:

I do not think there is anything on the Nolensville pike. The head of the column is on the Hillsborough pike; they turned toward the river 6 miles this side of Franklin. They are between the Franklin

and Hillsborough pikes. Burke's and the First Ohio Cavalry have been out all day. My cavalry is all ready saddled. I will put strong pickets on the Hillsborough, Hardin, and Franklin pikes.

D. S. STANLEY.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 12, 1863.

Col. G. D. WAGNER, *Commanding Expedition* :

COLONEL: The object of your expedition is to defeat the projects of the enemy's cavalry upon our trains upon the Nashville and Murfreesborough road. A portion of Wheeler's cavalry is reported as having staid at Triune last night, having three pieces of artillery. General Mitchell reports that at sundown this evening there was a cavalry force supposed to be from 3,000 to 4,000, some infantry possibly accompanying it, 7 miles north of Franklin, between Franklin and Hillsborough pikes, supposed to be aiming to attack, first, our river transportation. It may be that Wheeler's force has gone to join this. General Mitchell is preparing to march on them with eight or ten regiments of infantry and General Stanley's cavalry brigade. Should you have reason to believe, on your arrival at Triune, that their whole force is concentrated there, then you will move toward Franklin, by the best road, to fall upon their flank and rear. If, on the contrary, you have reason to believe that they have a considerable force toward Nolensville, between the Nolensville and Murfreesborough roads, you will move that way, seek the enemy, endeavor to engage the enemy, and cut him to pieces. In moving it is scarcely necessary to caution you to flank your column with a line of skirmishers parallel with the road, with a good advance guard. Dispose of the cavalry, ordered to report to you, so as to be on the lookout against surprise and keep open communication, keeping the main body in hand to pursue small parties of the enemy. You will take a few empty wagons with you. Your men will carry their axes. Take with you three days' rations, 60 rounds of ammunition, and a few spades. Report as frequently as possible your movements, and any information you deem important to these headquarters. The rest must be left to your discretion. It may be well to remind you that the force you have to deal with makes it necessary for you to attack with great vigor. Take their batteries, if possible, and never leave yours without support. Order the supports to take position to the left and right of our artillery and never behind it.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—When debouching before an enemy, deploy a heavy line of skirmishers, at 5 paces intervals, and send them forward at double-quick, deploying into line under cover of their advance. Manage to conceal your force from the enemy, and, if possible, entrap him.

MURFREESBOROUGH, January 12, 1863.

Col. W. W. LOWE, *Fort Henry* :

Forrest will come out and try and interrupt our river transportation. Are you ready, and what force have you? Have you gunboats? Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

There is no longer any doubt that Joe Johnston stopped Bragg's retreat, and that Longstreet is expected from Virginia. Their large cavalry force is constantly annoying me. They are now on their way to attack our river transportation with Forrest's and Wheeler's cavalry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
January 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.*:

The western gunboats are under command of Acting Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, who is now at Vicksburg. You had better communicate with Capt. A. M. Pennock, senior naval officer at Cairo, Ill., who will co-operate, under general instructions from Department.

GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 13, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief*:

The provost-marshal-general's report shows, to date, 3,197 prisoners, representing one hundred and twenty-two infantry regiments, eighteen cavalry regiments, seven sharpshooters, nineteen batteries of artillery. Total, one hundred and forty-seven regiments, nineteen batteries. We shall probably have about 3,800 prisoners. The enemy have retraced their steps to the line of Duck River, from Shelbyville to Wartrace. Their numerous cavalry goads and worries me, but I will try and be equal to them. Look out for re-enforcements.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GALLATIN, January 13, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS:

An arrival from my section, just in, reports 1,000 of Morgan's men at Alexandria. Yesterday evening his headquarters were at McMinnville.

JOHN W. BOWEN.

NASHVILLE, January 13, 1863.

Major GODDARD:

The following just received from Stanley:

ON HILLSBOROUGH PIKE,
Eleven miles from Nashville—10.30 a. m.

Nothing but stragglers found. Forrest and Wheeler passed over to Hardin pike. They had eight pieces of artillery; were passing all night. Heard four reports of cannon in the direction of Harpeth Shoals. Harlan will come out the Hillsborough pike.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

(Copy sent to Colonel Wagner, 2.15 p. m.)

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 13, 1863.*General HARLAN, *Nashville :*

Send three of your regiments to General Stanley, with three days' rations. Proceed with the other two regiments to La Vergne. Take post there.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. R. THOMPSON,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 13, 1863.*Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Nashville :*

Your dispatch received. If Stanley and Harlan can deal with that cavalry, I will order Wagner to return by La Vergne. Harlan will return to La Vergne as soon as the work they are after is accomplished. Order them to get all the horses and mules they can find.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January 13, 1863.*

Major GODDARD :

Stanley sends word from 12 miles on Hardin pike, at 2.30 p. m.; thinks that rebel cavalry have gone to the river. I shall send Harlan's brigade to-night on Charlotte pike.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, *January 13, 1863.*Major GODDARD, *Chief of Staff :*

Stanley reports, 5.30 p. m., on Charlotte pike, main body of enemy going on direct road to Charlotte. They are 15 miles ahead of him. Asks instructions how far shall he pursue them.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 13, 1863.*Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Nashville :*

Let the two forces combine and pitch into them, if they can, with all fury. They may whip the life out of them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 13, 1863.*Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Post :

Dispatch received. Notify commander at Fort Henry of movement of rebels.

By order :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 13, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Nashville :*

Two brigades under Wagner gone to Nolensville. Send them word if you want them to move westward.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 13, 1863.

Major-General THOMAS, *Commanding Center :*

GENERAL : The general commanding directs that you send out two brigades on a reconnaissance, and to halt at Salem, and send a regiment from it to reconnoiter down toward Middleton ; the other to proceed to Versailles, and send a regiment to reconnoiter its front by the shortest road as far as the Shelbyville pike. They had better remain over to-morrow night in their position, keeping a good lookout, in hopes that the cavalry may come down in their retreat, returning to-morrow afternoon. It will be necessary to send some of Rousseau's cavalry with them, to keep open communication. Have them report frequently. These brigades will effect the triple purpose of reconnoitering and observing in southerly direction, covering the flank of Wagner's movement, and catching any cavalry that may chance to pass toward them. Order the brigade commanders to note well the roads and the forage, and bring all the intelligence they can of the position of the enemy's cavalry. The men should take three days' rations on their person, and should [march] by 6 in the morning. They should carry with them their axes and hatchets and a few spades. It may prove advantageous for the brigades to unite and move to Eagleville. The brigade commanders will be advised of that, and directed to judge of its advantage and to act accordingly, endeavoring to threaten an advance on Shelbyville and intercept the retreat on that road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 13, 1863.*

Colonel WAGNER :

Send two of your regiments from Nolensville across, scouring the thickets, to the Wilkinson pike. March with the other six to Eagleville, thence to Versailles. Join Beatty's command there, and move with it to cut up the rebels.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 13, 1863.*

General STANLEY :

The general commanding thinks you had better pursue by way of Charlotte pike, and return by way of Franklin. The rest must be left to your discretion.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 13, 1863.*

General STANLEY :

Three regiments of Colonel Harlan's command have been sent to you. With them the commanding general thinks it best to pursue the enemy, getting in their rear on the Hardin pike.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 13, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Nashville :*

Colonel Harlan has been directed to detach three regiments to report to General Stanley. General Stanley, with his force, will pursue the enemy.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans :

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *January 14, 1863.*

(Received January 15—2.45 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

I must have cavalry or mounted infantry. Had I horses and saddles I could mount infantry. The saddles I had ordered have been delivered, but so very slowly that now, after four months, I have only a few hundred, no more than have been required for the use of cavalry. With mounted infantry I can drive the rebel cavalry to the wall and keep the roads open in my rear. Not so now. I must also have some bullet-proof, light-draught transports for the Cumberland. Will you authorize the purchase of saddles and horses for mounting, when requisite, 5,000 more infantry?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

SIR : On the 2d January I referred to you, for instructions, a communication from Governor Morton, of Indiana, in reference to purchase of horses to mount infantry in General Rosecrans' army. It appears from information from General Halleck, General-in-Chief, that authority was given by you to General Rosecrans to mount some infantry regiments. Of this, at the time of reference, I was unadvised. I was also ignorant of the existence of a law authorizing the mounting of infantry in a public emergency. I therefore respectfully forward a copy of the indorsement then made upon Governor Morton's letter, with an addition by way of correction, and ask that a copy of the authority to General

Rosecrans to mount infantry, and to the Quartermaster's Department to supply the horses, may be furnished to this office. It is presumed that General Rosecrans has made, as usual, his requisitions or orders upon the officers of the quartermaster's department under his command in the West. No such requisitions have been made by him on this office, which hears for the first time to-day that the authority has been given and that there is any delay in filling the requisitions.

As the General-in Chief informs me that General Rosecrans has called for 5,000 saddles, it is presumed that he will want 5,000 horses. So large a number it will require some time to collect and forward to him, especially as the Department is largely in debt.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Indorsements on Governor Morton's letter of December 26, 1862.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 2, 1863.

Respectfully referred to the Secretary of War.

The Quartermaster-General has no authority to provide horses for mounting infantry. If mounted by authority of the War Department, it is presumed these troops would be transformed into cavalry. If authorized by the Secretary of War, the horses will be procured in the way pointed out by law and regulations, by public advertisement and contract with the lowest bidder. At Indianapolis contracts were thus made in November last, by Capt. J. A. Ekin, assistant quartermaster, who has provided a large number of horses. The prices were, for cavalry horses, \$96.25 and \$96.75, and for artillery horses, \$99. The bids fix the prices, and the specifications, if properly enforced, are sufficient, and the Quartermaster-General cannot recommend an increase of the price above that at which responsible parties offer to furnish the horses.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 14, 1863.

General Halleck, General-in-Chief, informs the Quartermaster-General that General Rosecrans was authorized by the Secretary of War to mount some of his infantry, and the Quartermaster-General's attention has been called to the law of 1850, chapter 20, section 2, which authorized the President to cause such portions of the army as may by law be serving on foot to be properly equipped and mounted, whenever in his opinion the exigency of the service may require the same. This law is understood to be still in force.

General Rosecrans complains to General Halleck that his requisitions for horses to mount his infantry regiments are not properly filled. Inquiry will be made into the cause, and the requisitions, some of which have been sent to the Quartermaster-General's Office by General Rosecrans, will be filled as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 14, 1863—7.45 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

The rebel cavalry, which outnumbered ours four to one, is doing great mischief to us. They go in such masses that only a strong force can handle them. Yesterday they approached some of our transports 25 miles below Nashville, and captured and burned two or three transports. The small guards of one we have heard from made no resistance. The pilot ran the boat ashore when ordered. This party had no cannon. The Government pays the expense and we lose the provisions. We must have some light-draught transports, with bullet-proof boilers and pilot-houses, immediately. Please authorize them at once. I want them as soon as possible, because I have not the force to cover the country by which they can approach the river. I must have horses and saddles to mount some infantry, and have asked authority to buy the horses and saddles for 5,000.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 14, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

I have no troops to send you, except from General Wright's command. He has been repeatedly directed to send you all he can spare. Communicate with him on the subject.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 14, 1863.

Brigadier-General MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General:

GENERAL: Major-General Rosecrans complains that his requisitions for horses to mount infantry regiments are not properly filled. Please ascertain if there is any unnecessary delay in this matter; and, if so, the evil should be immediately removed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

General Halleck informs me that you complain that your requisitions for horses for mounting infantry are not filled, and desires the evil removed. Upon whom have you made requisitions? I have no information on the subject from you or from the quartermasters of your command. Inform me, that I may act in the matter.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 14, 1863.*Brigadier-General RIPLEY,
Chief of Ordnance:

GENERAL: Major-General Rosecrans complains of a want of horse equipments to mount some of his infantry regiments. Please send them forward to him, so as to fill his requisitions with as little delay as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, D. C., January 14, 1863.*General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Headquarters Army of the Cumberland:

Three thousands sets of complete horse equipments have been ordered to be sent for you to Captain Townsend, Nashville, with the least delay possible—two thousand from Saint Louis, and one thousand from Pittsburgh.

JAS. W. RIPLEY,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Ordnance.

NASHVILLE, *January 14, 1863—12.15 a. m.*

General ROSECRANS:

Harlan will join Stanley at daylight this morning. The others will leave early in charge of ammunition train for La Vergne.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 14, 1863.*General MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

Notify Fort Henry to notify Fort Donelson that Forrest is in the neighborhood, and to look out. Perhaps it will be necessary to combine their forces. Is there a gunboat in the neighborhood?

ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 14, 1863.*General MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

Has Colonel Gillem gone out with the First Tennessee Regiment? What colonel commands those two regiments of Colonel Harlan? Give strict orders to the forces guarding the trains. Let a part of the force be in front and rear, the remaining part being in the center. Have the gunboats move down the river, keeping a good lookout, so as to be on hand if wanted at Donelson, if possible.

ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

NASHVILLE, *January 14, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS :

Report of a scout to-night :

I left Nashville on the 1st of January on a scout. I went to Sparta, and from Sparta to within 12 miles of Chattanooga. On my trip I gathered the following facts that can be relied on as true: At Cumberland Gap there are 4,000 men; at Knoxville 5,000, and they are being largely re-enforced. They are taking plank to floor the railroad bridge there. They have 1,500 negroes employed in throwing up breastworks at Stevenson and Bridgeport, Ala., near Pikeville, in the Sequatchie Valley. I saw Scott's command and another regiment going on to re-enforce Knoxville. This was on Sunday last. I left Sparta on Monday morning last. At Smithville I learned that John H. Morgan was encamped with 5,000 men. I brought with me through the lines four rebel newspapers.

WM. TRUESDAIL,
Chief of Police.

OFFICE CHIEF OF POLICE,
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Nashville, January 14, 1863.

General ROSECRANS :

SIR: It has become known to this office that sundry persons are engaged, under pretense of loyalty and other influence, in obtaining passes and permits to get possession of negro men, women, and children estrayed from their masters in the country and city, and take them out to their owners; when once outside of your lines, run them South for the rewards offered by persons in the interest of the Confederate Government and Army. What would you advise in such cases?

WM. TRUESDAIL,
Chief of Police.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 21. } *Washington, January 14, 1863.*

* * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. J. A. Garfield is assigned to duty in the Army of the Cumberland, under Major-General Rosecrans, to whose headquarters he will repair and report in person.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 15, 1863—12.15 p. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

If you cannot add to my numerical strength, please make a great effort to send me 5,000 revolving rifles. Each rifle will add a man to my strength, and for the service for which I wish them they will add two men for each gun.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington City, D. C., January 15, 1863—4.40 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Murfreesborough :

You may exercise your discretion in granting short leaves of absence, but cannot be too careful in its exercise. All the revolving rifles that are manufactured in this country have been sent you, and more will be sent as fast as they can be procured. We can send you revolving pistols and horse equipments. Specify the number you require. Make requisition for them on the Ordnance Bureau by telegram, and state by what route they shall be sent. The Quartermaster-General is doing all he can to procure horses. You may buy horses and saddles if you can procure them. Orders have been given to provide transports, such as you desire, as fast as they can be procured.

EDWIN M. STANTON,

Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 15, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Murfreesborough, Tenn. :

I am informed by the Chief of Ordnance that of the 5,000 saddles in your requisition 2,500 have been delivered ; 2,000 are on the way from Saint Louis, and the remaining 500 will soon follow. The Quartermaster's Department is authorized to fill your requisitions for horses. In the present condition of the Treasury, purchases are difficult. Cannot you partially supply yourself with horses in the country ?

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, January 15, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Murfreesborough, Tenn. :

I learn from the Navy Department that they have fifteen small gunboats ready to patrol the Cumberland and Tennessee, and have authorized fifteen more. For convoys of transports, telegraph to Captain Pennock, at Cairo, and also, when possible, communicate with Admiral Porter. Urge on Captain Pennock to put in the Cumberland all the gunboats he can.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,

January 15, 1863.

General MEIGS:

Captain Jenkins was our dependence, but lately we have also telegraphed General Allen, at Saint Louis. What I want is enough horses to mount about 8,000 infantry in cases of emergency, and these, with our pack-mules, when received, will enable us to smash up all their cavalry, and get all the horses in the country. At present the rebels have 10,000 or 12,000 cavalry, and have things their own way.

W. S. ROSECRANS,

Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 15, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio*:

It is believed that the quiet of Kentucky can be best secured by the certain defeat of Bragg's army. Secure the line of railroad, concentrate on two or three points sufficient forces to put down any insurrection, and send all available troops to Rosecrans. This is considered of vital importance at this moment. Do not paralyze our forces by keeping them so scattered as to be of little use. Murfreesborough is the most important point now for both Kentucky and Tennessee.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1863—1.25 p. m.

General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough*:

It will take some time to get 8,000 horses, unless you can seize them in the field of your operations. There are 1,000 at Indianapolis, in charge of Captain Ekin, which I order sent to Captain Jenkins for you. I also order Captain Ekin to forward another thousand as soon as he can purchase them. Advise me of any further assistance desired from this office. Two thousand from Indianapolis, with what Captain Jenkins and Colonel Allen can procure, will probably meet your wants. Why do you not send your infantry in wagons for forced marches to intercept cavalry?

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 16, 1863.

General MEIGS, *Quartermaster-General*:

GENERAL: Inclosed you will find a telegram from General Rosecrans respecting the necessity for some bullet-proof clad transports.* I beg your attention to the subject, and direct that measures be taken to provide such transports as rapidly as possible.

Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, January 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your dispatch received. Two divisions, with cavalry and artillery, will be sent to General Rosecrans at once. What remains will not more than keep the country quiet and secure the railroad, but will not be enough to fully protect the State from raids. The present heavy fall of snow will, however, diminish the danger of such inroads. Will write more fully.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

* See dispatch of January 14, p. 328.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 16, 1863.*

(Received January 17.)

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General :

Your dispatch received; thanks. Have no wagons to spare, and these are cumbersome. In these narrow roads can't travel across the country. Would do well on Pennsylvania avenue.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, *January 16, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Information, said to be from a reliable person, from Abingdon, Va., on the 8th, that fifty-five rebel regiments had passed there to join Bragg, and that more were to follow. If this be true, I will strip to the last man to sustain you, after providing for the road. Let me know about this.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *January 16, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Halleck instructs me to secure line of railroad and concentrate on two or three points, and keep down insurrection, to send remaining force to you. This invites much risk, in my judgment, both to you and Kentucky, as the line of the Ohio River and the State of Kentucky bordering thereon form your real base, and should be maintained with even an excess of force. Your wants, however, may be of primary importance, and I shall, therefore, send, say, one division, with cavalry and artillery, from Central Kentucky, leaving one division there, and at least a division from Western Kentucky. This is the most that can be spared, in my judgment, unless we virtually abandon Kentucky. The division from Granger's command is good for new troops. Will telegraph again to-morrow.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 16, 1863.

Maj. Gen. HORATIO G. WRIGHT, *Cincinnati :*

The cavalry which is in Kentucky belonging to this command is the Second Indiana, First, Second, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Eleventh Kentucky, and the Ninth Pennsylvania. Of these, the First, Seventh, and Eleventh Kentucky went on the expedition after Morgan; the Fourth Kentucky was left at Bowling Green; the Second Kentucky and Ninth Pennsylvania with General Gilbert. Of the Eighth Kentucky, part were left at Bowling Green and part with Colonel Bruce. Send the Third and Fourth Ohio Cavalry with horses, and I will furnish equipments and arms.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1863.

Brigadier-General BOYLE, *Louisville, Ky.* :

All the force that can be spared from Kentucky is to be sent to Rosecrans. One division, with some cavalry and artillery, can be taken from Central District, and you can spare, I think, a division and some cavalry, taking for this Reid's brigade and the infantry at Lebanon, with one or two other regiments from other places, and such cavalry as can be spared.

See Gilbert at once in reference to this matter, and give me your opinions. No time should be lost. I expected to have been in Louisville before this, but important business has kept me here. Acknowledge and answer. Snowing.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 16, 1863.

Major-General GRANGER, *Lexington, Ky.* :

Halleck says that the quiet of Kentucky can be best secured by the certain defeat of Bragg, and directs that, after securing line of railroad, and concentrating at two or three points sufficient force to put down insurrection, all available troops be sent to Rosecrans. This is the principle; but unless Rosecrans acts promptly, we run great risk of Kentucky being overrun. Under these orders, one regiment for road to Lexington, a division for Frankfort, Lexington, and C., with two regiments of cavalry and two batteries, are all we should keep, I think, and the rest of your command should be sent promptly to Rosecrans. About as much more may be sent from Boyle's district. Answer and come up to-morrow.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }	HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
No. 24. }	ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
	Washington, January 16, 1863.

* * * * *

V. Brig. Gen. J. White, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Wright, U. S. Volunteers, Cincinnati, Ohio.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck :

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 17, 1863..

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief :

Your dispatch received. Will at once communicate with Captain Pennock. If Longstreet has brought fifty-five regiments west, this Middle Tennessee will be a great battle-ground. General Wright advises

me he will send two divisions to me. Have inquired of their commanders, with a view to organization. It is very important that I should have a few good division commanders, whose names I should like to know. It is also of great importance that the commission of General Granger should be antedated. Reynolds ought to rank from his old date; Granger from March, 1862. The reason is, the service demands them for division commanders, and I can't afford to quarrel with their seniors in rank but juniors in qualifications. Answer.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 17, 1863.

Captain PENNOCK, U. S. Navy,
Cairo, Ill.:

General Halleck informs the general commanding this department that you have fifteen light gunboats at Cairo. The general commanding wishes them to be put into service immediately on the Cumberland River, to patrol, &c. He also desires the names of the boats and officers commanding them, and a full report of the conditions of things in your department.

While the water is high in the Cumberland, he wishes the ferry transportation of the enemy to be destroyed as far up the river as possible.

Most danger may be expected above Donelson, but good lookout should be kept below. General Halleck also informs the general commanding that fifteen more gunboats are in course of construction at Cairo; they will be valuable for convoying transports.

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 17, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

It is very necessary, to give force and energy to our troops, that we should have able brigade and division commanders. We have colonels who have commanded brigades for a year under the disadvantages of having no staffs, and of robbing the regiments, which both need and have a right to their colonels. It will also be eminently for the good of the service that the appointments of Brig. Gens. J. J. Reynolds and R. S. Granger should be antedated, so that I may give them command of divisions over such men as Paine, T. T. Crittenden, Manson, and others, whom I cannot now do without. Reynolds ought to rank from his old commission. He is a first-class officer. Granger should rank from March last.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

CORINTH, *January 17, 1863.*

General ROSECRANS: .

I captured orders from Bragg yesterday, ordering his cavalry that is scattered along the Tennessee River, a portion of it to go to Chatta-

nooga, a portion to cross and follow up Kirby Smith's train, and a part to join Kirby Smith's train, [which] passed down to Tuscaloosa two weeks ago. Did the contraband goods you spoke of come from our lines? Inka is still held under your agreement.

G. M. DODGE,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 17, 1863.*

Colonel HARLAN, *La Vergne:*

The general commanding instructs me to say that it is reported that Morgan was in force last night opposite Hartsville, and also that he was near Jefferson, and he desires that you keep a sharp lookout for him.

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, January 17, 1863.

Colonel KENNETT, *Commanding Cavalry:*

COLONEL: The general commanding instructs me to inform you that Morgan is reported in force opposite Hartsville, and also that he was near Jefferson; and he directs that you send a strong reconnoitering party early to-morrow morning out on the Lebanon pike.

Respectfully,

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 17, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

The following dispatch received from General Paine:

It is reported by good authority that Morgan was opposite Hartsville last night in force.

The general commanding directs that you send an expedition toward Stone's River. He also directs that you send a gunboat up as far as Carthage, to destroy all boats and manner of crossing.

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 14. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Jan. 17, 1863.*

* * * * *

XV. Brig. Gen. R. S. Granger is assigned to the command of the First Division, center, and will report to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas for duty.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND DIVISION, LEFT WING,
 } DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 No. 16. } *Near Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 17, 1863.*

I. Brigadier-General Cruft, with Standart's battery, early to-morrow morning will move his command to Hickory Creek, on the road to Readyville.

II. General Cruft will select a strong position, and strengthen it by such defensive works as he may deem expedient. He will keep open communication with Colonel Hazen and with these headquarters. He will cause the country to be patrolled, so as to keep himself well advised of any movements of the enemy in his vicinity, and report daily to these headquarters.

III. The advance of the First and Second Brigades of this command makes it necessary that the Third Brigade be kept in readiness to march or fight at the shortest notice.

IV. Colonel Grose will see that the arms of the men are in perfect order, and that he has always on hand the ammunition and cooked rations required by existing orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Palmer :

S. CHILD,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 17, 1863.

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati, Ohio :*

The troops under General Kelley in Western Virginia have, by direction of the Secretary of War, been placed under the orders of Major-General Schenck, commanding Middle Department.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 17, 1863.*

Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati :*

How many days will it take to get those troops ready to move? What route did you propose them to follow? If it were practicable, I should like to send them by the Tennessee, to operate on the rear of the rebel position behind Duck River.

Who will command them?

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 17, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn. :

I know nothing of a part of the cavalry you specify. If you take all the rest, you will nearly strip the line of road, but I have ordered all we have, that you indicate, to be sent, except Eighth Kentucky, which

is with Bruce, and don't belong to your command and cannot be spared now, I believe. Will telegraph you as to route, and more fully, after seeing Granger, who can't get here on account of snow, which blocks up everything, and may delay movement some days.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1863.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

SIR : I have the honor to inclose copies of dispatches to Major-General Rosecrans, and to Capt. W. Jenkins, assistant quartermaster of his principal depot at Louisville, Ky., and to Col. Robert Allen, principal purchasing quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo., in reference to protecting the supply steamers in the Cumberland River against attacks from rebel cavalry or guerrillas. These dispatches will show what steps I have taken to meet the requirements of your letter of the 16th instant, inclosing General Rosecrans' request for transports with bullet-proof boilers and pilot-houses. It is believed that the directions thus given will be sufficient to do all that is really necessary, and that it would not be proper for the War Department to attempt the plating of steamers with iron at a time when the Navy Department assures us that any such endeavor will only interfere with their operations and delay the completion of the armored gunboats which they are preparing. By proper co-operation between the naval flotilla and General Rosecrans, it is believed that the rebel cavalry can be prevented from crossing the Cumberland and much interfering with his supplies by that river. This co-operation will no doubt be provided, upon your request to the Secretary of the Navy.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

[Inclosures.]

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1863.

General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn. :

Consulting Secretary of War, Assistant Secretary of Navy, and General-in-Chief, I reply to dispatch asking for transports with bullet-proof boilers and pilot-houses. The Navy employs all the workmen, buys all the iron, and all the boats fit to be made into armored light-draught gunboats. Say that for the Army to enter the market would only delay them in preparing those they have in hand, and that it would take two months to prepare one, even if we could get the material. They have now sixteen light-draught armored boats, proof against musketry and light artillery, suitable for the Cumberland and Tennessee, and preparing others as fast as possible. Also some heavy 4½-inch armored boats have lately descended the Ohio. Advise that you communicate with naval commander at Cairo, and ask convoy for supply vessels. The supply vessels should have their coal placed to protect boilers as far as possible,

and pile cargo, bales of hay, sacks of grain or of earth around the pilot houses, loop-holed with grain or sand bags, to protect the pilots. No should move without convoy. Give such orders to your quartermaster who forward supplies, and they will be carried out. Possibly five-eight inch iron enough may be found to protect the upper part of the pilot-house but the other plan is cheaper, quicker, quite as efficient, and is believed to be all that is necessary. Transports cannot contend with such force as Forrest leads. Gunboats alone can carry them through safely. And any horses left in the country for Forrest to seize?

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 19, 1863.

Col. ROBERT ALLEN,
Chief Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo. :

Capt. W. JENKINS,
Assistant Quartermaster, in Charge Louisville Depot, Ky. :

It is hardly necessary to say to you that all transports with supplies by the Cumberland ought to have their boilers and machinery well protected with coal and their pilot-houses bullet-proof. Bales of hay or sacks of grain or earth, will protect the pilots, if properly placed. There are sixteen light-draught armored gunboats turned over by the Quartermaster's Department to the Navy, or purchased and fitted up by the Navy, suited to convoy transport fleets up the Cumberland. Call upon the naval commander at Cairo for convoy, and forbid transports going into the Cumberland unprotected.

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 19, 1863.*

Captain PENNOCK:

Telegraphed you last evening. It is very desirable that a couple of good gunboats should go up the Cumberland and destroy means of crossing as high up as Somerset. How soon can it be done? The Tennessee is navigable to Florence. Please let me know as soon as possible it being desirable, in view of movements of troops,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 19, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL,
Commanding Post, Nashville :

It is not safe to rely upon any garrison for the defense of Fort Negley that is not constantly posted and habitually lodged within its walls. It will not answer to camp the garrison anywhere outside the fort, no matter how close to it. Four companies, at least, of infantry, and ten artillerymen belonging to the guns will be required to be posted with the fort in the manner above defined.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 19, 1863.*Major-General WRIGHT, *Cincinnati*:

The general commanding thinks that if you can collect those troops at Louisville, they had better be sent up the Cumberland River in transports. He will endeavor to make arrangements to do it, and he thinks there will be important work for them to do.

G. P. THRUSTON,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 19, 1863.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.*:

I think Granger's command should go to Nashville, and I will send them by boats via the Cumberland. They can get off by end of week, if steamers can be had. You must keep these troops together as a part of the Army of Kentucky. This is due to Granger and myself. You must send all available steamers at once to Louisville, as all the boats have been taken off the river.

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, *January 19, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Something must be done to clean out the rebels at the Shoals. There is a large force there, and will burn every fleet we send down the river. Do you indorse my reply to the Secretary of War, relating to the Anderson Cavalry?*

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 16. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1863.*

* * * * *

XI. During the absence of Major-General McCook, Brigadier-General Johnson will command the right wing of the army of the Cumberland.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

HENRY STONE,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
No. 2. } *Near Murfreesborough, January 19, 1863.*

During the temporary absence of Major-General McCook, the undersigned, being the senior officer of this corps, will command the same.

* * * * *

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

* See addenda to report, February 4, 1863, of Asst. Insp. Gen. N. H. Davis, U. S. Army, p. 374.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 20, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

Your reply to Secretary of War as to Anderson Troop is approved by general commanding. He asks what force is required to clear out the rebel force on the Shoals? How many are there? He also asks how the devil the rascals burn so many boats, for he cannot understand how it is done if those in charge of them do their duty, or make any attempt to defend them.

FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 20, 1863.*

General GORDON GRANGER, *Louisville:*

I wish two brigades and all the cavalry to land at Clarksville, and clear the rebels out of the country. Hope you can find boats to accommodate the horses; if not, I want all the infantry landed at Nashville as soon as possible. Major-General Wright telegraphed that Crook left Cincinnati with another brigade yesterday morning.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 20, 1863—11.30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Have just sent the following to the Secretary of the Navy:

General Mitchell, commanding at Nashville, telegraphs as follows:

"Officers of gunboats refuse to report here. I have refused to sign provision returns until they report. They say they have but three days' rations, and will haul down the river before we can have the fleet ready."

In your telegram of 13th you say Captain Pennock will co-operate under general instructions from you. It is important that I should know just what co-operation to expect. Some superior officer should be stationed at Nashville, with whom I can concert measures. If the boats run independent of my wishes, they are not only of little use for the purpose for which they are sent, but endanger their own safety and that of the transports they convoy. I desire, also, to use them to destroy ferriage on Cumberland, above Nashville. I do not wish to command the boats, but, to make them efficient, hearty co-operation is indispensable. Have telegraphed Captain Pennock twice without reply.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 20, 1863.*

Brig. Gen. M. C. MEIGS:

Your dispatch received and suggestions marked, as to protecting machinery and pilot-houses with cargo. Orders have been given to carry them into effect.

There are some horses in the country for Forrest to steal, but, if we can get a start, we mean to steal them ourselves. Our men have commenced to practice unofficially in this way. Unfortunately the quartermaster's department has been the chief sufferer so far.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *January 20, 1863.*

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

Secretary Welles telegraphed on the 13th:

The western gunboats are under command of Acting Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, who is now at Vicksburg. You had better communicate with Capt. A. M. Pennock, senior naval officer at Cairo, Ill., who will co-operate under general instructions from Department.

You had better represent to the officers commanding the boats at Nashville the injury which may result to the public service from their refusal to co-operate, and tell them that if any ill results follow such refusal the responsibility will rest with them. Have telegraphed to Washington.

ROSECRANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 20, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. W. CULLUM,

Chief of Staff, Headquarters Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: In pursuance of the telegraphic instructions of the General-in-Chief, to take care of the line of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, to concentrate on two or three points in Kentucky, to keep down insurrection, and to send all available force to support General Rosecrans, I have ordered to the Department of the Cumberland, under the command of Maj. Gen. G. Granger, twenty regiments of infantry, four regiments of cavalry, and four batteries of artillery. They will move as soon as transportation can be provided, concentrating at Louisville, and proceeding thence via the Ohio and Cumberland Rivers to Nashville. To march over the country at this time would be almost an impossibility, owing to the condition of the roads and the inclemency of the weather, and would result in long delays and the breaking down of men and animals. In sending this force, which will number somewhere about 14,000 effective men, I have drawn four regiments from the Kanawha, leaving seven there, and have taken from Central Kentucky about half of the force, leaving behind one division of infantry and about three raw regiments of cavalry, counting all the fragments. A portion of the force hitherto employed in guarding the Louisville and Nashville Railroad has also been taken, but the garrison left on the road will, I think, be adequate to its protection during the remainder of the winter and the early spring, as until then, when the roads become again in condition to travel, no raids in sufficient force to overcome our garrison will, I believe, be attempted. For similar reasons, I believe Central Kentucky and the valley of the Kanawha to be secure with the force left there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO,
Cincinnati, Ohio, January 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GORDON GRANGER,

Commanding Army of Kentucky, Cincinnati, Ohio:

GENERAL: The following named troops are to be sent to the Department of the Cumberland, to operate with the forces in that department: First, the infantry division under the command of Brigadier-General Baird; second, the Eighteenth and Twenty-fourth Regiments Kentucky

Infantry; third, three batteries to be selected by you from the Army of Kentucky; fourth, the Second Michigan and Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry; fifth, four regiments from West Virginia, under Brigadier-General Crook; sixth, Reid's brigade, including one battery; seventh, the Twelfth and Sixteenth Kentucky Infantry; eighth, the Seventy-eighth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and, ninth, the Sixth and Ninth Kentucky Cavalry.

The above force is to be under your command, and will be assembled, with the least possible delay, at Louisville, and proceed thence by steamers to Nashville, via the Cumberland River. No wagons will be taken, as General Rosecrans has a surplus of transportation.

Possibly it may be best to march the cavalry across the country to Nashville, instead of transporting by boat, and in the event of the railroad being put in working order from Elizabethtown to Nashville in time, it may be best to send a part of the infantry forces by that route. On your arrival at Nashville you will report to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Cumberland.

The following general officers will be assigned to your command, in addition to General Baird: First, Brig. Gen. H. M. Judah; second, Brig. Gen. S. P. Carter; third, Brig. Gen. C. C. Gilbert; fourth, Brig. Gen. George Crook.

The command of the District of Central Kentucky will be turned over to Brig. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. G. WRIGHT,
Major-General, Commanding.

*Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of the Cumberland, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans commanding, for January 20, 1863; headquarters Murfreesborough, Tenn.**

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
Department staff	27	.....	28	29	29	.....	.....	Murfreesborough.
10th Ohio (provost guards) ...	21	421	454	744	762	.....	.....	Murfreesborough.
FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS.								
Maj. Gen. G. H. THOMAS.								
Staff	17	.....	17	20	20	.....	.....	Murfreesborough.
9th Michigan (pro. guards) ...	18	302	437	594	615	.....	.....	Do.
First Division (Rousseau) ...	292	5,254	6,731	12,605	12,821	.....	18	Do.
Second Division (Negley) ...	251	4,904	6,700	9,797	8,524	.....	11	Do.
Third Division (Fry)	330	6,215	7,364	10,625	10,753	.....	.....	Do.
Fourth Division (Mitchell) ...	230	4,295	5,710	7,764	7,868	.....	12	Nashville.
Fifth Division (Reynolds) ...	286	4,339	6,041	8,577	8,577	.....	12	Murfreesborough.
Total Fourteenth Army Corps.	1,414	25,869	33,000	49,982	49,178	.....	53	
TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS.								
Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook.								
Staff	196	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not reported.
First Division (Davis)	196	3,531	4,704	8,482	8,524	.....	15	Stone's River.
Second Division (Johnson) ...	254	4,817	5,625	10,991	11,071	.....	12	Do.
Third Division (Sheridan) ...	196	4,069	5,249	8,575	8,624	.....	12	Do.
Total Twentieth Army Corps.	646	12,417	15,578	23,048	23,219	.....	39	

* Taken from departmental return of January 20, 1863. No corps, division, or other returns of that date could be found.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
TWENTY-FIRST ARMY CORPS.								
Maj. Gen. T. L. CRITTENDEN.								
Staff	9	-----	9	9	9	-----	-----	Murfreesborough. Do. Do. Do.
First Division (Wood)	286	4,788	5,634	10,032	11,000	-----	-----	
Second Division (Palmer)	253	4,255	4,751	9,625	10,113	-----	-----	
Third Division (Van Cleve)	173	3,297	3,914	8,592	9,418	-----	-----	
Total Twenty-first Army Corps.	721	12,340	14,308	28,258	30,540	-----	-----	
POST OF NASHVILLE, TENN.								
Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL.								
Infantry	71	1,127	1,520	1,782	1,094	-----	-----	
Cavalry	9	165	381	1,047	1,073	-----	-----	
Artillery	18	437	571	691	442	8	16	
Total forces at Nashville.	98	1,729	2,472	3,520	2,609	8	16	
POST OF GALLATIN, TENN.								
Brig. Gen. E. A. PAINE.								
Staff	6	-----	6	6	6	-----	-----	
Infantry	151	2,568	3,347	4,506	4,508	-----	-----	
Artillery	2	73	83	143	148	-----	3	
Total forces at Gallatin	159	2,641	3,436	4,655	4,722	-----	3	
POST OF CLARKSVILLE, TENN.								
Col. S. D. BRUCE.								
Infantry	71	1,275	1,765	2,376	2,400	-----	-----	
Cavalry	32	582	840	1,129	1,128	-----	-----	
Artillery	2	78	82	96	94	-----	-----	
Total forces at Clarksville.	105	1,935	2,687	3,601	3,622	-----	-----	
POST OF BOWLING GREEN, KY.								
Brig. Gen. M. D. MANSON.								
Staff	7	-----	7	7	7	-----	-----	
Infantry	96	1,806	2,756	3,675	3,912	-----	-----	
Cavalry	7	168	353	611	629	-----	-----	
Artillery	1	27	38	39	38	-----	-----	
Total forces at Bowling Green.	111	1,999	3,154	4,332	4,586	-----	-----	
Cavalry Division (Stanley)...								
Chicago Board of Trade Battery.	216	4,079	5,564	8,995	8,935	-----	-----	Murfreesborough.
Pioneer Brigade (Captain Morton).*	4	105	119	141	141	-----	-----	Do.
Signal Corps (Captain Merrill).*	59	1,343	1,499	2,938	2,946	-----	-----	Do.
Convalescents (Cahill)*.....	32	64	103	111	111	-----	-----	Do.
Convalescents (Raymond)* ..	48	3,806	5,969	5,971	6,139	-----	-----	Nashville.
Convalescents (Ferguson)* ..	9	1,172	1,421	1,421	1,485	-----	-----	Gallatin.
Total unattached forces	15	603	718	845	847	-----	-----	Bowling Green.
Total unattached forces	693	12,488	17,432	25,244	24,615	8	19	

* Not included in grand total.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Department of the Cumberland, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of artillery.		Remarks.
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.	
Department staff	27	421	28	29	29	.....	.....
10th Ohio	21	421	454	744	752	.....	.....
Fourteenth Army Corps.....	1,414	25,869	33,000	49,982	49,178	.....	53	
Twentieth Army Corps.....	646	12,417	15,578	28,048	28,219	.....	39	
Twenty-first Army Corps.....	721	12,340	14,308	28,258	30,540	.....	.....
Unattached forces	693	12,488	17,432	25,244	24,615	* 8	19	
Grand total.....	3,522	63,535	80,800	132,305	133,333	8	111	

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN.,
January 21, 1863.

Col. A. STAGER:

The following has just been received from Captain Pennock, Cairo; please send copies to General Halleck and Secretary Stanton:

On the 1st of October last the gunboat service was transferred, by an act of Congress, from the War to the Navy Department, and Rear-Admiral Porter placed in command, who is acting exclusively under the orders of the Navy Department. This department is his, not mine. I am acting under his order, and am ordered to report to him and Navy Department for instructions. Can state that of the fifteen light-draught gunboats, mentioned by General Halleck as being at Cairo, three only are here. One of these has small-pox on board, one already useless for want of steam-power, and the third under orders from the admiral. Of the additional boats spoken of as now building, I have no knowledge. I will send your communication to the admiral by the first opportunity. Previous to the admiral's leaving he sent up the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers all the forces he had to spare, and directed their commanders to co-operate with the army.

A. M. PENNOCK,
Fleet Captain, and Commanding Station.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1863.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL U. S. ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as the result of my investigations relative to the Anderson Cavalry, covering and in addition to my report by telegraph from Nashville, Tenn., on the 27th ultimo,* made pursuant to instructions from the Secretary of War, as per your letter to me of the 17th of January, 1863.

From official documents, the reports of officers and enlisted men of the regiment, and from officers and other sources outside, the informa-

* See report of January 27, 1863, p. 374.

tion obtained appears to establish in this case, in substance, the following facts:

In the fall of 1861, a company of cavalry called the Anderson Troop was raised in Pennsylvania, of select and intelligent young men, as a body guard to General Anderson, commanded by Capt. William J. Palmer. Subsequently this troop reported for duty to Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell, then commanding the Department of the Ohio, and, after being equipped, well drilled, and disciplined, was assigned to duty at his headquarters, where it rendered valuable and efficient service as guards, escorts, scouts, &c., which service was appreciated and highly commended by the general commanding. The high character as soldiers gained by this company, and the want of more efficient cavalry, induced General Buell to ask authority to have raised three more companies of like class of men, all to be officered from the old troop on his selection and united with it as a battalion. This authority was granted. (See paper herewith submitted and marked A.) Accordingly a recruiting party from the old troop was detailed; their success was unprecedented, and the recruiting continued until two more battalions were enlisted, making a regiment of nearly 1,000 men. I find no official authority for recruiting the last two battalions, except the report of officers of the regiment, who say Captain Palmer had authority to raise them from the War Department. But a few officers were commissioned by Governor Curtin, all taken from the old troop, except Lieut. G. S. Fobes, the regimental commissary and acting regimental quartermaster. A supernumerary lieutenant and the non-commissioned officers were appointed by election in the respective companies. With this incomplete organization, the regiment performed service in Pennsylvania and Maryland when the latter State was invaded by the enemy, last September. Subsequently the regiment assembled at Carlisle, Pa., where it was drilled, and partially equipped for service, arms being issued which Lieut. Col. William Spencer, then commanding, states were of good quality and condition. Horses were not issued until the arrival of the regiment at Louisville, Ky., about the 9th of November, 1862. While at this place, a period of some five or six weeks, horses were issued and the regiment well mounted, and, so far as practicable, drilled and prepared for active service in the field. The preparations were retarded, discipline lax, and camp or garrison duties more or less neglected from insufficiency of company officers.

The grievances complained of by the insubordinate portion of the Anderson Cavalry are, in substance, that they enlisted to form but one battalion, to serve exclusively as body guard to General Buell; that they have not properly been mustered into service; that they have not been properly officered; that they were not well armed; that they have not been assigned to duty as promised, and, in fine, that deception has been practiced in their enlistment, organization, and service, but they are more fully stated in paper herewith submitted, and marked B. They also state that while at Carlisle, Pa., and at Louisville, Ky., they were dissatisfied, mentioned their complaints, petitioned for their discharge, and determined to refuse to do duty unless their just rights, as claimed, were awarded them, but that their decision was overruled by fair promises, and they were induced to proceed as far as Nashville, Tenn., where they determined to bring the matter of their wrongs to an issue.

The declarations of the officers of the regiment state that no deception was practiced in their enlistments; that they were told their duties would be the same as those of the old troop, viz, scouting, secret expeditions, escorts, guards, service of a daring and dashing character, and that they

would probably be kept at or about the headquarters of the commanding general, and under his orders; that authority was given to raise a regiment, and the men were so informed; that companies B, C, D, E, F, and G were mustered into the United States service by Captain Hastings, of the First U. S. Cavalry, and the other companies by Captain Bush, of one of the new regiments of United States infantry, and that possibly there may be 20 men who have not been mustered into the United States service; that the regiment was well armed and mounted; that no complaints were made of false enlistments, of inexperienced or incompetent officers, of poor arms, or of different organization and duty from what was promised, until arriving at Nashville, Tenn., but that when at Carlisle, Pa., meeting with delay in getting off for Louisville, there was manifested some dissatisfaction because it was reported the Governor wished to retain the regiment for service in the State and the men were anxious to join the army in the West; and while at Louisville, Ky., some complaints were made for fear the regiment would be brigaded, uniformed, and discharge the duties of regular cavalry. It is also stated that while at Louisville, and *en route* thence to Nashville, squads of the men visited disloyal families, and reported to them their grievances, and exhibited a disposition to refuse or avoid doing a soldier's duty. They were advised of the impropriety of such practices, and admonished that, if they persisted in a refusal to do duty, they would be arrested and punished, to which they replied they dared any general to interfere with their rights; that they had money and influence, which would secure them their rights, discharge, &c. On the march from Louisville to Nashville, they generally performed very well their duty, which, from the circumstances and inclement weather, was somewhat arduous and disagreeable. The regiment arrived at Nashville December 24, 1862. On the next day a foraging party was sent out, which had a skirmish with the enemy, in which 1 man was lost. That night there was considerable excitement, and complaints made that their officers were inexperienced and incompetent. Officers who have had experience in the service state that the officers of this regiment will compare favorably with any in the volunteer service. There was at this time evidently much disaffection and demoralization, and a decided objection to do duty, and a determination to be disbanded or discharged, and pretexts sought to justify acts which their dispositions prompted. Insufficiency of officers and incomplete organization were given as reasons for disobeying orders; also that they had been so often and much deceived they did not know who to believe. Their mode of complaint and redress, instead of being through the ordinary military channels, was by caucuses and committees, &c.

On the morning of December 26, 1862, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, commanding the Department of the Cumberland, moved his forces to the front from Nashville, Tenn., to attack the enemy. Some 200 of the Anderson Cavalry, more or less, and all the officers, except Lieut. G. S. Fobes, acting regimental quartermaster, left in charge of regimental property and the camp, obeyed the order, and moved with the army.* The remaining portion of the regiment refused to go. Brig. Gen. R. [B.] Mitchell, commanding at Nashville, Tenn., on the 27th of December, 1862, addressed a communication to Lieutenant Fobes, urging the Anderson Cavalry to the front, to assist their comrades in conflict with the enemy in this (their) our country's hour of peril, but without avail. (See papers herewith submitted and marked C and D.) The portion refusing to go to the front objected upon the ground of insufficiency of officers and incomplete organization.

On the 28th of December, 1862, General Rosecrans issued an order appointing 23 officers temporarily, until others could be regularly appointed, and on the 29th of the same month directed General Mitchell to send the Anderson Cavalry to the front, saying he would not submit to their whims, &c. (See papers herewith submitted and marked E and F.)

December 29, 1862, General Mitchell ordered the Anderson Cavalry to the front. (See papers herewith submitted, marked G and H.) Some 200 refused to move. (See paper herewith submitted and marked I.)

December 29, 1862, General Mitchell directs the officer commanding Fourth Division, Fourteenth Army Corps (General J. D. Morgan), to move early next morning with a sufficient force to the camp of the Anderson Cavalry, to compel them to march to the front, and report to General Rosecrans.

On the morning of the 30th December, 1862, Captain Tinstman left with 30 men of the regiment, and reached General Rosecrans' headquarters, where he reported. (See paper herewith submitted and marked K.) About 70, more or less, left subsequently, on the same morning, under command of Captain Atkinson, assistant adjutant-general to Brigadier-General Smith (now at Memphis, Tenn.). Balance of regiment refused to obey the order and go to the front, but finally were prevailed upon to march, in obedience to orders, conditionally. This portion of the regiment overtook the command of Captain Atkinson near La Vergne, and the whole command, then under Lieut. Col. M. F. Wood, Tenth Illinois Volunteers, was forced by the enemy's cavalry to fall back. About 70 of the number, being those that were with Captain Atkinson, encamped some 6 miles from Nashville, to protect, with other troops, a wagon train. The balance of the command, refusing to go into camp here, returned to their old camp, promising to move again to the front whenever ordered. They were ordered to move the next morning, December 31, at 1 o'clock, with other troops, to escort supplies to the army in front, but, with the exception of a few, they positively refused to obey the order. (See papers herewith submitted and marked L and M, also N, being a list of the names of those men who marched under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, conditionally, on the 30th December, 1862, and were subsequently imprisoned.)

On the night of 31st of December, 1862, and on January 1, 1863, the Anderson Cavalry that had gone to the front were ordered back to Nashville. (See paper herewith submitted and marked O.)

On the 4th of January, 1863, a portion of the men who had returned from the front refused to obey orders, and were confined in the yard of the county jail. Confined December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, 315 in city work-house; on January 4, 1863, 95 in the jail-yard, and 5 in the penitentiary; making a total of 415. For information respecting the places of confinement, the treatment of these prisoners while in confinement, and the liberties and privileges granted them, see papers marked P and Q. The statements made in these papers are corroborated by reports from other sources, and, in part, by my own observation. Far greater privileges and liberties were extended to these prisoners than is customary in the military service for offenses of a much less criminal character. For some time (days) they were allowed to go about town and board at hotels and private boarding-houses. Their friends were allowed to visit and take them such articles as they pleased. If sick, they were allowed to be removed to hospitals or private houses. Medical officers visited the prison. They were as well supplied with rations and fuel as the other troops at the post; had their clothing,

blankets, &c., and were less restricted and better cared for than the other prisoners in confinement. Those in the jail-yard were a few days without their tents. In consequence of the inclement weather, scarcity of fuel and a portion of the ration, they no doubt felt uncomfortable and may have suffered; but in this respect the troops about the city on duty fared no better, and considered the Anderson Cavalry in confinement were so much better off that they preferred confinement to duty, exposure, and the disagreeables of camp life.

The work-house was smoky, and the police in both places of confinement was not what it should have been. Proper police would have kept them in order, and not made them uncomfortable or unsuitable as places of confinement. I called the attention of those concerned to the state of police, and an improvement was soon manifest in this respect.

January 19, 1863, General Rosecrans authorized General Mitchell to release from confinement all those men of the Anderson Cavalry who would go to duty, and allowing them to elect six in each company from whom he would nominate the most suitable for appointment as commissioned officers, directing also that, in case they accepted his proposition, to have the regiment re-equipped and fitted for the field, and sent to report to his headquarters, where he would assign them to duty.

On the 20th of January, 1863, General Mitchell, in pursuance of instructions from General Rosecrans, issued an order releasing all of the Anderson Cavalry, then in confinement, who would go to duty, and accept the terms offered by General Rosecrans. (See papers herewith submitted and marked R and S.) All those in the jail-yard were released, and about 40 of those in the work-house, leaving then in confinement 208. (See papers submitted and marked T.) Since that time 4 had been confined in the jail for refusing to do picket duty.

For a list of the names of those who were in the battle of Murfreesborough, see paper herewith submitted and marked U. Those names marked O are still in confinement, and those marked R are released.

For information of the commendations bestowed upon those of the Anderson Cavalry who were in the battle of Murfreesborough, and the reproof to those who failed their country in her hour of peril and need, see paper herewith submitted and marked V.

I saw a communication to General Morgan of the 24th January from the officer commanding Anderson Cavalry, then in camp and for duty, complaining that the men would not do duty, or did it with great reluctance, and very loosely and improperly. General Morgan reported to me the same thing.

CONCLUSION.

From all the facts I have been able to collect in my investigations relative to the Anderson Cavalry, I am impressed with the convictions that some of the men, probably, have been deceived with regard to their organization and the nature of the duty they would have to perform, but not to the extent claimed, nor does it appear that those on recruiting duty, who enlisted them, intentionally deceived them. That, with very few exceptions, they have been properly mustered into the United States service. That as a class they are very intelligent young men, but have been unfortunate in not having their organization completed by the appointment of a sufficient number of company officers, in consequence of which, and other causes, such as the interference and influence of friends at home, they have become demoralized, and wanting in discipline. That they have become tired of the service, are determined

to get out of it, and, therefore, unreasonably magnify their grievances, and seek pretexts for neglecting their duty and disobeying orders. That they have set the authority of the Government at defiance, and have been assured that money and influence will not be spared in their behalf in their course of conduct, and that if they hold out a little longer their discharge will be granted. They say they have the legal opinion of eminent lawyers in Philadelphia that they cannot be held in the service. That the 208 who refused to come out of confinement and go to duty were induced to this course by the action of one or more of a committee who visited them from Philadelphia, and from letters received from friends. That they have allowed their personal feelings and conceived private grievances to outweigh the dictates of patriotism and a just sense of duty to their country in her most trying hour of peril and need. That, in a military sense, all reasonable means have been exhausted to induce them to return to duty, and awaken in them a feeling of pride and a proper sense of their sacred obligations to their Government and country without avail. That after making concessions to them, forgiving their past conduct, and giving them what they have claimed, a large number positively refuse all terms offered by their commanding general, and a large portion of those who did partially accept the terms offered, which were those they had claimed as their rights, did so, apparently, not in the right and proper spirit. That there is no good excuse for their mutinous and disobedient conduct, and that hundreds if not thousands of other troops in the Department of the Cumberland are closely watching the action of Government in this case, upon which their future action will be shaped. That the discipline, interests, and well being of the Army of the Cumberland depend materially upon the result of governmental action with regard to this regiment. It is an important case to the army, as affecting its efficiency and success. That there are leading spirits among the mutinous portion of the Anderson Cavalry, I have no doubt, who influence and control the others to a great extent. That there is a want of harmony of feeling between different portions of the regiment is manifest. There are many of those who have been confined who appear to be well meaning, and whom I believe would never have been guilty of such conduct but for the action of others who have influenced and urged them to it. That the good of the service requires an example to be made of a portion of this regiment, I have no doubt.

Most respectfully submitted.

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

[Inclosure A.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Huntsville, Ala., July 23, 1862.

His Excellency ANDREW G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg:

SIR: I am directed by Major-General Buell to address you as follows. On the 18th instant the following dispatch was forwarded, viz:

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., *July 18, 1862.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington:

I ask authority to arrange with the Governor of Pennsylvania for raising three companies of cavalry, to be united with the independent company raised last fall, and known as the Anderson Troop, Captain Palmer. This company is composed of supe-

rior men, many of them well qualified for officers, and by appointing them as officers in the proposed companies the force would be speedily rendered efficient. It is quite certain from the reputation of Captain Palmer and the troop that the companies could be speedily raised. I would ask for the proposed force the battalion organization.

D. C. BUELL,
Major-General, Commanding.

To which the Secretary replied as follows:

WASHINGTON, July 21, 1862.

Major-General BUELL:

You are authorized to arrange for the raising of three companies of cavalry, as requested in your telegram of the 18th instant, just received.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

In accordance with the foregoing, the following order has this day been published, viz:

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 111. }

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
Camp near Huntsville, July 23, 1862.

Capt. William J. Palmer, Sergeants Ward, Vezin, and Lashell, Corporals McDowell and Nicholls, and Privates Blackstone, Hewitt, Hurst, De Witt, Longnecker, N. M. Smith, and Curtin, Anderson Troop, are hereby detailed to recruit three companies of cavalry, in accordance with special authority from the War Department, received by telegraph, and dated July 21, 1862. The companies, when recruited, to be united with the independent company now known as the Anderson Troop, to receive the battalion organization, and to be known as the Anderson Cavalry. Captain Palmer, with his recruiting party, will proceed at once to Pennsylvania and report to the Governor, under whose auspices it is desired to raise the companies. The quartermaster's department will furnish the transportation. The quartermaster, commissary, ordnance, and medical departments are hereby directed to make all necessary and properly authorized issues for three companies, on presentation of proper requisitions.

By command of Major-General Buell:

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

From the foregoing, you will understand the state of the case. General Buell requests that you will take the matter in hand and give such additional directions and make such arrangements as will accomplish the object proposed. The force is necessary here, and it is highly important that no time be lost in getting it into the field. The general asks that the appointment of officers may be made on his nomination to you. The present company (from which the officers are to be taken) having been under his command since its acceptance into service, he is able to name those best fitted for promotion. The unusual degree of proficiency, usefulness, and personal excellency found in the troop leads the general to expect much for the battalion, and he will regard any steps you may take to facilitate its organization as a special favor.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure B.]

NASHVILLE, TENN., January 26, 1863.

Major DAVIS:

SIR: In accordance with your request, and on behalf of the members of the Anderson Troop, otherwise General Buell's Body Guard, otherwise the Anderson Cavalry, otherwise the Fifteenth Cavalry, otherwise the One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, we would respectfully submit, for your consideration, the following brief statement of facts concerning our enlistment and treatment since being in the service of the United States:

In August last, Capt. William J. Palmer and others opened recruiting offices in Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, and other chief cities of Pennsylvania, caused advertisements to be inserted in the most influential and widely circulated journals, aided by flaming and conspicuous posters, to the effect that they were authorized by General Buell, which authority was sanctioned by the War Department, to recruit a battalion of picked men, to act in the capacity of a body guard to Major-General Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio; further positively asserting that the duty of the troop would be precisely like that being now performed by the original Anderson Troop, namely, to act as escort to the major-general commanding the aforesaid Department of the Ohio, and to perform special service as an independent organization, being permanently attached to headquarters.

It will be well remembered that at this time there was much excitement in Philadelphia, as elsewhere, concerning enlistments to fill the call for volunteers made by the President; but the inducements to join the Anderson Troop, just held out by Captain Palmer, being considered so much superior to those held forth by other organizations, that he was soon enabled to recruit his battalion, while others only drew their slow length along, making but comparatively slow progress in securing enlistments. Indeed, the fancy recruiting office of the Anderson Troop, on the southwest corner of Willing's alley, Philadelphia, was daily crowded by respectable young men, anxious applicants for membership in the Anderson Troop, none being considered eligible to membership save those who could produce unexceptionable written recommendations, attesting good moral character, general intelligence, and stern integrity. In a word, the opportunity was considered so rare, and the troop so superior in every respect, that doctors, lawyers, teachers, and professional men of every class who were desirous to serve their country in her hour of strong trial, were induced to close their offices and schools to join the troop as private soldiers, while merchants left their business places, others forsook lucrative positions, parents and guardians were anxious to have their sons and wards enrolled as members of the troop, and many having commissions in other organizations gave them up, all being willing to enter merely as privates in the troop, which was considered equivalent in point of honor to holding a lieutenant's or captain's commission elsewhere.

The recruiting officers finding their efforts to recruit a battalion crowned with such unparalleled success, increased it to two battalions, subsequently increasing it to three battalions, still distinctively holding forth the idea that the whole command was to act as a body guard to General Buell, and perform special service, as originally announced to those recruited in the first battalion. However, many of those previously enlisted began to be alarmed at the increase of numbers, fearing they had been deceived by the enlisting officers, and were not to perform the service they were enlisted to do; began to make inquiries concerning the disposition to be made of the troop, trying to ascertain if we were actually to be General Buell's body guard, when Captain Palmer caused to be read to us on dress-parade at Camp Alabama, Carlisle, Pa., an order to the effect that, notwithstanding the increase in numbers, we were still to be General Buell's body guard, and do duty precisely like that promised when we were recruited. This order for the time quieted our fears.

About this time the rebels invaded Maryland, and, threatening Pennsylvania, our patriotic Governor issued a proclamation calling for 50,000 militia, to defend the border of our State against any attempted

invasion. We, in response to that call, rallied and went immediately to defend the honor of our glorious old Commonwealth. The duty performed by the Anderson Troop while acting as scouts in the Cumberland Valley is too well known to the public to need any mention being made of them in this paper, only to observe that we were not regarded as "cowards" (a cognomen rather freely implied in General Rosecrans' Orders, No. —) in that short but glorious campaign.

Soon after our return to camp at Carlisle, Pa., news reached us of the removal of General Buell from the command of the Department of the Ohio. As we were enlisted for his body guard specially, and could not act as such when he had no command, steps were taken looking to disbandment, immediate and unconditional disbandment, but our fears were calmed and concerted action frustrated by Actg. Maj. Frank B. Ward (now deceased)—Captain Palmer, the only commissioned officer at this time, being taken prisoner while in Maryland—causing an order to be read to us, assuring us that we were still to act in the capacity of a body guard, and as such to be attached to the headquarters of General Buell's successor in command, Major-General Rosecrans, and do special service as an independent organization, leading us to believe that General Rosecrans had been telegraphed concerning the troop, and had replied that he would accept us to perform duty as above stated. Placing reliance in the integrity of our officers, we, of course, gave credence to their assertions; hence, foregoing any decisive action to attain our just rights, and consenting to leave Pennsylvania for Louisville, Ky., at which place we expected to find commissioned officers awaiting our arrival (the troop not yet having half its complement of officers), imagine our surprise on arriving at Louisville to find the assertions of our officers to be false, and the whole theory concerning officers to be a miserable farce and a base deception, there being but one commissioned officer awaiting us there, Maj. A. G. Rosengarten. Feeling justly indignant at such faithlessness, and learning, through what seemed to us excellent authority, that General Rosecrans had refused to accept us as an escort, and that on arriving at Nashville we were to be brigaded, we thought it folly to go any farther, and hence made a stand looking to a redress of our wrongs. Accordingly, petitions signed by nearly every member of the troop were sent Governor Curtin and the War Department, respectfully asking that our troop be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, on the ground of false enlistment. In addition to this, when marching orders were received, a very large percentage of the troop stacked their arms in front of their tents, refusing to march any farther, being only induced to march on the positive and most solemn assurance that all our grievances would be redressed on arriving at Nashville. Acting upon these promises, the march to Nashville was commenced and cheerfully performed, although having to do picket duty and act as scouts during the march, in anticipation of at last having our organization completed, and thereby being enabled to perform service as body guard, as originally promised. But again we were doomed to be disappointed. In lieu of commissioned officers joining us, those acting as such, belonging to the old troop, were ordered to their companies, and, instead of being attached to General Rosecrans' headquarters, as we were assured we would be, not only before leaving Louisville but also during the march, we were ordered to report to General Stanley, chief of cavalry in this department. Having been inveigled by our officers from Carlisle to Nashville, we deemed it our duty to make a stand here until fully satisfied of not being further deceived. Accordingly, a committee representing every company in the

troop waited upon Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, December 25, 1862, to ascertain, if possible, what disposition was to be made of us, and further inquire if we had been brigaded, and why we were not properly officered, to all of which inquiries he, in substance, replied that he did not know what would be done with us; that we were not brigaded as yet; that he did not suppose we would be, but he could not see what difference it could make if we were, and that he had sent a list of names for officers to Governor Curtin to be commissioned, but that why they had not been he could not tell. This proving unsatisfactory, they again waited upon him, being instructed to inform him that, in case marching orders were received before being satisfied in the particulars, they would stack their arms and refuse to obey orders. In the morning of December 26, when requested by our officers to prepare to march, the troop, in a quiet and orderly manner, stacked their arms, as determined upon. Subsequently, however, on the assurance of General Stanley that if the boys would go they should be held as a reserve, and upon the assertion of Major Rosengarten that our army was repulsed, a part of the troop were induced to go with the officers, while a large majority firmly adhered to their original design until their wrongs were righted, and until they were properly officered. Had we obeyed the dictates of patriotism alone, we would have forgotten our grievances and gone, but reason—calm, cool reason—forbade us to go, with only about one-third of our complement of officers, and they mostly young, rash, incompetent, and inexperienced; our horses jaded by a long and fatiguing march from Louisville to Nashville, just finished, and being but partially equipped, in many instances, with wholly worthless arms. All the officers, excepting Lieutenant Fobes, acting quartermaster, having left camp, and the troop almost in starving condition, those remaining thought it their duty to act for themselves, and to try to bring order out of chaos. Hence committees were sent to wait on Brigadier-General Mitchell, to make a statement of facts and solicit a court of inquiry to investigate our case. However, nothing was gained by these interviews, save an order detailing Captain Atkinson (of General Smith's staff) to take those who were willing to go to headquarters and represent their case to General Rosecrans. Accordingly, about 90 men started, under his command, December 30, and about 150 under Colonel Wood, detailed by Brigadier General Morgan. Colonel Wood having overtaken Captain Atkinson some miles from camp, the whole marched under command of Colonel Wood, until their farther progress was arrested by General Wheeler's rebel brigade, engaged in burning General Davis' and General Sheridan's wagon trains. Here a halt was ordered, and, eventually, a retreat, though we urged the officers to lead us on to the attack. However, the next day the march was continued to headquarters, when the whole command was ordered back to camp near Nashville. Meanwhile those remaining in camp were again waited upon, December 31, and all who were willing to obey all orders emanating from superior officers were requested to step two paces to the front. As there were but very few willing, under existing circumstances, they were then ordered to turn their arms and equipments in, and informed that they would be incarcerated in the county jail. This order was performed by Colonel Wood, acting under General Morgan. On this occasion there were 198 placed in the work-house, who have since been joined by others, swelling the number to 309, besides which there are 101 in the yard of the county jail, making a total of 410 kept in confinement, leaving about 200 in camp, which has become, subsequently, from various causes largely decreased. The query will doubtless be made where the 350 are, neces-

sary to swell the troop to the maximum number recruited. Some are quietly sleeping the sleep that knows no waking—fallen heroes, who died willing sacrifices to their country's honor; others are sick and wounded, and [have] found temporary refuge in humane institutions; but the vast majority are missing; why they are missing, and where they are, the veil that obscures the future can only disclose. We could further state that a committee waited on General Buell to inquire concerning the authority given Captain Palmer to recruit a body guard for him, to whom he replied that he had never authorized Captain Palmer to recruit a body guard; and, further, after the first battalion was recruited, the command was raised to three battalions without our knowledge and consent, we expecting of course that the Anderson Troop—one battalion—were, *bona-fide*, Buell's body guard; and, furthermore, as such we were urged to contribute \$20 each, in addition to that allowed by the Government, toward purchasing superior horses, as well as being charged extra for our clothing, it being purchased by special contract, and not of the kind specified by the War Department; to all of which we may add that we were never enlisted nor mustered as a regiment; and, further, that it cost us individually from \$25 to \$50 to purchase our outfit, such as worn by the original Anderson Troop, commanded by Captain Palmer. We still further beg to show that those of our troop who followed our officers to the front did so, not because they considered the stand made to be wrong, but, on the contrary, they expressly affirmed that they were with us in heart and believed we were right; in proof of which we might cite the fact that a very large percentage of those brave young men are either in the jail-yard or work-house as earnest of their candor to us.

In conclusion, we would impress the fact upon your mind that we were falsely enlisted, never mustered in as a regiment, never properly officered with good, competent men, or properly armed; that in taking this stand we have been actuated by a desire to have simple justice done us. Having made the stand, and taken our position in advance of any marching orders being received, therefore, we claim, what the humblest in the land may justly demand, justice at the hands of a Government we would have died to save. Believing in the honor, justice, and integrity of our Government, we are willing to rest our case in the hands of her representatives, humbly praying that right may prevail over might, justice over outrage and wrong, and that we may be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, thus being relieved from our connection with an organization which has become odious and unbearable to us, thereby enabling those who desire to re-enlist an opportunity to do so under different auspices, where they can do justice to themselves, their now bleeding country, and to the God-given principles of human freedom and self-government. All of which we now submit to have justice meted out to us.

Yours, respectfully,

ANDERSON TROOP.

[Inclosure C.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Nashville, Tenn., December 27, 1862.

Lieut. GEORGE S. FOBES,

Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry:

I regret very much to learn the condition of your regiment in this our hour of peril. Your comrades in arms in front have been engaging the enemy and doing service in behalf of our country's cause. You are not in my command, and for the present I have no right to command von. without orders from the commanding general of the Department

of the Cumberland. My advice to you is to take up your arms and go to the front, and aid our cause in the coming conflict. After that is determined, I will use all influence in my power to have your organization completed, and, if possible, have you assigned to my command.

Very respectfully,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure D.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Nashville, Tenn., December 27, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. P. GARESCHÉ, *Chief of Staff*:

COLONEL: There are about 500 of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania (Anderson Troop) Cavalry here that refuse to go to the front until they are officered and organized. The men evidently have been deceived. They say they ask nothing but officers to command them. They appear perfectly peaceable, and show nothing disorderly in any other way. I have advised them to go to the front and see you personally, which I think they have determined to do. The only officer left with them is the quartermaster, who was left in charge of their train and regimental property. I think him an excellent man, and exerting himself to have them do their duty. If they fail to go out to the front, I would like instruction what to do with them.

I am, colonel, your very obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure E.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 20. }

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Nashville, Tenn., December 28, 1862.

* * * * *

III. The following members of the Anderson Cavalry will act temporarily as officers until appointments are made, and will be obeyed and respected in the positions assigned them:

Thomas S. Maple, major; William Domer, first lieutenant and regimental quartermaster; Joseph Anderson, captain Company A; Henry O. Tinstman, captain Company F; James B. Curtin, captain Company G; John A. Stevenson, captain Company H; J. Cresson Bradford, captain Company E; James Quinn, first lieutenant Company A; Allison McDowell, first lieutenant Company B; Edward Marshall, first lieutenant Company D; Bruce Lambert, first lieutenant Company E; J. E. Skillen, first lieutenant Company F; E. Enoch Locke, first lieutenant Company G; J. Henry Isett, first lieutenant Company H; Rolland C. Allen, first lieutenant Company K; Coleman H. Watts, second lieutenant Company A; James C. Sproul, second lieutenant Company B; Marcelin L. DeCoursey, second lieutenant Company C; William S. Monyer, second lieutenant Company D; William F. Prosser, second lieutenant Company E; William G. McClure, second lieutenant Company G; Edward B. Imhoff, second lieutenant Company H; James N. Rea, second lieutenant Company K.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

C. GODDARD,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—Thomas S. Maple, major; William Donor, regimental quartermaster; James Quinn, first lieutenant Company A; J. E. Skillen,

first lieutenant Company F; William S. Mouyer, second lieutenant Company D; Edward H. Imhoff, second lieutenant Company H. These officers did not report in compliance with orders. The above-named officers and men remained on duty with the company (old Anderson Troop), then at General Rosecrans' headquarters. John A. Stevenson, to be captain Company H, sick in Nashville, Tenn.; J. Cresson Bradford, to be captain Company E, absent in Pennsylvania (lately paroled), but has since reported for duty; E. Enoch Locke, to be first lieutenant Company G, sick (but has since reported for duty); Rolland C. Allen, to be captain Company K, paroled (but has since reported for duty). The above named did not report, for reasons opposite their names. Joseph Anderson, to be captain Company A; Edward Marshall, to be first lieutenant Company D; Bruce Lambert, to be first lieutenant Company E; J. Henry Isett, to be first lieutenant Company H; Coleman H. Watts, to be second lieutenant Company A; James C. Sproul, to be second lieutenant Company B; M. L. De Coursey, to be second lieutenant Company C; William F. Prosser, to be second lieutenant Company E; William G. McClure, to be second lieutenant Company G; James N. Rea, to be second lieutenant Company K. These acting officers reported, and were on duty with the regiment at the front. First Lieut. Henry O. Tinstman, to be captain Company F; First Lieut. James B. Curtin, to be captain Company G; Second Lieut. Allison McDowell, to be first lieutenant Company B. These officers were already on duty with the regiment as commissioned officers.

A. VEZIN,

Captain, Comdg. Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

[Inclosure F.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Camp near La Vergne, December 29, 1862—8.30 a. m.

General R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding, Nashville :

The general commanding directs you to say to the Anderson Cavalry that they had a temporary organization with which they could perfectly have gone into the field. They have disorganized themselves, and he will not submit to their whims. If they do not come up to the front at once he will disgrace them, as well as make them otherwise bitterly regret their folly. He cannot himself appoint officers; he can only, till he hears from Governor Curtin, make acting appointments. This he has now done; let them now march.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

J. P. GARESCHÉ,
Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure G.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1862.

COMMANDING OFFICER ANDERSON TROOP :

SIR : Inclosed I have the honor to forward copy of dispatch received this a. m. from Headquarters Department of the Cumberland. In compliance with said dispatch, I am directed by General Mitchell to say that you will move immediately upon the receipt of this with your command

to the headquarters of the department, near La Vergne, reporting there to Major-General Rosecrans. You will acknowledge receipt of this and forward statement that the order is in process of execution.

By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, commanding:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure H.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1862.

Captain TINSTMAN,
Commanding Anderson Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: You will move with that part of the command who are not in mutiny, as previously ordered, at 6 a. m. to-morrow, leaving, of the class stated, 50 men to guard regimental property.

By order of Brig. Gen. Robert B. Mitchell, commanding:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure I.]

CAMP OF ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Near Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1862—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding Post:

SIR: I have mentioned your orders to the men, and used my utmost endeavors to get the men to move forward with their arms, &c., to-morrow morning, but regret to say that there are still a number who seem as determined as ever to stay. They number about 400 men. I shall use my utmost endeavors during the night to decrease the number.

Very respectfully,

HENRY O. TINSTMAN,
Captain, Commanding.

[Inclosure K.]

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Camp Ward, January 28, 1863,

Maj. N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army:

In compliance with an order from Brigadier-General Mitchell, received on the 29th of December, 1862, ordering me to take all of the men of the Anderson Cavalry that were willing to go to General Rosecrans' headquarters, and march early on the morning of the 30th, I succeeded in leaving camp at 7.30 a. m. with 30 men, names and companies as follows:

Sergt. A. W. Hood, Company F; Sergt. Samuel Skillen, Company F; Sergt. A. S. R. Overholt, Company F; Corpl. W. H. Wallace, Company F; Private M. P. Brownlee, Company F; Private H. E. Brooks, Company F; Private S. D. Bugher, Company F; Private H. B. Frits, Company F; Private D. S. Fulkerth, Company F; Private W. Griffith, Company F; Private A. P. Howard, Company F; Private B. Herbert, Company F; Private H. Johnston, Company F; Private J. M. Kough, Company F; Private J. G. Lee, Company F; Private Frank Denning, Company F; Private H. C. McCormick, Company F; Private P. P. Miller, Company F; Private N. Musser, Company F; Private L. R. Metzgar, Company F; Private J. E. McCord, Company F; Private M. L. Niswonger, Company F; Private J. P. Orr, Company F; Private F.

B. Sellers, Company F; Private J. P. Young, Company H; Private John Jameson, Company K; Private J. M. Wiley, Company K; Private Henry F. Mason, Company G.

There were two others who were with me in my squad of 30 men, whose names I am unable to give, which I took charge of and marched to General Rosecrans' headquarters, at Stewart's Run, some 8 miles from Murfreesborough, where we joined our regiment on the morning of 31st December, 1862.

HENRY O. TINSTMAN,
Lieutenant, Commanding Company G, Anderson Cavalry.

[Inclosure L.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Nashville, Tenn., December 29, 1862.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL COMMANDING DIVISION:

GENERAL: General Mitchell directs that you proceed to-morrow with a sufficient force to the camp of the Anderson Cavalry. You will order the men to march immediately, to report themselves to General Rosecrans. If they refuse to fall in and march, you will take such measures and use such force as you may deem necessary to make them march, as ordered. Those not in mutiny will march at 6 a. m. to-morrow. The others must march at 7 a. m. Fifty of the men not in mutiny will be left to guard regimental property, when the others move at 6 a. m. These men will, of course, be excluded from the operations of the forced measures directed here, should such measures become necessary. I send you inclosures, which will be, in some degree, explanatory of the situation.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Capt. JOHN PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Post:

In compliance with the above order, on the morning of the 30th of December, with the Tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry and a detachment of the Fifth Kentucky Cavalry, proceeded to the camp of the Anderson Cavalry, near Nashville, arriving early, and before any portion of the command had left camp. Upon inquiring for the officer in command, was replied to by the men that they had no officer. Orders were at once issued for every man in the camp to fall in, which was promptly obeyed. I then stated the object of my being there, the orders received, and the force present to compel their execution, and gave them thirty minutes to get ready to move. Some few of the members commenced saddling up, the remainder refusing, and expressing strong desire to be arrested; but, after explaining to them the folly of this course, and advising them to go to the front, pledging myself that General Rosecrans would do them justice, they all, at length, agreed to march, making the request that an officer be detailed to lead them, to which I consented, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, Tenth Illinois Volunteers, was detailed, and the whole command soon left camp. My own forces were then ordered to return to Nashville.

For the subsequent misconduct of the Anderson Troop, I respectfully refer to the report of Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JAMES D. MORGAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Fourth Division.

[Inclosure M.]

HEADQUARTERS TENTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS INFANTRY,
Nashville, Tenn., January 24, 1863.

Lieut. THEODORE WISEMAN,

A. A. A. G., Fourth Div., Center, Fourteenth Army Corps :

LIEUTENANT: For the information of the general commanding, I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the arrest, &c., of a portion of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, or Anderson Cavalry :

Pursuant to orders from brigade headquarters, I reported with my regiment to General Morgan, at division headquarters, at 6 a. m. December 30, 1862, and was ordered to march to the camp of the Anderson Cavalry, between Murfreesborough and Lebanon pike, near Nashville. Formed my command when within 50 yards of, and fronting, their camp, and, under orders from the general, the cavalry formed into two ranks fronting my regiment. General Morgan informed them that he was there with the troops to compel their obedience to an order to go to the front. Eighty soon were ready, and started. The others were allowed until 8.30 o'clock to prepare for the march, but they were not ready at the expiration of the time specified. They then asked that I might be permitted to accompany and report their case to General Rosecrans, promising in that case to go without further trouble. The general consenting, I left sufficient men to guard their camp, and with the others (near 170) started to the front. Near La Vergne one or two small parties of our troops, disarmed, were met returning, having been captured and paroled by a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, under General Wheeler, who had also captured and were burning a large train loaded with subsistence and other stores. The force under my command being too limited and illy supplied with ammunition to justify an attempt to cut our way through, I fell back to the asylum, and selected a camp for the night. All except 70, however, fell back to their former camp, near Nashville, but expressed their readiness to start again for the front at any time. I gave them orders to be prepared for the march at 1 a. m. December 31, 1862. At the time specified I returned to their camp, but they refused all orders or attempts to induce them to go forward. In justice to Lieutenant Fobes, their quartermaster, I must say he was an honorable exception, as he gave me all the assistance in his power. As they could not be moved, I requested Colonel Gillem, who, in charge of a supply train, was going to the front, to take charge of those camped at the asylum, and report them to General Rosecrans. I then returned to the city and reported to General Morgan the facts in the case. General Morgan then gave me orders to move them, with all their camp equipage, within the breastworks surrounding the city, and to arrest and confine all who refused to obey orders or do duty. By vote, 70 avowed their willingness to do duty. The rest (two hundred and ——) I caused, pursuant to the orders of the general, to be arrested and confined in the city work-house.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

M. F. WOOD,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Tenth Illinois.

[Inclosure N.]

List of the names of men of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, or Anderson Cavalry, who started for headquarters of Major-General Rosecrans, with Colonel Wood and Captain Atkinson, on the 30th

December, 1862, and were ordered back, on account of the position of the enemy near La Vergne, and subsequently imprisoned:

Company B: Privates Thomas H. Myers, Benjamin F. Keyser, Lewis Selgrade, William Staker, William Rule, Aubrey Henry, R. M. Garrett, Nathaniel B. Briggs. Company C: Privates Walter G. Wilson, Nathan King, Thomas D. Willis, John McKee, Charles H. Fritz, John Huey, George W. Eckert, Joseph K. Pierce, Charles McGinley, A. W. Thomas, W. Benner, J. O. Stokes, D. Harkinson, H. De Silver, Joseph S. Wright, E. Ferry, J. Faucett, J. G. Haines, A. Haines. Company D: Privates William Bardsley, E. W. Anderson, Samuel L. Ennis, J. G. Henvis, I. Leedum, B. Balmer, H. H. Davis, G. P. Louder, S. Knight, J. W. Sausser, I. I. Worrell, W. S. Johnston, James A. Murray, S. Knight, R. D. Coombs, J. R. Locke, T. J. Whipkey, H. D. Overholt, William Young. Company E: Privates Paul Scheerer, William A. Hartley, Benjamin Hough, E. W. Hough, Francis O'Brien, W. H. Davis. Company F: Privates G. H. Lawton, Daniel Fisher, W. E. Reppert, D. M. Milligan, F. M. Shaner, William Guffey, Samuel Livengood, W. J. Marion, P. G. Wallace, J. H. Metzler, James Lewis, John Farrer, Lindley McVey, James R. Martin, T. N. Harthaway, B. Herbert, John Davis, M. E. Shaw, William Wassell, H. Fry, James C. McDonald, H. H. Vance, D. Coogle, S. B. Euwer. Company G: Privates George M. Petty, J. L. Hammell, R. W. Hammell, James Woodwell, A. Hitchins, James A. Foresman, H. Jones, D. Scull, D. Dunseath, jr., O. C. De Granges, H. N. Oliver, E. H. Hunt, F. M. Crawford, H. Wilson, H. Biggert, Charles R. Jenkins, A. Markley, J. P. Anderson, A. O. Gaw, T. W. Dyott. Company H: Privates John H. Harrison, W. Glendinning, Joseph D. Price, N. B. McNay, E. B. Jones, James W. Sanford, C. T. McCarter, W. H. Newman, E. L. Hiltner. Company I: Privates S. A. Abbey, John Walter, R. O. Geddes, W. Lush, A. D. Woolston, Samuel Barr, Smith Cozzens, W. H. McDonald, Albert Super, Joseph Squires, W. T. Johnston, Joseph R. Burke, A. M. Price, Samuel Gyger, H. M. Sands, Samuel A. Topham, J. A. Wilt. Company K: Privates Josiah Lewis, A. Leroy Hawkins, George Stone, A. Stevenson, S. Gass, B. B. Evans, J. Arvecost, J. Milligan, George Brown, J. M. Hartley, L. Grim, Robert Jordon, John H. Bell, D. Ross, J. D. Waychoff, J. Rex, J. Houston, S. Houston, B. McCarty, J. Phillips, J. H. Houston, M. E. Megonegal, J. Adamson, John Moredock, W. H. Chambers, A. Myers, Jonas Milligan, W. B. Moredock, J. A. Reynolds, Amos Riggle, E. Bond, J. L. Rickey, Clark Denney, J. P. McNay, James Houlsworth—157.

This list having been procured from the men in confinement, I cannot certify to the correctness of it, though, to the best of my knowledge, it is a true one.

A. VEZIN,
Captain, Comdg. Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

[Inclosure O.]

HEADQUARTERS ANDERSON CAVALRY,
Camp Ward, Nashville, Tenn., January 27, 1863.

Maj. N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army:

MAJOR: In answer to your letter of to-day, I have the honor to state that the order sending the Anderson Cavalry to Nashville was a verbal one, delivered to me on the morning of the 1st January, 1863, by Colonel Minty, of the Fourth Michigan Cavalry.

According to this order, I was to report to Colonel Zahm, of the Third

Ohio Cavalry, and he told me to march in rear of his command. We thus formed part of the escort of a wagon train going to Nashville. We arrived here on the evening of the 1st instant, stopping in the camp of that portion of the regiment commanded by Captain Atkinson, which had returned on the night of the 31st December, 1862. On the 2d of January, I reported for orders to the major of the Third Ohio, Colonel Zahm being absent, stating that we were not in a fit condition to move to the front again, our horses and men being exhausted. There was no forage in town, and as our teams were destroyed we had no means of procuring any. The men and horses had been worked very hard for a week. The last three days and nights we spent in the front we were almost constantly in the saddle, in a section of country on the right of the Murfreesborough turnpike, almost destitute of forage. I was promised forage, should it be possible to procure any, and was told to await further orders from Colonel Zahm in camp. If I am not much mistaken, Captain Atkinson was placed in command the next day (January 3), and he ordered the camp to be moved, which was done January 4, sending at the same time all those refusing to obey orders to jail. Since that time we have been employed in scouting and picketing the roads in this vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. VEZIN,

Captain, Commanding Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

[Inclosure P.]

PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,

Nashville, Tenn., January 25, 1863.

Major DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army :

MAJOR: At your request, I have the honor to make the following statements respecting the confinement of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as the Anderson Cavalry, in the prisons of this city, for the crime of mutiny :

Those in the work-house were confined on the 1st day of January, and those in the county jail on the 4th day of January, 1863. The former were 315 in number, and the latter 95. There were also 5 confined in the penitentiary. Respecting their case, or the conduct leading to their arrest, I know nothing. They were turned over to me to guard after their confinement. They were all confined but a short time after I assumed the duties of this office. There were at that time 110 mutineers of the First Michigan Mechanics and Engineers in the work-house, and about 100 or 150 prisoners of different regiments confined in the county jail. The members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry occupied, in the work-house, a large hall, in the center of the building, and in jail, the jail-yard, having their tents put up. The other prisoners were generally confined in the cells. The members of the Anderson Cavalry brought with them to the prisons their blankets, clothing, cooking utensils, &c. They were supplied, since their confinement, with the same rations as all other soldiers in and about the city. I think they were much better supplied, as they had more friends, delegations arriving from Pennsylvania after their confinement to see to their wants. These were allowed access to them, and permission to carry to them whatever they desired. The sick were removed by the quartermaster of the regiment to the regimental hospital, and cared for. Indeed, they were allowed so many privileges that complaints were made to me by General Mitchell that the men were not prisoners, and more stringent orders issued for their safe-keeping inside the buildings.

At the time of their confinement, and since, every available building in the city has been in use. Our hospitals, twenty-one in number, were crowded with sick and wounded; about 1,000 paroled Federal soldiers were suddenly thrown into the city from the battle-field, and over 1,200 Confederate prisoners were received for confinement. The city was also menaced by hostile forces. All the troops that could be spared were necessary to guard ammunition and supply trains going to the front, and no trains could go for wood. For want of this, during the cold weather that set in, all suffered; the little that came in had to be taken for the hospitals.

At the time General Rosecrans made his proposition to this regiment, all those who were in the county jail, those in the penitentiary, and about 40 of those in the work-house accepted it, and were immediately released. This was on the 20th of January instant. The others refused, and are yet in confinement. The officers of the guard at the work-house represent that their refusal to accept the terms presented to them was induced by the influence of certain visitors from Pennsylvania, who told them to hold out a little longer and the regiment would be disbanded.

I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

JNO. A. MARTIN,
Colonel Eighth Kansas Volunteers, Provost-Marshal.

[Inclosure Q.]

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Nashville, Tenn., January 26, 1863.

Major DAVIS:

In accordance with your request, I have the honor to make the following report of the members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, confined in the various military prisons in and about Nashville:

On the 4th of January, when I was appointed superintendent of military prisons, there were of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry confined in city jail, 88. They were confined in an inclosure, or jail-yard, separate from the rest of the prisoners, and in better quarters. This yard was entirely open, but they were immediately furnished with tents, which, with their abundant supply of blankets, made them comfortable quarters, considering all the circumstances. Their prison yard was much smaller than I would have wished for, but it was the only safe place at the provost-marshal's disposal in the city. There was also confined in what was formerly used for a work-house 315 of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. They had an abundance of room, and were treated with the utmost leniency. They, together with those confined in city jail, were provided with the same amount of rations and wood that any of the troops here in post received.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. AUSTIN,
Capt., Asst. Provost-Marshal, and Inspector of Military Prisons.

[Inclosure R.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., January 19, 1863.

Brig. Gen. R. B. MITCHELL,
Commanding Post, Nashville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: Rev. Dr. McCauley and Mr. Kerr, of Philadelphia, have called to see me in behalf of those members of the Fifteenth Pennsylv-

vania who are under arrest for mutinous or disorderly conduct. They assure me that the young men are perfectly well disposed, with a few exceptions, and all they want is to be assured they will go on duty at headquarters and get their organization completed. As I have never doubted they would be more useful there than elsewhere, and always intended to assign them to that duty, of which they have had informal assurance from their friends, I have said to these gentlemen the same thing.

I send this to you by those gentlemen, to say that, should their expectations as to the disposition of these young soldiers be correct, you have authority to release them, and return them to duty. You will, in that case, direct each company to name, in the order of preference, six of their most suitable men, out of which to choose company officers. Cause these lists to be forwarded to me without delay. Have the regiment refitted, and, when ready, send them up to these headquarters, where we can perfect their organization.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure S.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
No. 20. } *Nashville, Tenn., January 20, 1863.*

* * * * *

III. In accordance with instructions received from department headquarters, those members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry now in confinement at this post who are ready to go upon duty, as stated and prescribed in the communications of the general commanding the department to them this day, will be immediately released and restored to duty. The regimental quartermaster of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry will immediately make requisitions for the articles needed to put the regiment in an effective condition. Each company in the regiment will nominate, in the order of preference, six suitable persons of their number out of which to choose officers. The lists of the names of those thus selected will be immediately forwarded to these headquarters for transmittal to the department commander. Those failing to avail themselves of this order will be retained in confinement, and await trial by court-martial.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, commanding:

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure T.]

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., January 26, 1863.

Col. JOHN A. MARTIN,
Eighth Kansas Volunteers, Provost-Marshal:

COLONEL: What number of the Anderson Cavalry are now in confinement?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. PRATT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Two hundred and eight.

MARTIN,
Colonel and Provost Marshal

[Inclosure U.]

List of the names of men of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, or Anderson Cavalry, who were engaged in the battle of Gettysburg, who have since been confined or are now in confinement.

[C., confined; R., released.]

Names.	Company.	Remarks.
Private W. A. Heffley, R.	F	In engagements of December 27, 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private S. R. Fairchild, R.	F	
Private J. S. Boies	C	
Private Albert B. Cummings, R.	C	
Private James E. Negus, C.	C	
Private Walter B. Crawford, C.	C	With wagon train December 30, 1862, and in engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private W. W. H. R.	C	
Private W. W. H. R.	C	With wagon train when attacked, December 30, 1862.
Private Daniel A. Clark, C.	E	In engagements of December 27, 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private John C. Hirst, C.	E	
Private Warren Supplee, C.	E	Detailed to assist quartermaster in camp.
Private Horatio N. Oliver, C.	E	
Private James G. Paxson, C.	E	Sick at camp.
Private Samuel Wampler, C.	E	
Private Edwin W. Hough, C.	E	In engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private Ellwood Wright, C.	E	
Sergt. A. W. Hood, R.	F	In engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Sergt. A. S. R. Overholt, R.	F	
Corpl. W. H. Wallace, R.	F	In engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private D. Coogle, C.	F	
Private L. B. Cross, R.	F	In engagements of December 27, 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private H. B. Frits, R.	F	
Private D. S. Fulkert, R.	F	In the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private W. Griffith, R.	F	
Private B. Herbert, R.	F	In the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private H. Johnson, R.	F	
Private J. M. Kough, R.	F	In the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private J. G. Lee, C.	F	
Private H. C. McCormick, R.	F	In the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private P. P. Miller, R.	F	
Private N. Messer, R.	F	In the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private L. R. Metzgar, R.	F	
Private J. E. McCord, R.	F	In the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private M. L. Niswonger, R.	F	
Private F. B. Sellers, R.	F	In the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private J. S. Varich, R.	F	
Private J. P. Young, R.	F	In the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private J. P. Orr, R.	F	
Private R. L. Orr, R.	F	In the engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private H. E. Brooks, R.	F	
Private Frank H. Denning, R.	F	In engagements of December 27, 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Corpl. E. P. Alexander, R.	G	
Private James F. Murphy, R.	G	In engagements of December 27, 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863, but has been released, and is now in camp.
Private Henry F. Mason, R.	G	In engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private William Anderson, R.	G	
Private John Turner, R.	G	With wagon train December 30, 1862.
Private W. J. Brown, C.	H	
Private William L. Bratton, R.	H	Started with wagon train December 26, 1862, but returned same day without leave.
Private Joseph D. Price, C.	H	
Corpl. C. C. Ketler, C.	I	In engagements of December 27, 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Corpl. Samuel Murphy, jr., R.	I	
Private J. R. Boyer, R.	I	In engagements of December 27, 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private J. C. Nones, C.	I	
Private George W. Wright, R.	I	In engagements of December 27, 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Private Jacob Miller, R.	I	
Private John Sunday, R.	I	In engagements of December 27, 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.
Corpl. Eli Hewitt, R.	K	
Corpl. R. Worthington, R.	K	In engagement of December 29, 1862; afterward detailed to return to camp.
Corpl. C. Ritchie, R.	K	
Private A. Turner, R.	K	In engagement of December 29, 1862; afterward detailed to return to camp.
Private Jacob Hewitt, R.	K	
Private Edwin Hartzell, C.	K	In engagement of December 29, 1862; afterward detailed to return to camp.
Private J. M. Pyles, R.	K	
Private B. Rhinehart, R.	K	In engagement of December 29, 1862; afterward detailed to return to camp.
Private J. F. Gwynn, C.	K	
Private H. C. Sayres, C.	K	In engagement of December 29, 1862; afterward detailed to return to camp.
Private J. Jamison, R.	K	
Private J. M. Wiley, R.	K	In engagements of December 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863.

List of the names of men of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, or Anderson Cavalry, who were engaged in the battle of Murfreesborough, who have since been confined or are now in confinement—Continued.

Names.	Company.	Remarks.
Private J. A. B. Williams, C.....	L	In engagements of December 27, 29, 31, 1862, and January 1, 1863. } With wagon train when attacked, December 30, 1862. } Sick in camp.
Private Reuben Beisel, C.....	L	
Private Hezekiah Camp, C.....	L	
Private William Hart, C.....	L	
Private Job W. Richards, R.....	L	

To the best of my knowledge, this is a correct list.

A. VEZIN,
Captain, Comdg. Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

[Inclosure V.]

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQES. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 6. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1863.*

* * * * *

XVIII. The general commanding announces his high satisfaction with those brave and determined men of the Anderson Guards who promptly marched, under the gallant Majors Rosengarten and Ward, to aid him in his advance on Murfreesborough. These young soldiers and their brave commanders vied with our most veteran cavalry in their steadiness under fire and the intrepidity of their advance on the enemy, and nobly sustained the honor already won by the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry for the Keystone State. While he deplores the early death of brave young Major Rosengarten, the sorrow he feels at his loss is mingled with a soldier's pride to know that he fell like a hero, and for the sacred cause of nationality. He trusts Major Ward, recovering from his desperate but honorable wounds, will live to gather fresh laurels on many a field in his country's service. The general commanding is grieved to learn that about 700 of these noble guards, said to belong to families of good standing at home, have chosen, under some pretext or other, not to follow their companions in arms to the field, to share with them the dangers and the glories of the Fourteenth Army Corps. He cannot imagine what could have moved men on whom he laid such hopes to a course so base and selfish. He cannot conceive how they could shame their own kin, and stain the clear honor of their native State, by conduct not merely appearing base and cowardly, but so criminal as to deserve the penalty of death. Before proceeding to do what his duty requires, and having them dealt with as their conduct merits—before covering them with that deserved infamy which will blast them forever in the esteem of their fellows—the general commanding wishes this order read to them, and all who are not lost to a sense of honor to step forth and confess that, whatever may have been their private wants or griefs, the hours of their country's need and peril was not the time to stand back and falter or expose their brethren in arms to danger and death without help. Let them then resolve on some reparation, which will give him an opportunity to save some of them from impending disgrace and ruin.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

C. GODDARD,
Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff.

ADDENDA.

[DECEMBER 31, 1862.*]

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

The crisis now pending, and the disorganized condition of this regiment, entitled the Anderson Troop, never fully organized, and on the eve of battle, require immediate action by the proper authority.

Official promises induced us to leave our school of instruction at Carlisle, under the impression, on arriving at Louisville, Ky., the regimental organization should be completed. For reasons never made public, such promise was never fulfilled, but it was again promised by our officers that each company should be provided with officers on arriving at Nashville, Tenn.

Upon arriving here the regiment was ordered on duty in the same imperfect and disorganized condition. In justice to ourselves, we consider it to be our imperious duty, under the peculiar circumstances by which we are now surrounded, to decline performing any duty until provided with a sufficient number of officers to enable us to battle with credit to our State and Government. This regiment, with but few exceptions, have laid down their arms, and have requested to be placed under arrest, that the cause of our complaints may be fully investigated. This regiment desires that they be assigned to the duty for which they were enlisted or be at once disbanded. Attached hereunto is our petition.

We, the undersigned, members of the Anderson Troop, believing that we have been enlisted into the service of the United States under false pretenses, do hereby request, in consideration of the following reasons, a proper investigation, whether or not we are now held, or can be held, under any other terms than those of our enlistment :

1st. That we were enlisted for a body guard and special service at the headquarters of Maj. Gen. D. C. Buell, then commanding the Army of the Ohio, and promises were made by the recruiting officer in charge that, should we not be assigned to the service for which we were enlisted, we should at once receive our discharge, and be provided with transportation to our respective homes.

2d. Without our knowledge or consent as members, said battalion was increased to a regiment, and, even as such, we were deprived the privilege of selecting our own officers.

3d. Orders were issued and promises made that we should be engaged in no other service than that for which we were enlisted.

4th. That we have now been in the United States service over four months, with not more than 15 commissioned officers, some companies not having even one, and with our arms, equipments, &c., in such an imperfect condition as to render the regiment partially unfit for service.

In pursuing this course of action, we contemplate no disturbance, but desire that the cause of our complaints be investigated. We would have it understood that while we have a due respect for our officers, and a due regard for the welfare of our country in the present crisis, yet, in consideration of the foregoing and other reasons, we consider it our duty not to move until we are fully officered as a regiment, according to the army regulations, and assigned to the duty for which we were enlisted.

* Briefed as of this date, and from W. D. H. Reeder and 535 others of the Anderson Troop.

WORK-HOUSE, No. 1,
Nashville, Tenn., January 10, 1863.

To the Rev. Alexander McCauley, chairman, and others, committee of the citizens of Philadelphia deputed to inquire into the condition of the Anderson Cavalry:

SIRS: In behalf of the members of Buell's Body Guard, otherwise the Anderson Troop, otherwise the Anderson Cavalry, otherwise the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, otherwise the One hundred and sixtieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, we would respectfully submit the following brief statement of facts concerning our enlistment and treatment since being mustered into the service of the United States:

In August last, Capt. William J. Palmer and others opened recruiting offices in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and other cities in Pennsylvania, causing advertisements to be inserted in the most influential and widely circulated public journals, aided by flaming, conspicuous posters, to the effect that they were authorized by General Buell, which authority was sanctioned by the War Department, to recruit a battalion of picked men, to act in the capacity of a body guard to Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell, commanding the Department of the Ohio; further positively asserting that the duty of the troop would be precisely like that being now performed by the old Anderson Troop, viz, to act as an escort for the major-general commanding the aforesaid department, and to do special service at headquarters, as an independent organization.

It will be remembered that at this time there was much excitement in Philadelphia, as well as elsewhere, concerning enlistments to fill the calls for volunteers made by the President; but the inducements held forth by Captain Palmer being considered superior to those held forth by other organizations, he was soon enabled to recruit his battalion, while others only drew their slow length along, making but comparatively slow progress in filling their regiments. Indeed, the recruiting office at the southwest corner of Third street and Willing's alley was daily crowded by anxious applicants for membership in the Anderson Troop, none being accepted unless coming well recommended by some well-known, influential person or persons. In a word, the chance was considered so rare and the troop so superior, that doctors, lawyers, teachers, and other professional men were induced to close their offices to join the troop as private soldiers, while many left lucrative positions and closed their places of business, and parents and guardians were anxious to have the names of their sons and wards enrolled as members thereof on the same footing.

Captain Palmer, finding his efforts crowned with such perfect success in recruiting a battalion of men, caused advertisements again to be inserted in the daily periodicals, stating that he had received permission to raise his command to two battalions, upon the same grounds and for the same purpose specified when the first battalion was recruited. In this effort he was likewise successful. He then advertised that he had been clothed with further authority to increase his command to a full regiment of three battalions, still holding forth the idea that the regiment was to act as a body guard and do special service, as originally announced to the first 400.

Many of those previously enlisted becoming alarmed lest they were not to be used as specified when enlisted, began to make some inquiries concerning the disposition to be made of the troop, thinking so large a body of men would not be required to act as a body guard, when Captain Palmer caused an order to be read to us on dress-parade at

Camp Alabama, Carlisle, Pa., that, notwithstanding the increase of numbers, we were still to be General Buell's body guard. This order for a time quieted our fears; and at about this time the rebels invaded Maryland and threatened to make a raid into Pennsylvania. The Governor, becoming alarmed for the safety of the State, called for 50,000 militiamen, to defend the borders against the threatened invasion. In response to this call of our patriotic Governor, we rallied and went immediately in defense of our glorious old Commonwealth. The doings of the Anderson Troop while acting as scouts in the Cumberland Valley are well known to the public, and need not be enlarged on by us any further than to observe that we were not regarded as cowards in that short, but glorious, campaign. Soon after our regiment returned to Camp Alabama, news of the removal of General Buell from his command reached us; and thinking that, inasmuch as we were enlisted as his body guard, and could not act in that capacity to him when he was without a command, that, in justice to us, we should be immediately disbanded; but our fears were again quieted and concerted action frustrated by Maj. F. B. Ward causing an order to be read to the different companies composing the troop, to the effect that we were still to act as a body guard and to be permanently attached to headquarters as special escort to General Buell's successor in command, Major-General Rosecrans, as an independent organization.

Relying on the good faith and integrity of our officers, we were induced to forego any decisive action to attain our just rights at this time, and, placing confidence in their assertions, we were induced to leave the old Keystone State for Louisville, Ky., at which place we expected to find, according to the promises made, commissioned officers awaiting our arrival, the regiment not having yet been more than one-third officered. Imagine our surprise, on reaching Louisville, to find the whole theory concerning officers to be a farce, there being but one commissioned officer for our regiment, viz, Maj. A. G. Rosengarten.

Feeling that we were grossly deceived, and learning, through what we deemed to be good authority, that General Rosecrans refused to accept us as his escort, and that on arriving at Nashville we would be brigaded, we thought it our duty to make a stand here and demand our rights. Accordingly, petitions signed by nearly every member of the regiment were sent to Governor Curtin and to the War Department, respectfully asking that our regiment be disbanded (it having been enlisted under false representations). In addition to this, when marching orders were received, a large percentage of the regiment refused to move, and consequently stacked their arms in front of their tents, and were induced to take them up only when solemnly assured that everything should be made right on arriving at Nashville.

Acting on these promises, the march to Nashville was cheerfully performed, in anticipation of at least having our organization completed, and do service as originally intended, but in this, also, were we doomed to be disappointed. In lieu of commissioned officers joining the regiment, those of the old troop, acting as such in this organization, were imperatively ordered back to their old company, and, instead of being attached to General Rosecrans' headquarters, as we were led to believe, we were ordered to report to General Stanley, chief of cavalry in this department.

Having thus far been deceived by the misrepresentations of our officers, a committee, representing every company in the regiment, waited upon Lieutenant-Colonel Spencer, December 25, 1862, to ascertain from him authoritatively what disposition was to be made of the regiment, and

further to inquire if we were brigaded, and why we were not properly officered as promised, to which inquiries he, in substance, replied that he did not know what would be done with the regiment; that we were not brigaded yet, and he did not suppose we would be, but he could not see what difference it could make to the boys if they were, and that he had sent a list of names to Governor Curtin to be commissioned, but did not know why they were not commissioned. This proving unsatisfactory to the committee, they again waited upon him, stating that they were instructed to inform the officers that, in case marching orders were received before they were satisfied in regard to these inquiries, they would stack their arms and refuse to obey the order.

So on the morning of December 26, 1862, when requested by our officers to prepare to march to the front, the regiment, in a quiet and gentlemanly manner, stacked their arms in front of their tents, as previously agreed upon. Subsequently, however, upon the representation of General Stanley that, if the regiment would move, it should be held as a reserve, and upon the assertion of Major Rosengarten that our forces had been repulsed, and that every man was needed at the front, about 200 were induced to go with the officers, the others firmly adhering to their original design of remaining until their wrongs were righted, and until they were properly officered, there being in all but 17 commissioned officers in the regiment, including 2 surgeons.

Had we obeyed the dictates of patriotism alone, we would have disregarded our grievances for the time being, and gone, but reason—calm, cool reason—forbade us to go, with only about one-third of our complement of officers, and they mostly rash and inexperienced; our horses jaded and worn down by the long, tedious march from Louisville to Nashville, just finished, and we but partially equipped, in many instances with worthless arms. All the officers, except Lieutenant Fobes, acting quartermaster, having left camp, and the regiment in almost a starving condition, those left saw fit to act for themselves, and try and bring order out of chaos. Committees were sent to wait upon Brigadier-General Mitchell, and make a plain statement of facts, and ask for a court of inquiry, in order to have our case investigated. However, nothing was gained by this save an order detailing Captain Atkinson to take the regiment to headquarters, to represent their case to Major-General Rosecrans. Accordingly, about 85 started with him, and about 150 started the same day for the same purpose, under Colonel Wood, who was detailed for that purpose by Brigadier-General Morgan. Colonel Wood having overtaken the party under Captain Atkinson, some miles from camp, the whole marched under his command until near La Vergne, at which place General Wheeler's (rebel) brigade was burning the wagon train of Davis' and Sheridan's divisions. Here a halt was ordered, and, eventually, a retreat, although the boys urged Colonel Wood to lead them on to the attack. However, the day following, December 31, they continued their journey to headquarters, and the whole regiment was ordered back to camp. Meanwhile those remaining in camp were again waited upon, December 31, and all that were willing to obey all orders emanating from their superior officers were requested to step two paces to the front. As there were scarcely any willing to do this, they were then ordered to turn in their arms and equipments, and informed that they would be taken to the work-house as military prisoners. This order was performed by a battalion of men under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Quackenbush, by orders of General Morgan. On this occasion about 200 men were placed under arrest in Work-House No. 1, who were subsequently joined by others, swelling

the number to 309. In addition to those confined here, there are 101 confined in the yard of the county jail, with no covering but the blue canopy of heaven, making a total of 410 of our troop held in durance vile, leaving only about 210 in camp. The query will doubtless be asked, where are the other 350 men necessary to fill our troop to maximum number enlisted? Some are quietly sleeping the sleep of death, fallen among the heroes who have sacrificed their lives for their country's honor; others are wounded or sick, and have found a temporary refuge in various hospitals, but the vast majority are missing. Why they are missing, or where they are, the future alone can disclose.

We have, gentlemen, endeavored to give an authentic and concise account of the affairs of our troop since its organization (if it can be so called) to the present time, and would respectfully solicit you to carefully consider our statement, as well as to ponder our helpless and useless condition.

In conclusion, we would impress upon your minds the facts that we were falsely enlisted; never mustered in as a regiment; never properly officered or armed; and that in taking this stand we have been actuated by a desire only to have justice done unto us. Having taken our position in advance of any orders to march, therefore, we claim only what the humblest in the land may demand—simple justice from the hands of a Government we would have died to save.

Believing in the integrity and justice of our Government, we place our cause in your hands, humbly praying that we may be rescued from our incarceration amid smoke and vermin, whose name is legion, and be honorably discharged from the service of the United States, thus being relieved from an organization which has become odious and unbearable to us, thereby enabling those who wish to re-enlist an opportunity of doing so, where they can do justice to themselves, their country, and God-given principles of self-government.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. COOPER PAUL.
OSCAR B. MORRIS.
HARRY M. GEARY.
WALTER G. WILSON.
WILFRED H. KEELY.

NASHVILLE, *January 12, 1863.*

Major-General ROSECRANS:

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to promise, I called to see those of the Anderson Cavalry in mutiny, for the purpose of reasoning with them. I found them so firm in the belief that they are doing right, and so decided, that anything I could say would be useless, even with those from my section of country. The most lamentable feature that presented itself to me is the fact that a number of those who were out to the front, and did so nobly, are now in jail, firm in the belief that they have been swindled into the service, preferring, they say, to go to jail and stay there, as a matter of principle, than to serve with the regiment; while some, quite a number, of those who did not go out are now in camp, doing duty. I told them that the first duty of a soldier was obedience, and, while they acknowledge the fact, they say they have never received any satisfaction as to how they were to serve. I conversed with only a portion of them, finding it time thrown away. One fact I desire to call your attention to. The mutineers are confined in two places here, and the most of

those who went front and fought are in the worst quarters, the jail-yard, a filthy place, while the others are in comfortable quarters, with more or less liberty. My opinion is that the men have had very bad advice from some quarter, strengthened by the false sympathy of too tender-hearted friends. They have an idea (a good many of them) that they will be released in a few days through State influence or the War Department. I told them to bear in mind that they were under military law only here.

Hoping that, for the credit of the old Keystone State, this unfortunate affair may be brought to an honorable terminus, and that none of these misguided men may have to suffer punishment, which seems their due, I remain, your obedient servant,

W. W. WARD.

WASHINGTON, *January 16, 1863.*

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: The undersigned, a committee appointed by the friends and relatives of the Anderson Cavalry, a troop raised principally in the city of Philadelphia, beg to submit to your respectful consideration the following statement :

We are informed by letters written by many of the members, and by respectable gentlemen sent to inquire of their condition, and who have returned, that a large portion of said cavalry are now confined in loathsome prisons in Nashville, Tenn.

The cause of their present suffering and disgrace has resulted from their being enlisted by false representation made to them in advertisements in the public newspapers of the city of Philadelphia, and by the persons by whom they were enlisted, viz, that the Secretary of War had authorized a regiment to be enlisted for special service, to be attached to the headquarters of Major-General Buell, and that they were not to be employed as ordinary cavalry.

The undersigned, having carefully inquired into the facts, find—

1st. That they have been illy used; that no authority has been given by the War Department to enlist a regiment of cavalry for special service.

2d. That deception was practiced in enlisting them by making false representations as to the duties they were to perform, and the position in which they were to be placed.

3d. That after the enlistment of nearly 1,000 men, they were insufficiently officered, having only 13 commissioned officers over the whole regiment, thus causing their demoralization.

4th. In their not being permitted the same privileges that were extended to other Pennsylvania regiments, to select their own officers.

5th. That the said regiment has never received any pay from the United States since their enlistment, and up to the time of the battle of Murfreesborough they have not been attached to any department or division of the Army.

6th. That the false representations already mentioned, and the neglect to furnish said troops with the proper and necessary officers (they having but 10 commissioned and non-commissioned officers upon their arrival at Nashville), have greatly demoralized them.

In view of these facts, and also that the Governor of Pennsylvania claims to have no control or authority over the said troop, all of which the undersigned believe they can establish by good and sufficient au-

thority and by personal knowledge, we respectfully but earnestly request that the said regiment be disbanded, and, in consideration of the service rendered by them in Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, that they be honorably discharged.

W. H. STOKES.
ROBERT THOMAS.
JAMES M. STEWART.
SAMUEL MURPHEY, M. D.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 17, 1863.

Maj. N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs that you repair, without delay, to Nashville, Tenn., and inquire minutely into the circumstances which led to the arrest of a portion of the Anderson Cavalry; the treatment of them while in confinement; their present condition, mode of confinement, and the charges against them; in short, everything connected with the arrest and confinement of these men. Telegraph your arrival and the result of your investigation to this office. If any abuse or maltreatment exists, telegraph the same to General Rosecrans. You will also report the names of those now imprisoned who engaged in the battle of Murfreesborough.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., January 17, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

Information has reached this Department that the members of the Anderson Cavalry who are under arrest in Nashville are treated in a cruel and improper manner, and that you have uttered threats against them, and expressed a desire and determination to have some of them shot. You will report immediately the names of the persons imprisoned, and the manner of their treatment, and are directed to treat them in a humane manner, cause them to be imprisoned in a proper place, and properly supplied and cared for.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., January 19, 1863.

Brigadier-General MITCHELL, *Nashville:*

I want your answer telegraphed, stating—

- 1st. What number of the Anderson Cavalry are imprisoned.
- 2d. On what charges, and by whose order, they are imprisoned.
- 3d. The description of building in which they are imprisoned, and the number in each prison.
- 4th. Whether the prisoners are humanely treated, and have proper conveniences for cleanliness and health.

5th. When they are to be tried, and whether you have made any threats or expressed any ill-will against them.

The names of the prisoners you will send by mail.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Nashville, Tenn., January 17, 1863. (Sent January 20.)

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

I am in receipt of your dispatch of this date, informing me of my inhumanity toward the Anderson Cavalry. In reply, I have only to say they have been treated as all other soldiers are treated placed in confinement for high crimes. A portion of them are confined in city work-house; the other portion in the county jail yard, with proper covering, and have received a soldier's fare. I have said to them that mutiny in the face of an enemy was punishable by death, and unless they reconsidered their action some of them would be made examples of. I have further said to them and their friends that their course was cowardly in the extreme, a disgrace to themselves and their State. I have refused to allow them to board at first-class hotels, and have also refused admittance of persons from the city of Philadelphia, who have been publicly encouraging them in their course, and promising to sustain them at home and at the capital. One of the persons so refused avowed to me that half a million dollars should be spent before they should yield the position they had taken. I have no desire to persecute any man. The only object I had in the premises was to enforce proper discipline. If these men are sustained in their present course, we might just as well abandon the cause for which we are fighting. Other men will take advantage of any clemency shown to them. My action has been governed wholly by instructions from my department commander, and by my judgment of what was necessary to stop an open, dangerous, and shameful mutiny. A court-martial assembled to-day for the trial of these men, by order of Major-General Rosecrans. To the gallant dead, and those members of the regiment who did not take occasion to refuse to obey orders when obedience would take them face to face with the enemy, I pay all due honor and consideration, and I bear cheerful witness to the brave conduct of those who went to the front and met the enemy. I state, in addition, that the Government will be the loser of not less than \$25,000 or \$30,000 by the neglect of the mutineers properly to care for the horses and other Government property.*

January 20, 1863.—I had written the foregoing in reply to your first dispatch, received on 17th instant, and waited your directions as to sending it by telegraph. In answer to your inquiry in your second dispatch, I have the honor to say that the number of prisoners confined is 350—96 in the jail-yard, 254 in the work-house. The court-martial for their trial is in session (January 20, 1863). The other inquiries, I think, are all answered in the first part of this dispatch.

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January 27, 1863.*
ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY:

SIR: I telegraph, agreeably to instructions of the Secretary of War

26, 1862, they refused to obey orders and march with the army to the front, except some 200 or 300. December 27, 1862, General Mitchell advised them to reconsider and go to the assistance of their comrades in conflict with the enemy. They refused to go. He telegraphed General Rosecrans they refused to go until officered and organized. December 28, 1862, General Rosecrans telegraphed, appointing three acting majors to complete organization required, until others were regularly appointed. December 29, 1862, General Rosecrans ordered General Mitchell to send the Anderson Cavalry to the front; said he would not submit to their whims. Same day General Mitchell ordered them to move to the front. Next morning about 90 obeyed; the balance refused, but finally obeyed the order, but conditionally. Enemy's cavalry forced this party to retreat the same day. Again ordered to move to the front early December 31, 1862, with a large force, to escort supplies, and they positively refused to go, except the 90. This and following day 315 were arrested and confined in the city work-house. Subsequently those in front were ordered back to Nashville. January 4, 1863, some 95, who had positively refused to obey their superior officers and do duty, many of their number having been in the battle of Murfreesborough, were confined in the yard of the county jail; 5 others confined in penitentiary, preferring confinement to duty. January 19, 1863, General Rosecrans, by letter to General Mitchell, authorized their release, officers of their own selection, re-equipment, and offered to take them on duty at his headquarters if they would go to duty. January 20, 1863, General Mitchell ordered all released who accepted the terms. All were released same day, except 200 in the work-house, who positively refused to do any duty. Yesterday 4 at camp refused to do picket duty, and were confined in jail. During their confinement more liberties and greater privileges have been allowed those men than is usual in the military service for less offenses, and the usual supplies furnished troops at this post they received, except those in jail-yard were without tents a few days. Proper treatment [*sic*] police would keep the place of confinement in order. The work-house is smoky. No other available place for safe confinement in a military sense. All reasonable means to induce these men to do their duty have been exhausted. The regiment, or a portion, is demoralized and disorganized. Leading spirits in this mutinous course are, I think, among the members, but are unknown to me. It is reported that one or more of a committee recently here from Philadelphia have induced the last act of mutiny and disobedience; I think with truth. I do not think the contingency exists for telegraphing. General Rosecrans preferred these men being tried for mutiny and disobedience of orders. The discipline, efficiency, and well-being of this army depends much upon Government action relative to these men. From sources reliable, it is reported that hundreds of the troops are closely watching this matter, and their future action will be shaped by the result in the case. The men of the Anderson Cavalry claim they have been deceived by their recruiting officers, and they are not organized and officered as promised; that they enlisted as body guard to General Buell, and not to do picket and guard duty. No doubt they were deceived; they are generally very intelligent men. Names of those confined who were in the battle of Murfreesborough will be forwarded by mail, or in person, as directed. The papers I have (with a fuller report) will explain more satisfactorily the state of the case—a very important one to the service.

N. H. DAVIS,
Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
 No. 36. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., Feb. 8, 1863.*

* * * * *

XI. Col. W. J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, will proceed to Nashville and reorganize those men of his regiment who marched with the army in the advance on Murfreesborough into eleven companies. Colonel Palmer has authority to require all detailed men to return, on his order, to duty with their regiment. He will nominate, for appointment, one captain and one first lieutenant for each company, and the commissioned officers of the regimental staff, forwarding a list of the officers so nominated to these headquarters. He will at once ascertain the condition of the regiment in regard to horses, horse equipment, arms, &c., reporting what they now have, and what is required to complete their equipment, that immediate steps may be taken to procure the necessary articles.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

NASHVILLE, *February 15, 1863.*

Col. J. B. FRY:

MY DEAR COLONEL: The condition of the Anderson Cavalry, when I arrived here, was just about as bad as it was possible to be. Even the men who went to the front had since become demoralized with the prospect of disbandment, and the unfortunate encouragement given to the mutineers by various committees from Philadelphia, and sympathizing meetings in that city, at which the doctrine of military despotism was preached.

General Rosecrans has approved of my plan of reorganization, and has given me full powers. It contemplates the breaking up of the existing company organizations, and the distribution of the 300 who did not mutiny into eleven new companies—the old troop to be Company A—and to complete the regiment. Thus we will have a nucleus of good men equally distributed among all the companies; a captain and lieutenant for each company to be immediately appointed, and the remaining vacancies to be filled from the new men (that is, not “old troop”) as rewards for good behavior. Half the non-commissioned officers also to be left vacant for the present, so as to put the men on their good behavior. All the sergeants and corporals among the mutineers to be reduced to the ranks. Admission to Company A, to fill it up, to be made as a reward for good soldiership. After these new company organizations are got agoing, papers started, good discipline insured, &c., draw gradually from the mutineers and distribute *them* among the eleven companies, so that they will perforce fall into good habits quickly.

General Rosecrans selected some 15 of the mutineers for trial by court-martial, the rest to be turned over to me, and as they all signified their desire to return to duty last Thursday, I released them from the smoke-house, and they are now in barracks in Nashville, wearing themselves out with fruitless discussions and vain elections of officers. General Rosecrans, singular to say, gave them some weeks ago the privilege of electing their own officers, but has since rescinded it. The regiment has only 15 horses left, about 250 carbines and sabers, but few tents, and no wagons. It is rather worse than beginning afresh, but when-

ever the difficulties look particularly discouraging I think of a rebel prison, and the contrast is sufficient to put one immediately into a good humor.

I telegraphed you in regard to the discharge of a number of our mutineers, by order of the War Department, for no apparent reason whatever except that their friends at home, aided by Congressional influence, have applied for it. This has a very bad effect on the remaining men, and is decidedly unjust, as is also the commissioning of any mutineer in another regiment. I hope no discharge will be granted to men of this regiment until it is first submitted to me.*

Yours, truly,

WM. J. PALMER.

[Indorsement.]

Vincent. Please read this. Palmer is a reliable man.

J. B. F.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 57. } Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 1, 1863.

* * * * *

XII. All pay due mutineers of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry will be withheld until further orders from these headquarters.†

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, March 6, 1863.

(Received March 7, 1863.)

Brig. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS :

Four mutineers of Anderson Cavalry, in addition to the two already advised of, have been discharged by Special Orders, War Department, viz, Charles De Ward, Company B; Samuel Hildeburn, Company C; Charles H. Warner, Company G, and Lewis G. Reed, Company G. It would have an excellent effect upon the discipline of the regiment if these discharges be revoked.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 65. } Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 9, 1863.

* * * * *

XIV. Those mutineers of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry who came to the front, in obedience to orders, during the battle of Stone's River are exempt from the provisions of Paragraph XII, Special Field Orders, No. 57, from these headquarters.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans :

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* Some irrelevant and personal matter omitted in publication.

† See Special Field Orders of March 9 and April 19.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 79. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 23, 1863.*

* * * * *

XV. Orders having been received by the major-general commanding from the Secretary of War to muster out of service the remaining members of the old Anderson Troop, all Government property now held by them will be turned over by Lieut. T. S. Maple, commanding, to Col. William J. Palmer, Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, who will receipt for the same.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

MARCH 30, 1863.

Lieutenant-Colonel LAMBORN,
Anderson Cavalry, Nashville:

General Rosecrans has consented to release the 18 men held in penitentiary, and to suspend action in their cases dependent on the good conduct of the regiment. I think it best that you should come up immediately with all our men, together with those well enough from hospital.*

WM. J. PALMER,
Colonel, Commanding.

—

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 87. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 31, 1863.*

* * * * *

XIII. The sentence of the court-martial in the cases of the mutineers of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania (Anderson) Cavalry is hereby suspended. The duration of such suspension is made dependent upon the future conduct of the regiment. All the members of the regiment now in Nashville, including those in confinement awaiting promulgation of the sentence of the court, except such as are on detached duty by orders from these headquarters, and the 50 men under command of Lieutenants De Witt and Fobes, sent there to bring down horses for the regiment, will immediately report to Colonel Palmer, commanding the regiment, at this place. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE CUMBERLAND,
No. 106. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., April 19, 1863.*

* * * * *

VIII. Paragraph XIV, Special Field Orders, No. 65, of March 9, 1863, from these headquarters, is so far modified as to permit such of the

* Some matters of detail omitted.

mutineers of the Anderson Cavalry as Colonel Palmer may in his opinion think deserving, to receive payment of such moneys as may be due them.

* * * * * *

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

H. THRALL,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

—

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
EXECUTIVE MILITARY DEPARTMENT,
Harrisburg, May 20, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Hdqrs. Dept. of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to refer you to my telegraphic dispatch of yesterday, in which I informed you that commissions for the Fifteenth Pennsylvania (Anderson) Cavalry had been transmitted. These were issued in exact accordance with the last list of appointments, as recommended by Colonel Palmer and approved by yourself. I beg leave further to say that a previous list had been acted upon by me, and I supposed that the commissions therein asked for had been forwarded until the receipt of a telegraphic message requesting that some of them should be withheld, and advising me that a fuller communication would be sent me by mail. That communication reached here after I had set out for the seat of the late conflict south of the Rappahannock, to which point my duty called me, that I might insure the best possible care and attention to the brave men of this State who had suffered in battle there. At the first practicable moment since my return that list of appointments received my attention, and was confirmed by me without any exception; but there are one or two matters about which I desire my views to be considered.

The whole correspondence which has been submitted to me in regard to the late *emeute* amongst the appointees whose names have been withdrawn shows that these officers were under circumstances of peculiar hardship; as, having no commissions, and therefore unable to draw pay, they had no means with which properly to maintain their rank and condition. Most, if not all, of them had previously distinguished themselves by brave and faithful service, and I would submit to you, as my opinion, that they have been enough punished, and that discipline has been sufficiently vindicated by depriving them of their rank. I think it but just, therefore, that commissions should be issued to them for the time during which they acted under their appointments, and that a special order be made which will enable them to be mustered in and out, and receive pay for their period of actual service.

I wish, also, that in the appointment of second lieutenants, the names of those recommended for promotion should be forwarded me before the announcement of appointment, as there are several cases now, and others will doubtless occur, in which I shall have recommendations to present. An early reply would be acceptable.

I have the honor to be, general, very truly and obediently, your servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, June 4, 1863.

Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army, earnestly recommending that the request of Governor Curtin be granted, and the persons named be mustered in and out of the service, as their case is one of great hardship, and they should be paid for the service actually rendered by them, it being at a time when it was of great service to the regiment.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
June 18, 1863.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

Final action in these cases cannot be taken until the receipt of the muster for pay-rolls of the regiment, covering the time for which payment is claimed. It is recommended that, upon their receipt, an order be issued to muster in these officers from the time on which they appear to have been taken up on the rolls for duty, and that they be paid from that time to the date of their muster-out, under the order of Major-General Rosecrans.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, *June 20, 1863.*

Approved.

By order of the Secretary of War :

E. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *May 23, 1863.*
 (Received Washington, May 24—1.25 a. m.)

Brigadier-General THOMAS, *Adjutant-General :*

The Anderson, otherwise the Fifteenth Pennsylvania, Cavalry, had the misfortune to become disorganized and demoralized. We have successfully reorganized it. The new officers are commissioned. I respectfully ask an order sanctioning the transfers we have been obliged to make, and authorizing the officers to be mustered in from the date of their appointment, by the authority of the Governor of Pennsylvania.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *May 26, 1863.*
 Major-General ROSECRANS,
Murfreesborough, Tenn. :

The transfers made by you in reorganizing Anderson Cavalry are approved. Authority for musters, not covered by General Orders, No. 48, cannot be granted. If the cases are peculiar, they must be submitted here for decision.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 4, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will remember that when I called your attention to the fact that your corps report of the battle of Stone's River omitted to mention that the corps commanders met me, at my headquarters, on Tuesday night, before the battle, after dark; that the plan of battle was there fully explained, and that you all received, verbally, your orders for the next day's work, you told me it was an accidental omission. It is due to the truth of history, to yourself, and to me that this omission should be supplied. You will, therefore, please report to me, in writing, your recollection of that meeting and of the orders you there received—what you were to do, and what was confided to your discretion.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 10, 1863.

Maj. Gen. A. McD. McCook,
Commanding Twentieth Army Corps:

GENERAL: On the 4th instant I wrote you a note, ordering you to report your recollections of your visit to my headquarters on the night of December 30, and of the instructions you received. On the 8th, chief of staff again called your attention to this order. Neither report nor acknowledgment has yet come to headquarters. I am pained to notice this in a matter where honor should have made you prompt, and your neglect of a well-known rule of official correspondence adds to the gravity of the fault. You will please immediately acknowledge receipt of this and the former-named notes by telegraph, and bring me your written report by 4 o'clock this afternoon, when you will report to me in person.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTIETH ARMY CORPS,
Camp on Shelbyville Pike, near Murfreesborough, Tenn.,
March 10, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Chief of Staff:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the major-general commanding the Army of the Cumberland, relating to a conversation I had with him after his perusal of my official report of the battle of Stone's River. General Rosecrans remarked to me that my report was a good one, but that I had failed to mention the visit I paid him on the night of the 30th of December. I then replied that the omission was accidental, and did not then deem it of sufficient import to insert it, which I would have been glad to have done had I then deemed it desirable or necessary. Major-General Rosecrans states, in his official report, that the corps commanders met him at his headquarters at 9 p. m., and in his letter of the 4th states that my report of the battle of Stone's River omitted to mention that the corps commanders had met at his headquarters on Tuesday night before the battle.

I could not have made such statement, as I did not know that any such meeting had taken place until I saw it in General Rosecrans' report, and also a mention of it in his letter of the 4th instant. I was not present at a meeting of corps commanders, at General Rosecrans' headquarters, on the night of the 30th of December, 1862. I was not, by written or verbal order, summoned there to meet corps commanders. No corps commander heard any conversation between General Rosecrans, on the night of the 30th, and myself, as his official report implies.

I visited General Rosecrans' headquarters on the night of the 30th, through a sense of duty to report what I had done; also the condition of my line, and all the information I had of the enemy.

I went to General Rosecrans' headquarters in company with Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley, chief of cavalry, and Capt. B. D. Williams, my aide-de-camp. The persons I met at General Rosecrans' headquarters were himself, Aide-de-Camp Thompson, and Father Tracy.

General Stanley was present during most of the conversation I had with General Rosecrans, and Captain Williams was present during it all. I did not understand General Rosecrans to say that I had the option of changing my line of battle, nor have I any recollection of "three hours" being mentioned in our conversation. General Rosecrans did ask me if I thought I could hold my line. I replied, "I think I can," meaning, of course, if I were assailed by the enemy that I had fought during the day, but most certainly not meaning against the combined rebel army under General Bragg.

The details of the plan of battle never were explained to me, nor did I know what they were to be until I saw the published report of General Rosecrans in the Cincinnati Commercial of the 28th of February. I did receive a written order from the lamented and gallant Garesché, chief of staff, written by himself, which explained what I had to do on the 31st. This order I have filed away at my home in Ohio, a copy of which will be found in my official report of the battle. Neither General George H. Thomas nor General T. L. Crittenden makes mention in his official reports of this meeting of corps commanders on the night of the 30th of December, 1862. I hope a similar letter to the one received by myself has been addressed to each of them.

Hoping that this communication may prove satisfactory, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. McD. McCOOK,
Major-General, Commanding Twentieth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, March 11, 1863.

Maj. Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS,
Commanding Fourteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Please report in writing if not [*sic*] you received verbal explanations of the plan of battle for Wednesday, December 31, ultimo, so far as related to what each corps was to do, and about what hour, and from whom and what was the general purport of those instructions, and were they given at my headquarters.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

(Same to Crittenden and Stanley.) .

HEADQUARTERS FOURTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., March 12, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Cumberland, Murfreesborough, Tenn. :

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday has just been received. On the evening of the 30th of December you came with a portion of your staff to where I had made my headquarters during that day, and after inquiry as to the position of my troops and my dispositions for the night, we then mounted our horses and rode in the direction of your headquarters tents, during which time you explained to me in substance that McCook's corps was to engage the enemy's attention and hold him in his front the next day (the 31st), whilst our left, supported by the center, was to attack and crush the enemy's right. I did not ride up to your tent that evening, but called there the next morning (the 31st) before the battle commenced.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General U. S. Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
March 14, 1863.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Army of the Cumberland :

GENERAL: On the night of the 30th of December I visited your headquarters, in company with Major-General McCook and Captain Williams, assistant adjutant-general, at about 10 p. m. There were at that time no general officers present, excepting yourself, General McCook, and myself. I heard you give to General McCook his instructions, and afterward General McCook and myself discussed them on our way back to our commands. I remember these instructions thus far: That General McCook was to attack the enemy in the morning with vigor, but mainly with a view to engage him whilst Crittenden's corps marched upon Murfreesborough. If the enemy attacked McCook's corps, he was to contest the ground, and refuse to engage his right flank, as far as possible. None of these instructions were addressed to me, as I had just received instructions to collect a cavalry force and march to La Vergne, for the purpose of protecting our trains. I did not hear all the conversation between yourself and General McCook. I was sitting outside the tent part of the time. General McCook was at headquarters. We left your tent about 10.30 p. m. I cannot now remember that the part Thomas' corps was to perform was explained; if so, I do not now remember it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. S. STANLEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 73. } Washington, March 24, 1863.

The following acts and resolutions of Congress are published for the information of all concerned:

* * * * *

X.—PUBLIC RESOLUTION.—No. 17.

A RESOLUTION giving the thanks of Congress to Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, and the officers and men under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the thanks of Congress be, and they are hereby, presented to Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, and, through him, to the officers and men under his command, for their distinguished gallantry and good conduct at the battle of Murfreesborough, Tenn., where they achieved a signal victory for our arms.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved,* That the President of the United States be requested to cause the foregoing resolution to be communicated to Major-General Rosecrans, in such terms as he may deem best calculated to give effect thereto.

Approved March 3, 1863.

* * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

L. THOMAS,
Adjutant-General.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

RICHMOND, VA., November 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Abingdon, Va.:*

Hold your command in readiness to move on short notice, to support Echols, who is falling back from the Kanawha toward the railroad. He will probably make a stand at the Narrows.

G. W. RANDOLPH.

RICHMOND, November 1, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Comdg. Dept. East Tennessee:*

GENERAL: It has been determined, as a measure of the first importance, that a combined movement should be made at this time into Middle Tennessee by the army under General Bragg, assisted by such portion of the troops of your department as circumstances may require. I send you herewith, for your information, copy of Special Orders, No. 255; also copy of a letter to General Bragg, both referring to this subject. You will perceive that it is left to you to determine whether you will remain in the personal command of your department, for ulterior movements relating thereto, or accompany the army corps drawn from your department for a temporary purpose.

S. COOPER.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ADJT. AND INSP. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Richmond, November 1, 1862.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:*

GENERAL: The President has had under consideration your pencil memoranda of yesterday's date, and has finally determined that the combined operations suggested by you shall be commenced as early as practicable, under your direction, in conformity with the special orders of this date [No. 255], a copy of which is here inclosed.

While this order gives you authority to draw such portions of the

troops from the Department of East Tennessee as may be disposable, and for such time as these operations may require, it is the wish of the President that a sufficient force should be left in that department for the defense of Cumberland Gap and the line of the Tennessee Railroad east of Chattanooga. The experience of Lieutenant-General Smith will probably enable him to determine the number required for this service.

The Department of East Tennessee will continue under Lieutenant-General Smith, as now organized, and it will be left to that officer to determine whether he will accompany the troops which may be drawn from his department or remain in the personal command of the department, for such ulterior movement relating to the same as the service may require.

Very respectfully, &c.,

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 255. } *Richmond, Va., October 31, 1862.*

* * * * *

XXVI. With a view to combined operations, the command of General Bragg will embrace such portions of the troops belonging to the Department of East Tennessee as circumstances may render necessary, and for such time as the exigency of the operation may demand.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of the Army of the Mississippi, commanded by Maj. Gen. Leonidas Polk, November 2, 1862; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Right Wing.....	1, 019	9, 830	6	67	28	736	11, 546	14, 551	27, 572
Left Wing.....	1, 045	11, 051	7	114	31	709	13, 013	15, 600	25, 735
Wheeler's brigade.....			83	1, 127	-----	-----	1, 204	1, 376	1, 867
Wharton's brigade.....			116	1, 591	-----	-----	1, 597	1, 889	2, 307
Grand total	2, 064	20, 881	212	2, 890	59	1, 445	27, 360	33, 416	57, 481

RICHMOND, VA., November 3, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Abingdon, Va.:

General Echols has been authorized to call on you for assistance, if it be necessary. Should the call be made, move at once with your infantry and artillery by railroad, and let your cavalry follow by country roads.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

ABINGDON, VA., November 3, 1862.

HON. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

I arrived here this morning. Your dispatches received. Infantry force does not exceed 2,500. My twelve-months' mounted men, having served their time, want to be disorganized. What shall be done in this case? Shall I send or take my force to Echols? As I rank him you may have a choice.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 3, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va. :

SIR: Since my arrival at these headquarters, I am hourly more and more impressed with the difficulties of my position, as slightly indicated to you in a memorandum note left on your desk.

There is in my geographical department no ordnance depot, and no suitable place to establish one, for the repair of arms or manufacturing of important and necessary stores; and, if any existed, I am hemmed in on both sides, so as to exclude me from access, except through the department of another. I am, for the present, intruding on General Beauregard, in Georgia, and Lieutenant-General Smith, at Chattanooga, for these necessary works.

My depots of commissary and quartermaster stores, as a base from which to operate, are in the geographical department of Lieutenant-General Smith, from whom I expect no difficulty; not so, however, with his staff officers. Constant conflicts are arising, and my authority is set at defiance. I am obliged to yield, and ask for what I ought to order. To any one acquainted with the great importance of unity and promptness in military duty, these difficulties will appear most serious. To me they seem to imperil the safety of my command.

The force which I shall be enabled to carry to Middle Tennessee from the Army of the Mississippi (30,000 men) will be inadequate. Having been unable to see Lieutenant-General Smith, I cannot say how far he will co-operate with me, but I submit whether movements involving so much should be left to the uncertainty of two officers agreeing in their views, however much the Government may confide in them or they in each other. On this point please confer freely with Lieutenant-General Polk.

Another point of great concern, and which is second to no other, oppresses me much. Our armies here are gradually, but certainly, melting away, whilst we are getting no re-enforcements, no recruits, and cannot see a source from which they are to come. Some of my regiments are down to 100 privates for duty. For seven months the conscript act has been the law, but as yet I have to receive the first man in this army. Where and how are we to obtain men? This is to me the most serious question to be solved. Next spring the enemy will be able to bring against us an army vastly superior to any he has yet operated with. We shall be less able to meet him than ever before, unless active measures are immediately put in operation to collect our men and put them in shape. For the first time in the war have we had to complain of a want of men to handle our arms. We have now a large surplus.

No reply was given me in Richmond in regard to the reception of the

new regiments formed in East Tennessee. They should be promptly disposed of, and the question of enforcing the conscript act here should be at once decided. If the law is to be suspended, it should be known, that the people may return to their homes and pursue their avocations. If enforced, then the necessary measures should be promptly taken to put these men in regiments far removed from their homes. This matter, however, is not within my command, and only claims my attention as a source from which recruits might be obtained.

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War, as advancing powerful arguments in favor of the recommendation made in the indorsement on No. 2425. General Bragg states that he has not yet received a man under the conscript act, "now seven months in force." There is reason to believe the system will prove a miserable failure, unless it is managed by one active, energetic, and experienced head.

JASPER S. WHITING,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

To ADJUTANT-GENERAL, for report :

Recommend some competent officer to be assigned exclusively to the superintendence of all proceedings for enforcement of the conscript law. I wish to constitute a *quasi* bureau for this matter.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

I respectfully recommend Brig. Gen. Ed. Johnson, who is at present not fitted for field service, by reason of wounds received in battle, and who, I believe, would fulfill all the purposes required.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

DECEMBER 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, }	HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 141. }	Knoxville, November 3, 1862.

I. The general commanding announces that he has this day resumed command of this department.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }	HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 30. }	Knoxville, November 3, 1862.

* * * * *

V. The limits of the District of the Gulf, under the command of Brigadier-General Forney, are extended to the thirty-third parallel.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Knoxville, November 4, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond :*

SIR: In reorganizing my command so as to give proper commands to Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hardee, I propose two army corps of three divisions, with a brigade of cavalry to each. This I can effect by withdrawing McCown's division from Lieutenant-General Smith, and reorganizing Breckinridge's division, with the addition of new regiments now formed. McCown's division properly belongs to my command, having been sent to General Smith from Tupelo just before my own movement.

May I request you to secure the promotion, as early as practicable, of Cols. Joseph Wheeler and J. A. Wharton, now commanding cavalry brigades, that I may place them in the position they so justly deserve, and are so competent to fill?

I am, sir, respectfully, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, November 4, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST, *Commanding, &c. :*

Morgan will co-operate, and will rush into Edgefield when our guns open simultaneously. Open at daybreak. Remember that primary object is for Morgan to destroy the cars and locomotives. Do not expose your troops to a reverse. Operate chiefly with artillery and cavalry, and do not allow them to be raked by the enemy's heavy guns. I will leave here for you at 7 o'clock to-night.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Majr-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }	HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 29.	Knoxville, November 4, 1862.

* * * * *

II. Generals commanding in this department will report immediately to their headquarters the names of all shoemakers, good workmen, of infirm health and unfit for active field service.

* * * * *

IV. Lieut. Gen. L. Polk will proceed to Richmond and report to the Adjutant-General as bearer of important dispatches, and for the purpose of conferring personally in regard to the state of affairs in Military Department No. 2.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, November 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Abingdon, Va. :*

If called on by Echols, take your troops and co-operate with him, leaving him the command of his own troops. Reorganize your twelve-months' men. The conscript age is extended to forty.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, *November 5, 1862.*General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

General Mackall was ordered to report for duty to General Kirby Smith's department. He will not be ordered to Virginia.

S. COOPER,

*Adjutant and Inspector General.*ABINGDON, VA., *November 5, 1862.*

[THE SECRETARY OF WAR:]

SIR: Your telegraphic dispatch, directing the reorganization of the twelve-months' men in my command, renders it proper for me to advise you of what has been done in regard to some of the Kentuckians under my command, and of the difficulty which lies in the way of executing your order.

The Fifth Kentucky Regiment of Infantry was mustered for twelve months, from about the 21st of October, 1861, and was composed almost entirely of men from the mountain counties of Kentucky. When the act requiring the twelve-months' men to reorganize was passed, these men were told by Brig. Gen. John S. Williams that they were under a contract for twelve months only, and, as the conscript act had no force in Kentucky, they would be entitled to discharge at the end of their special enlistment. This was also taught them by Col. A. J. May, then in command of the regiment, and under these teachings they refused to reorganize them, saying they would not, by reorganizing, subject themselves as conscripts for the remaining two years. I regarded the reorganization as a privilege, not an obligation, and told them the refusal to reorganize within the time limited by law would make their existing organization permanent, but would not release them, as supposed by others. They refused to reorganize. In my march from Kentucky the subject of their re-enlistment was frequently discussed. Once I made some remarks to them, urging them to re-enlist, and promised all the twelve-months' men furloughs of thirty days if they would re-enlist. At McCormick's, on the 18th of October, I had two companies of the regiment brought to my headquarters, and promised to furlough them then if they would re-enlist, and I obtained but two re-enlistments from the two companies. Some one suggested that they desired to change to mounted service, and I agreed if they would make up companies of 80 men, I would accept them as cavalry, give them the furlough, and they could, at its expiration, rejoin me as mounted corps; all had no effect. The men said they had been in service about twelve months, and when their time was out they wanted an honorable discharge, and after a little rest they would re-enter the service, for they knew they could not stay at home. I could not then move them.

At Hazle Green, the 21st October, the regiment was not turned out to march. I went to see about it. They said their time was out, and they would not march out of Kentucky willingly. I found that desertions had been going on frightfully, and that the deserters carried off their arms and accouterments and ammunition. I determined to save what remained of these, and, considering that if they were disbanded and paid they might rejoin, but if they deserted they never would, I determined at once to muster the twelve-months' men for pay and to discharge them, and did so. The commissary returns show the regiment drew at Bryantsville, Ky., just before the retreat commenced, 1,047 rations;

they stacked at Hazle Green 360 muskets. I took away from them these arms, and mustered them out of service on the spot. But I retained two companies of recruits, who had joined the regiment, and the recruits and re-enlisted men in the other companies made another company. I found company officers participating in the spirit of the men, and was entirely satisfied that I could not march 50 of the twelve-months' men out of Kentucky. I was guided in the step I took by my judgment of what was best for the service, and by the course the Department had taken in the case of the First Kentucky Regiment, disbanded last summer. To afford an opportunity to recruit this regiment, I directed Colonel Hawkins to take position in the vicinity of Prestonburg, and to hold it until further orders. I had sent Captain Mynhier and Captain Diamond into that section to raise a regiment of infantry; they had collected several hundred men, who were sworn into the service for the war.

Mr. Ficklin had raised near Owingsville, Bath County, four companies of infantry. These marched with me from Owingsville to Harrodsburg, where it was supposed we were going to meet the enemy, but after the retreat from Kentucky was determined on, and they were called upon to pass their homes, to leave their families to the tender mercies of the Union men of Kentucky, it was more than they were willing to stand, and they vanished day after day, until Ficklin had not 20 men left before I arrived at the forks of Middle Creek (the point where my course took off directly to Pound Gap).

Captain Caudill went to Whitesburg, Letcher County, with authority to raise a regiment in the mountains of Kentucky, and in thirty days had enlisted nine full companies of infantry, with which he drove the Home Guards through several counties. Understanding that these also commenced to desert when it was expected they were to leave Kentucky immediately, I directed Caudill to remain in Kentucky with his command until further orders. Four mounted companies, under Major Johnson (formerly member of Congress from Kentucky), Caudill's nine companies (600), and three companies under Colonel Hawkins (325 men), remained in Kentucky when I crossed the mountains, and yet occupy the country from Whitesburg to Prestonburg, thus affording a point of refuge to Kentuckians who may have the will to come to the army, and, at all events, a guard along the valley of the Sandy and upon the roads leading through Pound Gap. I have dispatches from Colonel Hawkins and Major Johnson as late as the 2d of November. The enemy had not come farther than Mount Sterling. My mounted men scout the country yet from Louisa to West Liberty, and find no enemy. This range dips into the section from which most of the recruits came, and I have a hope that they will, to a large number, rejoin our standards. I feel sure they will if they can have any sort of assurance that there will be an effort to maintain a foothold in Kentucky. In any event, they will render the passage of our friends from the State secure, with negroes and other property, and may be of vast benefit in covering droves of cattle and hogs to be driven from Kentucky into the Confederacy. If they do no more, they may require a strong party to compel them to retire from the State.

I felt it to be my duty to send out all the troops I had in my column, except Kentuckians, and I should have also brought them if I had not met such resistance on their part as to assure me they would desert before they would come.

Now, as to the twelve-months' men in the mounted battalion and Shawhan's cavalry company, who did come, and who now want to be discharged; I appealed to them successfully to stand by their colors until

they should be honorably discharged. I told them I would communicate with you on my reaching Abingdon, and their claim to a discharge should be fairly heard and decided, and I [dare] say that many of them will re-enter the service after a short furlough, but they wish an honorable discharge, and to have no appearance of a conscription, of which they seem to have a horror. My impression is, probably half of them will seek a place with General John H. Morgan if discharged, for his dashes into Kentucky, and his brisk adventures and active movement, have great fascination for all of them, and they dislike this service in the mountains. My judgment is, they will do no good unless discharged, and that then half of them will rejoin. The battalion of mounted rifles will still have 300 men of new recruits, and about the same number will go out. What remains may be very advantageously reorganized, and, I think, will be better for it. I hope, then, you will let me manage the matter according to my own judgment, and I think I can secure the return of them nearly all to the service in one command or another. I brought out a cavalry regiment, all recruits, raised for my command while I was in the State of Kentucky, and really forage is so scarce that I think it would be well to send them back to Kentucky until they shall be positively needed elsewhere. I think, if I had 1,500 or 2,000 cavalry sent down the Sandy and across to the Lower Kanawha, they might be of benefit in cutting off the enemy's trains while ascending the Kanawha. But even should the twelve-months' men be discharged, I shall have a large mounted force. I fear that, unless discharged, these men will be of no future use. If discharged, I hope they will re-enter somewhere, and prove of utility to the cause we uphold.

I request commissions of colonel of cavalry for Henry L. Giltner, of lieutenant-colonel for Moses Tandy Pryor, and of major for Nathan Parker. These gentlemen are acting as the field officers of the regiment of cavalry to which I have referred. I have forwarded the muster-rolls of four of the companies, and there are five other companies, all of legal size, whose rolls I will forward in a few days. The regiment numbers now some 700 men.

I find a great many Kentuckians straggling about the country here not in the service. They would not enlist at home, and have run here before our army; take its protection, eat up the food of the country, and are a positive nuisance. I wish you would authorize me to seize all such as conscripts. I have a particular desire to make them useful to the country. I feel also that I should name to you that, in Wise County, one Samuel Salyer has a battalion of partisan rangers who are doing no good, as I learn, but much positive harm by making forays into Kentucky, and bringing the plunder they take back into Virginia. The *lex talionis* will give us trouble, in which event they will render but little assistance.

I go to meet General Echols, at his request, at Dublin Depot, in the morning, but I shall be vastly surprised to learn, as a fact, that the enemy has pressed any considerable force beyond the falls of the Kanawha, nor do I believe that he will before next spring.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

[P. S.]—Telegraph me whether you require me to reorganize the twelve-months' men, or whether I may manage their case according to my judgment.

[Indorsement.]

NOVEMBER 12, 1862.

General MARSHALL, *Abingdon*:

Keep your promise to the twelve-months' men, and do what you think best with them. Can you not employ your cavalry in driving hogs out of Eastern Kentucky?

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 142. } *Knoxville, Tenn., November 5, 1862.*

I. The different staff departments will take immediate measures for substituting hired persons, as far as practicable, for all soldiers detailed on extra duty. No soldier or citizen liable to military duty will be permitted in any staff department after the 30th ultimo, whose duties can be performed by hired persons.

II. The chief quartermaster of this department will require every two weeks from all division, brigade, and regimental quartermasters an accurate report of the number of horses, mules, sets of harness, and wagons in their respective commands, and their condition. The chief quartermaster will, on the 1st and 15th of each month, make out and transmit to these headquarters a recapitulation of such reports.

III. That efficient measures may be taken to secure the return to their commands of all absent officers and soldiers, lists will be immediately prepared and sent to this office, giving the names, present location, and duty, or residence, if on leave, or without leave, with the length of time absent. It is hoped this duty will be promptly discharged, that efficient measures may be taken to correct the great evil under which we suffer. A separate list of deserters for the last eight months will be furnished, showing their residence as far as practicable.

IV. A camp will be forthwith established at Chattanooga for the reception of paroled prisoners, officers, and men, who will report, with the least possible delay, to the commander of the same. Lieut. S. M. McIntosh, Company E, Twenty-seventh Mississippi Volunteers, is hereby appointed to the command of said camp. He will report daily to these headquarters the names of all persons reporting to him, stating their company and regiment to which they belong, when and where captured and paroled. Maj. Moses J. Wicks, acting commissary of subsistence, is appointed commissary of said camp, and is authorized to draw and issue the subsistence authorized by law on the requisition of the commanding officer of the camp.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S.,
Richmond, Va., November 6, 1862.

General BRAXTON BRAGG, *Commanding, &c.*:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the suspension of the conscription law in Kentucky gave the right to volunteer, and was designed to promote its exercise, and not to exempt men from military service. Hence, you will require those Kentuckians who came out of

the State with your army to select their companies or to decline to volunteer, in which case the suspension of the law can be properly revoked.

Your obedient servant,

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *November 6, 1862.*

Brigadier-General FORREST, *La Vergne :*

I wish to hear from you, unless there are special reasons to the contrary. Send the troops here, except your command; keep it as near Nashville as you can, and report often. Send some of your best scouts toward Pittsburg Landing. Bragg telegraphs that part of Grant's army reported to be moving toward Nashville.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *November 7, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER :

Move with your whole force to Murfreesborough, and report to Major-General Breckinridge.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 143. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Knoxville, November 7, 1862.

I. On the departure of Lieutenant-General Polk, to-day, the general commanding resumes command of the Army of the Mississippi, which will be divided into two army corps; the First Corps, formerly the right wing, under the command of Lieutenant-General Polk, the Second, the left wing, under Lieutenant-General Hardee. The division of Major-General Breckinridge, when organized, will be attached to the First Army Corps.

II. The cavalry will be organized into brigades, one under Brigadier-General Wheeler, who will be attached to the First Corps; the second under Brigadier-General Wharton, who will be attached to the Second Corps.

By command of General Bragg: '

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 31. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Knoxville, Tenn., November 7, 1862.

I. All organizations and bodies of troops in Middle Tennessee are hereby placed under the command of Major-General Breckinridge, to whom they will immediately report for orders. Parties acting without his authority will be at once arrested, and the full punishment provided by law awarded them.

II. The cavalry companies of Captains Hill and Jewett, now in camp near this place, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, will report forthwith for duty to Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

[GEORGE WM. BRENT,]
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Knoxville, November 7, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. J. C. PEMBERTON:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have your dispatch notifying me of the reported movement of the enemy on your position at Holly Springs. I immediately ordered a force of cavalry in North Alabama, near Tusculumbia, to examine the enemy at Corinth, and, if he moved, to harass his rear and destroy his trains. This was all that we could do directly for your aid. We are moving our available forces as rapidly as possible into Middle Tennessee, to resume the offensive against the enemy there. This throws us in the rear of your opponents, and ought to create some diversion. I would prefer striking the enemy in rear at Corinth, were it practicable, but the Tennessee is a barrier we cannot overcome.

It has occurred to me that you are exposing your important depot at Columbus, Miss., to great danger by removing your whole force, if I am correctly informed, to Holly Springs. The depot containing machinery and stores we cannot replace; so that its loss would be great and irreparable. The position, too, at Holly Springs is not as strong and defensible as one farther to the rear, behind the Tallahatchie River; but of all this, of course, you have informed yourself. I only throw out the suggestions as having occurred to my mind when in that country.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, C. S. Army.

RICHMOND, November 8, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Abingdon, Va.:

Complaints are made that Camron's Kentucky Battalion, Miller's Rangers, and Everett's Rangers are marauding in Washington County, and that stragglers from the Fifth Kentucky Regiment, with arms in their hands, are plundering and stealing horses, and that the people of the country are not strong enough to defend themselves. Inquire into and report the facts. I will order the disbanding of such of them as are in the Confederate service, and the enrollment of all conscripts, whether they are Kentuckians or Virginians, if you think it advisable. Use force, if necessary, for the protection of the people of the country, and institute a rigid police in the country around Abingdon. Answer by telegraph.

G. W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS,
Strawberry Plains, November 8, 1862.

President JEFFERSON DAVIS:

DEAR SIR: Summer is gone; fall has come. During the latter we came near losing East Tennessee. At present we have to look out for the future.

I beg leave to submit a plan for the defenses of East Tennessee, which has been submitted to General Jones and others, and received their approval:

1st. Let a depot be established at the west end of the bridge at Strawberry Plains.

2d. Let the road be completed from that point into the road leading to Blain's Cross-Roads.

3d. This would complete the opening of the wagon communication between the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad and Kentucky.

To secure this communication to be kept open, I would respectfully recommend the establishment of a line of posts, from 15 to 20 miles apart, on the plan adopted on the road leading from the Mississippi Valley to California. The wagons, by stopping at a post each night, could be protected, which would secure us permanently.

To complete this communication with Kentucky, a guard of Indians or other soldiers would be necessary to pass from post to post, and an old-fashioned block-house should be built at such post to protect our troops against sudden emergencies.

The present prices of salt produce the necessity of putting in operation the Goose Creek salt works, where coal is in convenient distance to the salt works, and carting a few hundred yards completes the connection between the salt works and fuel. But there is another advantage to be anticipated. It will secure the control of the article of salt in the hands of Government agents. That is worth more than 5,000 troops. Besides, it will secure a communication with Southern Kentucky to be kept open, which will facilitate trade in beef, bacon, &c., of much advantage to us. We need their breadstuffs, bacon, beef, &c.

Yours, truly,

WM. H. THOMAS,
Colonel, Commanding Legion of Indians and Highlanders.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
 No. 145. } *Knowville, November 8, 1862.*

I. In pursuance of an act of the Congress of the Confederate States, approved October 13, 1862, entitled "An act to relieve the army of disqualified, disabled, and incompetent officers," an examining board will convene at the headquarters of the Second Corps of the Army of the Mississippi on the 15th day of November, 1862, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the examination of such general officers as may be brought before it.

Detail for the board: Lieut. Gen. William J. Hardee, Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner, Major-General Donelson.

The commander of the Second Army Corps will detail a recorder for the board.

II. Commandants of regiments, battalions, and unattached companies will promptly send to these headquarters a statement of the strength, both present and absent, of their respective commands, for the purpose of being forwarded to the commandants of proper camps of instruction

for conscripts in their respective States. Brigade commanders will detail a suitable officer from each regiment in their commands, who will proceed forthwith with a copy of the statement above required to the proper conscript camps in their respective States, to enroll and take charge of such recruits as may be furnished to them. They will report to the commandants of such camps for further instructions. The conscript camps are located at Notasulga, Ala., under Major Swanson; Brookhaven, Miss., under M. R. Clark; Camp Moore, La., under F. Dumontel, and Calhoun, Ga., under Lieutenant-Colonel Weems.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. RIGHT WING, [ARMY OF THE MISS.]
No. 13. } *Tullahoma, November 8, 1862.*

The attention of division and brigade commanders of this wing of the Army of the Mississippi is called to the fact that numerous complaints have been made to these headquarters that depredations are being committed by soldiers of this command on private property. It is with deep regret that the major-general commanding finds it necessary to issue an order, and that, too, subsequent to an order issued from general headquarters of this Army of the Mississippi, prohibiting the straggling of troops and the entering of houses of private citizens. It is, therefore, ordered that regimental and brigade guard lines be established, and no one permitted to leave camp without the written consent of the company and regimental officers, approved by the brigade commanders, not more than two members of any one company to be absent at the same time. Private property must and shall be protected, and in every instance where the above order is violated the offending party will be severely punished.

A minute inspection of arms, accouterments, and ammunition to be made at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, and a full report of inspection to be forwarded to these headquarters as soon as practicable.

By command of Major-General Cheatham:

JNO. INGRAM,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
November 9, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that as soon as the batteries are supplied with horses, they and the wagon trains be sent forward, via Sparta and McMinnville, to Winchester. In addition to the cavalry escort, a brigade of infantry, selected with a view to the qualities of its commander, will accompany them. The enemy are reinforcing Nashville, and the trains should move rapidly. The wagons, being empty, can be used to transport the infantry when necessary. Col. J. H. Morgan, who is operating in the vicinity of Nashville, should be informed of the time of the movement, and directed to cover the flank. He should ascertain all movements of the enemy and report to

the officer in command of the column before he reaches Sparta all information of importance. If it should be considered unsafe to proceed to McMinnville, the trains can turn off at Crossville and move via Pikeville and Sequatchie Valley.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,
Richmond, November 10, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Abingdon, Va. :

GENERAL: This Department is informed that your command has returned to Southwestern Virginia, and a portion of them are encamped in the vicinity of Abingdon. "They turn cattle and horses [such is the information] upon the pastures of the farmers of the country without even asking permission. They take grain and forage wherever they find it, without measuring or weighing it, and fix their own prices upon it. In a country covered with timber, they burn the rails which inclose the farms. General Marshall was visited this morning by a committee of citizens, and asked to interfere and prevent a repetition of such outrages. He replied that he would assist the provost-marshal or commander of the post." This statement is made upon the most respectable authority, and contains matter of too grave a character to be withheld from you. It is, therefore, submitted to you for report.

By order of the Secretary of War:

JOHN A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War.

GENERAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 84. } *Richmond, November 10, 1862.*

I. The following orders are published for the information and guidance of the army:

II. Whereas reliable information has been received that Col. ——— Lowe and Col. A. C. Harding, Eighth Illinois Regiment, U. S. Army, have been engaged in a series of wanton cruelties and depredations in Clarksville, Tenn., and the surrounding counties, which in many instances have resulted in the arrest, incarceration, and maltreatment of non-combatants and peaceful citizens of the Confederate States, and, in others, in the unjustifiable destruction of private property, without compensation, and contrary to the rules and practice of civilized warfare; therefore, it is ordered that the aforesaid Col. ——— Lowe and Col. A. C. Harding, Eighth Illinois Volunteers, U. S. Army, be, and they are hereby, declared no longer entitled to be regarded as soldiers, and that they have forfeited all claim to the benefits of the cartel existing between the Governments of the Confederate States and the United States for the exchange of prisoners of war; and, further, that in the event of their capture, they shall be kept in close confinement, and treated as felons, until otherwise ordered by the President of the Confederate States.

III. And whereas other officers of the United States Army, yet unknown to the Confederate Government, are represented and believed to have participated in the wrongs and outrages before referred to,

therefore, it is also ordered that the provisions of the first paragraph of this order shall be applicable to any other officers of the Federal army in the State of Tennessee upon proof of their guilt deemed satisfactory by the commanding officer of the department in which they may be captured and held.

IV. And whereas Maj. Gen. John Pope has been removed from the Federal army operating in Virginia, and the obnoxious Orders, No. 11, of July 23, 1862, issued by him has been stated by the United States authorities to be inoperative and without effect, therefore, it is ordered that so much of General Orders, No. 54, August 1, 1862, from the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, as applies to the said Maj. Gen. John Pope, and the officers serving under him in Virginia, be, and is hereby, rescinded.

By order:

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

KNOXVILLE, November 11, 1862.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH:

Does the revocation of General McCown's order contemplate his remaining with his command? I should know immediately, that my dispositions may be made accordingly.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, November 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. C. L. STEVENSON,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Smith directs me to forward you the inclosed dispatch from General Bragg. He directs that you push on the troops as soon as the railroad is open ahead of Bragg's army. The trains will go by Sequatchie Valley, and not attempt crossing at Sparta.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STONE'S RIVER, November 11, 1862.

Maj. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Commanding Murfreesborough :

GENERAL: I examined yesterday afternoon Lebanon pike, between Murfreesborough and Stone's River, 7½ miles from town. All the country each side of the pike is rolling, and very near level, and generally descending toward the river, very near all cleared. No advantageous military position between town and the river. Should you decide to meet the enemy on this road, the north bank of Stone's River is the best point. The banks of this stream are rocky, with bluffs about 25 feet, which makes the passage a little difficult for an army to cross; besides, the north bank near the pike commands all the country south. At the left of the road is a small hill, which can be occupied by artillery with

great advantage, and will sweep the country all around. The enemy is reported at Baird's Mills, 9 miles from Stone's River, about 8,000 strong. This I have only by information. This morning I will start for Franklin, where I expect to reach this evening. I will try to see General Forrest at La Vergne, and consult with him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES NOCQUET,
Major and Chief Engineer Department No. 2.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY, ARMY OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, November 11, 1862.

Lieut. Col. J. A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

COLONEL : I respectfully submit the following report of the artillery under my command :

There are in this army eleven four-gun batteries of light artillery and two 24-pounder rifled guns.

The following disposition has been made of the several batteries, in pursuance to General Orders, No. 2, received from headquarters : To the First Brigade, Colonel Hanson commanding, Captains Cobb and Ingram have been assigned, with their batteries. To the Second Brigade, Colonel Palmer commanding, Captain Moses and Lieutenant Anderson have been assigned, with their batteries. To the Third Brigade, Colonel Walker commanding, Captains Eldridge and King [Dure] have been assigned, with their batteries. Captains Freeman and Roberts have been assigned to General Forrest's command. The reserve artillery, commanded by Major Montgomery, consists of Captains Ferrell's, King's, and Gibson's batteries.

COMPOSITION OF BATTERIES.

First Brigade.—Captain Cobb's battery, two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, bronze. Captain Ingram's, two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, iron.

Second Brigade.—Captain Moses' battery, two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, bronze. Lieutenant Anderson's, four 3.3-inch rifle guns, bronze.

Third Brigade.—Captain Eldridge's battery, two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, bronze. Captain Dure's, two 6-pounder guns, bronze, and two 3-inch rifle guns, iron.

Reserve Artillery.—Captain Ferrell, two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, bronze. Captain King, two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, bronze. Gibson's, four 6-pounder bronze guns. In General Forrest's command, Captain Freeman's battery, two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, bronze. Captain Roberts, two 6-pounder guns and two 12-pounder howitzers, bronze.

I would most earnestly call attention to the fact that the greater portion of the men are very poorly and thinly clad, and much in need of blankets. Captains Ingram and Dure and most of Major Montgomery's command have been supplied with horses. Captains Cobb and Eldridge are much in want of a new supply, a greater portion of Captain Cobb's having been condemned by a board of survey called for that purpose. I would request that the quartermaster be ordered to procure

horses immediately for these two batteries. The batteries supplied have 6 horses for each carriage, with a surplus of from 10 to 12 for each company, which is necessary in case of casualties during an action. The batteries in all other respects, with the exception of Captains Eldridge and Freeman, who require new harness, are thoroughly equipped. Captain Ingram's pieces being iron and very indifferent, a lieutenant has been detailed to procure new ones of bronze.

The companies are not so thoroughly and efficiently drilled as could be wished, from the fact that they are very short of men, the drivers and cannoneers frequently having to take each others' places. I would suggest the propriety of the adoption of some plan by which the batteries could be filled up to the minimum number. The cannoneers of the different batteries are required to drill two and one-half hours each day at the foot battery; the drivers, one and one-half hours in harnessing and unharnessing, besides a battery drill of three hours. The officers are required to attend recitation in tactics two hours each day.

R. E. GRAVES,

Major and Chief of Artillery.

(Similar letter, dated November 12, 1862, to Maj. James Wilson, assistant inspector-general.)

CHATTANOOGA, November 12, 1862.

General BEAUREGARD, *Charleston*:

DEAR GENERAL: Your confidential note of 15th October was found on my arrival here. Please accept my thanks. It will be used in case of necessity. My forces are rapidly concentrating in Middle Tennessee, and should the enemy move out of his intrenchments at Nashville, we will soon fight him. He is concentrating there in force, no doubt, with a view of redeeming his lost ground. He will outnumber us, as usual, but our hopes are strong and our troops very confident.

Very truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

P. S.—We leave to-morrow for Tullahoma and Murfreesborough.

ABINGDON, VA., November 13, 1862.

Hon. J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your departmental letter of the 10th, quoting from a complaint urged from this quarter, "upon the most respectable authority," equally against my troops for marauding in this vicinity and against myself for not suppressing it, only saying, I "would assist the provost-marshal or commander of the post."

I arrived at Abingdon on the 3d. A battalion of mounted riflemen halted some 5 miles from this place; Everett's company of same in the environs of town. In three or four days after, Messrs. Campbell, Bev. Johnson, Cummings, and White called on me and made complaint that the mounted riflemen were entering Mr. White's corn-field and taking corn he could not spare; some were shooting hogs, burning rails, &c.

1st. I wrote an order in the presence of those gentlemen, reprobating such practices in the most emphatic terms.

2d. I ordered the battalion quartermasters to desist from attempting to supply their commands with forage, and directed them to rely on my brigade quartermaster. I directed him to weigh or measure, and, if possible, to agree on price and quantity before he took anything.

3d. The next day I ordered the whole mounted force in this vicinity into one camp, near this place; put a strong camp guard on; prohibited any man from riding his horse out of camp unless he was on duty, under a commissioned officer, and I put on duty a mounted patrol of 30 men, under a commissioned officer, with written instructions to put in jail any soldier caught in a garden or corn-field, and to arrest any caught out of camp after 8 o'clock at night, under any pretense whatever, and to use such force as was necessary to execute my instructions. Indeed, I told this guard, if any one resisted them, or attempted to escape when arrest was made, to fire upon such without hesitation. I am bound, sir, to say your informants were fully aware of all these instructions. I leave it to you, then, to characterize the representation made at the Department as to my bearing when informed of the grievances of which complaint was made.

Never since I held a commission have I, here or elsewhere, given the slightest countenance to any depredation upon the private property of any man; and always when the citizen has come before me with complaint, if he would make affidavit to his loss, I have satisfied his demand; if I could find out the regiment which burned the farmer's rails, I have directed the amount to be presented to, and collected from, the erring command. But the fact is, these people about here are not so much oppressed by what is taken as from the sense that they are not getting the highest speculators' price for what they have to spare; and they don't want a force about here at all, because they want to sell what they have at artificial prices, which are perfectly absurd on their face, and which, if tolerated, must ruin the currency in which all must be paid.

The price of produce must have a due relation to the value of land, and *e converso*. The price of corn and hay hereabouts would fix the price of land at \$1,000 or \$1,200 per acre. Pork at \$25 per hundred weight, corn at \$3 per bushel, hay at \$2 per hundred weight are of such prices, and, for one, I give them no countenance, nor do I esteem it a sound or patriotic reply to say that such prices are offered and can be had. I think I disclose what is the real gist of the offending in making this *exposé*. When I received your telegram I looked into the matter immediately. I called up my commandants and quartermasters, and gave them pointed directions, and did not limit my action to the cold reply which has been transmitted to you. I gave my disbursing officers instructions to pay \$1.50 per bushel for corn and \$1 per hundred weight for hay, and, if the articles could not be contracted for at those prices, to report the matter to me, and not to take where there was any doubt whatever of the ability of the owner to spare without inconvenience to his family, stock, or property. In two days after this order, the report was made that corn could not be purchased at my prices, and some 800 horses lived one of those days on two pounds of dry hay each, the next day on about five pounds of dry hay, and the third day, rather than have any difficulty by pressing what my eyes told me grew plentifully on the farms about here, I moved the mounted force away from the vicinity, so that some forage at least could be procured for the poor animals that were literally starving in the midst of abundance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. SECOND CORPS, ARMY OF MISS.,
 No. —. } *Estill Springs, November 13, 1862.*

In obedience to General Orders, No. 143, Headquarters Department No. 2, the undersigned assumes command of the Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi, composed as follows: First Division, Major-General Buckner commanding; Second Division, Brigadier-General Anderson commanding; Second Brigade Cavalry, Brig. Gen. John A. Wharton commanding.

W. J. HARDEE,
Lieutenant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH,
November 13, 1862—2.30 p. m.

General BRAGG, *Tullahoma* :

Brigadier-General Wheeler has just arrived, and is ordered to the front to relieve General Forrest and organize cavalry. He shows me order of November 3, received at Tullahoma, for him to remove troops and stores from Sparta, Carthage, and Red Sulphur Springs to Murfreesborough. I know of no stores at Carthage and Red Sulphur Springs, and those points are within enemy's lines. Shall troops and stores be removed from Sparta here or to Tullahoma? I have ordered Colonel Morrison, in command at Sparta, to scout well toward the Cumberland, and think we can hold Sparta and McMinnville for some time yet. No news of advance of enemy. I send General Wheeler to the front, under a later order from General Bragg to report to me. There is said to be a large wagon train at Sparta. I do not know its object.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
 No. 18. } *Murfreesborough, November 13, 1862.*

* * * * *

X. Brigadier-General Wheeler, having reported for duty to these headquarters, will assume command of the cavalry of the Army of Middle Tennessee, and will relieve Brigadier-General Forrest, now in command, and granted temporary leave of absence, at his own request.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
Tullahoma, November 14, 1862.

Major-General BRECKINRIDGE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn. :

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you will place General Wheeler in command of all cavalry operations in your front. You will direct General Forrest to report in person at these headquarters for instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, November 14, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Knoxville, Tenn.:

GENERAL: In reply to a communication from Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones, of the 18th ultimo, I am directed by the Secretary of War to request you, as commanding general of the Department of East Tennessee, to designate the localities in your department in which the writ of habeas corpus should be suspended.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JASPER S. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 37. } *Tullahoma, Tenn., November 14, 1862.*

* * * * *

VI. Johnson's brigade, Buckner's division, Second Corps, Army of the Mississippi, will march forthwith to Shelbyville. The officers commanding the brigade will take prompt and efficient measures to secure supplies of all kinds in that section, and forward them as rapidly as possible to the main depots on the Chattanooga and Nashville Railroad.

VII. The Twenty-fourth Alabama Volunteers, Colonel Buck commanding, is hereby transferred from the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Jackson to the brigade commanded by Brigadier-General Duncan, Withers' division.

VIII. The rest of the brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Jackson, will march to Bridgeport and garrison that place, relieving the Seventy-fourth [Sixty-third] Tennessee, Colonel Fain commanding.

Colonel Fain on being relieved will report with his command to Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

By command of General Bragg:

[GEORGE WM. BRENT,]
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, via CHATTANOOGA, November 15, 1862.

(Received at Richmond, November 15, 1862.)

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant-General:*

Generals Forney and Slaughter are both sick at Mobile. Something must be done. Acquaintance with artillery and engineering is essential. Mackall is my only chance, Duncan being very ill. Could Whiting be sent? The enemy keeps closely within his lines at Nashville. We subsist our whole force here and send out a surplus.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

RICHMOND, November 15, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
Commanding Dublin Depot, Va.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the Secretary of War to instruct you to post your forces where they can be subsisted during the winter, and as near as possible to the approaches by which the enemy, if they advance, will seek to gain the railroad. You will report what partisan corps shall

be retained; the other will be disbanded. You will dismount such of your cavalry as is not required for service, and pasture the horses, sending them where they can be foraged. If, however, the enemy advance, you will suspend the execution of these orders, and use your discretion in disposing of your cavalry. I am also directed to inform you that a major-general will be sent to command the entire forces.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JASPER S. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, November 15, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHEELER, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: You will order the following companies to report to Colonel Carroll, inspector-general, at Spencer's Springs, 3 miles west of Murfreesborough, as I wish to form them into a regiment: Captain Miller's, Captain McCann's, Captain Carter's, Captain Lytle's, Captain Harvey's, Captain Bruster's, Captain Perkins', and Captain Coffee's.* And, as soon as you can, let Col. G. G. Dibrell's regiment come; I wish to give them new arms, equipments, &c. They will report at the same place. I would suggest that you order your brigade to Stewart's Creek, as there is a great deal of forage in that locality, and we ought to use that in preference to this up here, and there is a good blacksmith's shop there, and it is very difficult to get shoeing done here.

By command of Brigadier-General Forrest:

M. J. M. MASON,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
 No. 146. } *Tullahoma, November 15, 1862.*

The consumption of grain by distillation within the limits of this department is prohibited, except under a special license, to be obtained, specifying the time, place, and quantity. Immediate measures will be taken to suppress all distilleries now in operation. The supplies of grain and whisky will be seized and turned over to the proper staff departments. This action is necessary in view of the great evils of drunkenness resulting from this speculation, and also to secure the necessary subsistence for the army and the people, now being consumed by extortioners, than whom the country has no greater enemy.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
 No. 147. } *Tullahoma, Tenn., November 15, 1862.*

R. C. Tyler, colonel Fifteenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, is announced as provost-marshal to the army in the field, and will be respected and obeyed accordingly.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

* These companies formed Douglass' Tennessee Battalion, Partisan Rangers.

RICHMOND, VA., November 16, 1862.

General BRAGG:

Your telegram just received. Send General Mackall to Mobile. General Leadbetter is there as chief engineer.

S. COOPER.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. ARMY OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
No. 21. } Murfreesborough, November 16, 1862.

* * * * *

X. Information having reached these headquarters that bands of partisan rangers, claiming authority from the War Department, are impressing horses and committing depredations throughout the country, the attention of all cavalry organizations is called to the following special order from Headquarters Department No. 2:

I. All organizations and bodies of troops in Middle Tennessee are hereby placed under the command of Major-General Breckinridge, to whom they will immediately report for orders. Parties acting without this authority will be at once arrested, and the full punishment provided by law awarded to them.

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, November 17, 1862.

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
Abingdon, Va.:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of 5th instant, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the Department did not mean to be understood as depriving you of any right to which you are entitled under the regulations of the army, but simply to indicate that the union of the forces would not merge them permanently, but that each would retain its distinct organization, you, of course, to direct the combined operations.

Very respectfully, &c.,

JASPER S. WHITING,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENNESSEE,
Knoxville, November 17, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the fourth paragraph, second section, of the act to establish rendezvous for conscripts, &c., and the peculiar condition of this department. Owing to the disloyalty of the citizens, the conscript act cannot be enforced without the use of the troops under my command. I have daily reports of many outrages arising from the manner of enforcing the act, and Lieutenant-Colonel Blake, the commandant of conscripts, has to require of me con-

stant assistance. It is essential to the proper management of the department that the enrollment of conscripts should be under the orders of the commander of the department.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

[Indorsements.]

NOVEMBER 22, 1862.

TO ADJUTANT-GENERAL :

There is weight in General Smith's suggestion. How had it best be accomplished? Shall the whole matter be committed to him, or the enrolling officers merely be directed to report to him, and pursue any instructions he may give?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

TO SECRETARY OF WAR :

I respectfully suggest that a special order be issued in the following terms:

Enrolling officers in the Department of East Tennessee will report through the commandant of conscripts to the general commanding the department, who is hereby authorized to give such instructions, not inconsistent with acts of Congress, and to render such aid as may be necessary for the enforcement of the conscript laws.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

The suggestions of the Adjutant-General approved. He will issue order conformably.

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

OFFICE EAST TENNESSEE AND GEORGIA RAILROAD CO.,
Knoxville, November 17, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH :

DEAR SIR: The condition of the engines and cars of this company is such that it will be impossible for us to do the work of the Confederate States more than sixty days longer. We must have two more good engines and at least fifty box cars. We have bought all we could find for sale, and paid exorbitant prices, and we are willing to purchase and pay cash for more at extravagant prices. This is an emergency with us, and, unless remedied immediately, will be felt severely within the next sixty days by the army. There are engines and cars enough in the South to sustain the main lines for the next three or four years. There are many branch roads that have cars and engines of no kind of use in these times to either the public or the Confederate States, but we have no power to force a sale. If the War Department will cause us to be supplied with the stock, we will cheerfully pay not only liberal but extravagant prices for it. I have never heard of any disposition being made of the engines and cars captured on the Louisville and Nashville road, and presume they are in possession of the Nashville and Chattanooga road. One of these engines, at least, is well adapted to our grades. I have brought this matter before the Quartermaster-General

on more occasions than one, and have had in reply that he had no power to help us. I feel that I have done my whole duty to the Government with the means I have had at my control. My stock is now so far gone that it will be useless before winter is half over. If there is a failure here, the responsibility will not be on me.

Truly, yours,

C. WALLACE,
President.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 149. } *Tullahoma, Tenn., November 17, 1862.*

I. The general commanding announces, with pain, the shameful fact that numerous officers and soldiers are absent from this army without leave or sanction. This evil, so injurious to the service, and discreditable to those who, wearing the uniform of the Confederate States, are now living in ease and idleness, instead of sharing the common perils and duties of their companions in arms, must be averted. Such dereliction of duty, whilst in the presence of an active and powerful enemy, calls not only for rebuke from the commanding general, but also for efficient measures on the part of the citizens of the South to secure the return of such delinquents to their commands. The commanding general orders that officers who continue absent without leave shall be brought before the examining board authorized by an act of Congress, entitled "An act to relieve the army of disqualified, disabled, and incompetent officers," in order that their names may be dropped from the rolls of the army whose glory they wish to reflect, but whose dangers and toils they are unwilling to encounter.

II. All soldiers who continue absent will be treated as deserters and punished as such.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABINGDON, VA., *November 18, 1862.*

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I received your telegram two days since, suggesting, by way of inquiry, service for my mounted force in Kentucky, in driving out hogs and cattle.

As to the actual conversion of the soldiers into drivers, I fear it would not be a welcome task to the men; but in taking positions and executing movements which should protect and cover agents whose business it would be to drive, I think such service not only can be performed but would be the most useful in which these men could be engaged. I do not believe the Virginia troops would willingly re-enter Kentucky after all that has transpired. They, for the most part, went before with great alacrity; but they do not yet understand the necessity for their retreat, and see in Kentucky service only the advance over rough and bleak mountains, to be quickly succeeded by hasty and inexplicable retreats, without a collision with the enemy. But, on the other hand, the Kentucky troops ardently desire to return to Kentucky, and they have little or no doubt that a very large force can be raised in that State with any

fair assurance that they will be permitted to operate in that State. I must say that whole companies, which subsequently deserted, marched with spirit and cheerfully when they supposed they were going toward the enemy in Kentucky. I think they would rejoin their standards in service to be carried on in Kentucky.

The attempt to bring infantry recruits out of Kentucky was a signal failure, but I want you and the President to understand the matter. So far as I was concerned, no sort of chance was afforded to me to come in contact with the people of Kentucky, and I did not come into contact with any of those who inhabited my section of the State. I did not have a chance to go within 40 miles of my home, or to see my family and friends. It seemed as if an effort was sedulously made to take the companies which were seeking me into other commands, and I was flatly informed by General Bragg that all the powers granted me by your Department were superseded by his presence in the State, and troops were to be raised there only by his authority. I had no show at all; no power, no chance to say or do anything. I saw before I reached Mount Sterling that our stay in Kentucky would be brief. I obeyed every order I received to the letter, and asked no questions. I obeyed without one murmur or dissentient suggestion against any order. My thoughts were my own, and my calculations were not deceived. After I reached Mount Sterling my command was marched and counter-marched nearly 200 miles, between Mount Sterling and Harrodsburg, and was not still at any one place long enough to hold any intercourse with the people of any section. It is not my purpose to criticise the conduct of others, but to explain and excuse my own. Doubtless, the Government considers that my ability to raise recruits in Kentucky proved a dead failure. So do not I regard it; but, on the contrary, when I had no opportunity to make an effort, I apprehend more recruits came to seek me than to any other person. I brought out, and have still, from my own section, one regiment of cavalry, nearly 800 strong, all recruits, both officers and men. My battalion of mounted rifles grew from 300 to about 700 strong, and all came out to this place. The twelve-months' men I have mustered out, but many of them will re-enlist here. I shall spare the twelve-months' men, and if justice is done to the service and to me, I shall be able to make a regiment full of Kentucky mounted rifles, say 1,000 men, and all recruits.

Capt. Ben. E. Caudill enlisted for me nine companies of infantry, whose muster-rolls I have forwarded to the Adjutant-General. Colonel Hawkins has some three companies at Guest's Station, and Colonel Freeman has three here. These fifteen companies are saved, after all, out of the wreck, making, of mounted men and foot, at least 3,000 men, and this though I had no chance to call out the people among whom I have spent my life. I hope, sir, that the President and yourself will frankly consider the circumstances under which I was placed in estimating results. You cannot estimate the disappointment and chagrin I have suffered at all that has been done and said. I think it not impertinent, under all the circumstances, to ask whether the design of the Government is to abandon Kentucky or to suspend operations in that quarter, and, if there be such intent, then to know whether my instructions and powers survive or have lapsed. Your orders to me to place my troops near this road, so as to move at short notice, I promptly obeyed. Your order to lend Echols support should he call on me for assistance, I have been constantly ready to obey, and had an interview at Dublin Depot with General Echols, after which I sent one of my regiments to Rocky Gap, so as to relieve two of his, which were before Princeton. I sent a battalion of Georgia artillery to take position at Jeffersonville

(which is an important military position), and I have a battalion of mounted rifles near there. I placed the Fifty-fourth Virginia at Wytheville, so as to be movable, by rail, to Dublin, New River, or Saltville—east or west, as the case may require. I informed you I had left Colonel Hawkins on the Sandy. He retreated into Virginia before a superior force, which occupies Picketon, Ky., now, say, 900 strong. At Whitesburg my men have been constantly engaged with the Home Guards (about 600 strong), and, I hear, successfully engaged generally, though the other day a party of 40 came into Whitesburg and murdered several of the citizens, burned the houses of Captain Caudill and of his father and brothers, and carried his wife off a prisoner.

I mention these things to show you that, in the border counties of Kentucky, the war is deadly and fiercely waged, although the participants are all mountaineers, and their numbers are comparatively small. I think it is not improbable that a dash of my mounted men and a light battery into the valley of the Sandy will be of great benefit in enabling me to relieve our friends and their families; but I will be frank to say that the war must be carried on as they have chosen to make it, and as they do make it everywhere, or it had better not be begun.

I declare to you that the people of Kentucky did not estimate it as above the pageant of an agricultural fair or a good cattle show when our army was in that country. I took the ground that all who were for us must go into the army; all who were against us must go to their own friends before our lines; but I could not carry out my programme, and I do not want to re-enter the State in arms unless I can have the privilege to pursue my own policy in conducting the invasion.

What we obtain we should organize and make our own permanently, and should rid it of people who are deadly hostile to our cause and its success. Kentucky is the best theater on which to defend Western Virginia. If you do not fight there they will come and fight here, and I assure you the mountain counties of Kentucky are as loyal to our cause as the mountain counties of Western Virginia. Subsistence is limited and scarce in both sections, but our people can probably get on, and our cavalry should be active and "change its base" very often.

I do not mean to weary you with suggestions. I have been so confounded at the misunderstanding under which it would appear I have acted from the beginning, that I now confine myself to throwing out these hints rather to attract your consideration than to offer any views of my own. I am ready to do all in my power, but should my mounted force go into Kentucky and my infantry force remain here, I may naturally inquire where shall I go? My command is now spread over 100 miles square.

I inclose a letter handed me by the niter agent, in which it would seem some instructions will be proper. As I am not in command in this department, I have taken no steps in the premises. (Mislaidd.)

I shall have the honor to claim your attention also to a state of facts upon which I fear I shall have to ask your active interference, should General Kirby Smith not rectify what I have complained of to him. It is the marching off to Tennessee of about 300 mounted recruits by Captain (now Major) Stoner, who were raised in Kentucky under my authority, and whose subsistence and forage were paid by my order all the way here, on their certificate, left for my quartermaster to take up. If such things can be successfully done we shall have no discipline, and, next, no army. I have officers now around my camp electioneering with the twelve-months' men of my mounted battalion to get them off to other commands. I shall state the case in full to you, in order that the proper correction may be immediately applied.

Please to say what arrangements as to compensation are to be made, should my mounted force call for hogs and cattle in Kentucky, or whether any is intended. Prices here for everything are perfectly ruinous to our currency and will be to our country. Has not the departmental commander a right to limit his disbursing officers to a stated price, and to take, where that is not received, and give a certificate as to the amount taken?

I shall await an answer to this, as also to a letter I addressed you some ten days since touching the basis on which you expected me to co-operate with General Echols, now with General Williams.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General, Provisional Army.

KNOXVILLE, November 18, 1862.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

I cannot wait longer for answer to my dispatch of last Tuesday* to the Secretary of War. I have assigned General Heth to the command of the department during my absence. Hope this will meet with approval, and that no change will be made in the order of assignment.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

RICHMOND, November 18, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Make such disposition of General McCown as your judgment shall determine. The order assigning him to the Trans-Mississippi Department having been revoked, he naturally falls back to your command.

Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones has been separated from your command, and will not return to it.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 150. } *Tullahoma, November 19, 1862.*

As soon as the transportation of the troops to this point shall have ceased, the commanders of corps will send and bring forward the tents left behind for the accommodation of their men.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, November 20, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville, Tenn.:*

Atlanta is not within the Department of East Tennessee, but will probably be added to it soon.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

* See Smith to Randolph, p. 398.

TULLAHOMA, *November 20, 1862.*

General J. C. BRECKINRIDGE:

Commence the works. Movement of troops commences to-morrow. Our Secretary Randolph has resigned; no loss.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,

November 20, 1862.

General WHEELER:

Wharton's brigade has not arrived; will be sent forward as soon as it comes. You had better retain Forrest's command until Wharton arrives. Will send to-morrow two regiments of infantry to relieve the two now with you. Parole prisoners in the front; do not allow them to come to the rear.

JOHN A. BUCKNER,

*Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.*TULLAHOMA, *November 20, 1862.*

General WHEELER:

Can you spare my brigade? If so, order them up to Murfreesborough with the battery and all their transportation on Sunday. Auswer.

N. B. FORREST,

*Brigadier-General.*GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 151.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,

Tallahoma, November 20, 1862.

I. Brig. Gen. J. K. Duncan, provisional army, is assigned as chief of staff to the commanding general. His duties will be general, extending to all the different departments of the service, and his orders and instructions, both written and oral, will be regarded as official and by authority.

II. Lieut. Col. George G. Garner will resume his duties as chief in the department of orders for Department No. 2.

III. Lieut. Col. George William Brent is assigned as chief in the department of orders for the forces operating in the field.

IV. The three army corps, as at present organized for active operations, will be designated by the names of their respective permanent commanders, viz, Smith's, Polk's, and Hardee's; the whole to constitute the Army of Tennessee.

V. Polk's corps will take position near Murfreesborough; Smith's in front of Manchester; Hardee's near Shelbyville. The cavalry brigades for these three corps (except one regiment for each) will take position in front of our lines, under the direction of the chief of cavalry.

VI. Brigadier-Generals Morgan's and Forrest's brigades of cavalry will, as soon as practicable after being relieved by Wharton's command, proceed to the special service assigned them by the commanding general. Much is expected by the army and its commander from the operations of these active and ever-successful leaders.

VII. The foregoing dispositions are in anticipation of the great struggle which must soon settle the question of supremacy in Middle Tennes-

see. The enemy in heavy force is before us, with a determination, no doubt, to redeem the fruitful country we have wrested from him. With the remembrance of Richmond, Munfordville, and Perryville so fresh in our minds, let us make a name for the now Army of Tennessee as enviable as those enjoyed by the armies of Kentucky and the Mississippi.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

*Abstract from field return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, for November 20, 1862.**

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Polk's corps.....	1,251	15,189	57	990	54	1,197	18,661	22,329	35,648
Hardee's corps.....	895	9,274	8	126	32	698	11,844	13,679	25,053
Attached to headquarters.....			7	132			144	165	183
Grand total.....	2,146	24,463	72	1,248	86	1,895	30,649	36,173	60,884

Abstract from approximate return of the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, November 20, 1862; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
First Division:				
First Brigade.....	119	2,131	3,020	4,413
Second Brigade.....	160	2,120	2,823	3,952
Third Brigade.....	127	2,309	3,290	4,757
Second Division:				
First Brigade.....	99	1,711	2,391	3,486
Second Brigade.....	118	1,667	2,147	2,675
Third Brigade.....	183	1,613	2,123	2,887
First Cavalry Brigade †.....		1,500	1,500	1,500
On the line of Kentucky and Tennessee:				
Second Cavalry Brigade †.....		2,000	2,000	2,000
At Sparta:				
Third Cavalry Brigade †.....		900	900	900
Third Division:				
First Brigade.....	83	1,316	1,823	3,348
Second Brigade.....	138	2,058	2,868	4,797
Third Brigade (Smith's Legion) †.....		650	650	650
Fourth Brigade.....	149	1,608	2,044	3,652
Fifth Brigade (Hilliard's Legion).....	67	1,028	1,363	2,071
Unattached:				
Thomas' regiment North Carolina Volunteers †.....		500	500	500
5th Regiment Tennessee Cavalry †.....		300	300	300
Rucker's battalion Tennessee Cavalry †.....		175	175	175
7th Battalion North Carolina Cavalry.....	24	398	466	551
5th Battalion North Carolina Cavalry.....	9	122	150	233
Butler's regiment Kentucky Cavalry †.....		550	550	550
16th Battalion Georgia Partisan Rangers.....	21	245	288	407
Grand total.....	1,297	24,899	31,396	43,804

* See Bragg to Cooper, November 24, 1862, p. 423.

† Estimated.

Organization of troops in the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, November 20, 1862.

FIRST DIVISION.

(In the field.)

Maj. Gen. CARTER L. STEVENSON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. SETH M. BARTON.

30th Alabama, Col. C. M. Shelley.
31st Alabama, Col. D. R. Hundley.
40th Georgia, Col. Abda Johnson.
52d Georgia, Col. William Boyd.
9th Georgia Battalion, Maj. J. T. Smith.
Botetourt (Virginia) Artillery, Capt. J. W. Anderson.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. RAINS.

42d Georgia, Col. R. J. Henderson.
3d Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. M. A. Stovall.
29th North Carolina, Col. R. B. Vance.
4th Tennessee (Confederate), Col. J. A. McMurry.
11th Tennessee, Col. G. W. Gordon.
Eufaula (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. W. A. McTyler.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS H. TAYLOR.

34th Georgia, Col. J. A. W. Johnson.
36th Georgia, Col. J. A. Glenn.
39th Georgia, Col. J. T. McConnell.
56th Georgia, Col. E. P. Watkins.
57th Georgia, Col. William Barkuloo.
Cherokee (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. Max Van Den Corput.

SECOND DIVISION.

(In the field.)

Maj. Gen. J. P. McCOWN.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. D. TRACY.

20th Alabama, Col. Isham W. Garrott.
23d Alabama, Col. F. K. Beck.
46th Alabama, Col. M. L. Woods.
43d Georgia, Col. S. Harris.
Alabama Battery, Capt. J. F. Waddell.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. M. D. ECTOR.

10th Texas Cavalry,* Col. C. R. Earp.
11th Texas Cavalry,* Col. J. C. Burks.
14th Texas Cavalry,* Lieut. Col. A. Harris.
15th Texas Cavalry,* Lieut. Col. J. A. Weaver.
Texas Battery, Capt. J. P. Douglas.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. E. MCNAIR.

4th Arkansas, Col. H. G. Bunn.
30th Arkansas, Col. C. J. Turnbull.
31st Arkansas, Col. T. H. McCray.
1st Arkansas Rifles,* Col. R. W. Harper.
2d Arkansas Rifles,* Col. J. A. Williamson.
4th Arkansas Battalion, Maj. J. A. Ross.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. J. T. Humphreys.

* Dismounted.

THIRD DIVISION.

(At Cumberland and Big Creek Gaps, and on line of railroad.)

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. W. G. M. DAVIS.

1st Florida Cavalry, Col. G. T. Maxwell.
 6th Florida, Col. J. J. Finley.
 7th Florida, Col. M. S. Perry.
 63d Tennessee, Col. R. G. Fain.
 Marion (Florida) Artillery, Capt. J. M. Martin.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. A. GRACIE, Jr.

43d Alabama, Col. Y. M. Moody.
 55th Georgia, Col. C. B. Harkie.
 58th North Carolina, Col. John B. Palmer.
 62d North Carolina, Col. R. G. A. Love.
 64th North Carolina, Col. L. M. Allen.
 Newnan (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. G. M. Hanvey.

Third Brigade (Smith's Legion).

Col. S. J. SMITH.

Georgia Battalion, Lieut. Col. John S. Fain.
 Georgia Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. John R. Hart.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. W. REYNOLDS.

39th North Carolina, Col. D. Coleman.
 3d Tennessee (Provisional Army), Col. N. J. Lillard.
 31st Tennessee, Col. W. M. Bradford.
 43d Tennessee, Col. J. W. Gillespie.
 59th Tennessee, Col. J. B. Cooke.
 3d Maryland Battery, Capt. H. B. Latrobe.

Fifth Brigade.

Col. A. H. BRADFORD.

1st Alabama Battalion,* Lieut. Col. Jack Thorington.
 2d Alabama Battalion,* Lieut. Col. B. Hall, jr.
 3d Alabama Battalion,* Lieut. Col. J. W. A. Sanford.
 4th Alabama Artillery Battalion,* Lieut. Col. W. N. Reeves.
 Barbour (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. R. F. Kolb.

First Cavalry Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN PEGRAM.

Alabama Cavalry, Col. J. R. Howard.
 1st Tennessee Cavalry, Col. H. M. Ashby.
 3d Tennessee Cavalry, Col. J. W. Starnes.
 Tennessee Cavalry, Col. J. E. Carter.
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. W. R. Marshall.

Second Cavalry Brigade.

(On the line of Kentucky and Tennessee.)

Col. JOHN H. MORGAN.

2d Kentucky Cavalry, Col. Basil W. Duke.
 7th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. R. M. Gano.
 8th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. R. S. Cluke.
 11th Kentucky Cavalry, Col. D. W. Chenault.
 Kentucky Battalion, Lieut. Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge.
 Arnett's Kentucky howitzer battery.

Third Cavalry Brigade.

(At Sparta, Tenn.)

Col. J. S. SCOTT.

1st Georgia Cavalry, Col. J. J. Morrison.
 1st Louisiana Cavalry, Lieut. Col. J. O. Nixon.
 12th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, Maj. T. W. Adrian.
 Louisiana Battery, Capt. William H. Holmes.

* Hilliard's Legion.

UNATTACHED.

16th Georgia Battalion Partisan Rangers, Lieut. Col. F. M. Nix.
 3d Kentucky Cavalry, Col. J. R. Butler.
 5th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion, Maj. A. H. Baird.
 7th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion, Lieut. Col. G. N. Folk.
 North Carolina Regiment, Col. W. H. Thomas.
 5th Tennessee Cavalry, Lieut. Col. G. W. McKenzie.
 16th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, Maj. E. W. Rucker.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
 Tullahoma, November 21, 1862.

Brigadier-General FORREST,
Commanding Independent Brigade of Cavalry:

The general commanding directs that you will proceed, as soon as practicable, with your whole command to the west of the Nashville and Columbia road, for the purpose of carrying on operations against the enemy in the west of Middle, and, if practicable, in West Tennessee. A full regiment of Colonel Roddey's force, from North Alabama, has been directed to report at Waynesborough, subject to your orders. You are authorized to assume command of any force, not attached, which may be found in that section of country, and unite it with your own, or assign it to special service. You are further authorized to increase your force at any time to the extent of your ability to arm it, always preferring to increase the rank and file of your old regiments to organizing new companies. Should you find it practicable, cross rapidly into West Tennessee, and fall suddenly and with power upon the enemy's depots and lines of communications, destroying them and capturing his guards and hospitals. A successful move of this sort would effectually frustrate his campaign, now commencing against Mississippi, and place his forces there in jeopardy. With the confidence he has in your energy, zeal, and ability, the general has strong hopes of a brilliant result to this bold and hazardous expedition. You must expect to support your command in the country through which you pass, but in all instances you will pay the current market value for supplies of any kind, except to our enemies, and suppress marauding by all means in your power. Make reports as often as practicable, weekly at least, direct to these headquarters. Keep yourself advised of the enemy's movements about Nashville as long as you are this side of the Tennessee, and, should he advance, fall suddenly on his rear, destroy his trains, and harass him to the extent of your ability.

I am, general, yours, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, November 21, 1862.

General WHEELER:

Wharton's brigade has not arrived. Will be sent forward as soon as it comes. You had better retain Forrest's command until Wharton's arrives. Will send to-morrow two regiments of infantry to relieve the two now with you. Parole prisoners in the front; do not allow them to come to the rear.

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, November 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER:

Organize Forrest's command for immediate service, and concentrate them at Spencer's Springs, near Murfreesborough. Retain General Morgan's brigade, if necessary, until you are re-enforced by Pegram's cavalry.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., November 21, 1862.

This command will move to-morrow morning at sunrise toward Murfreesborough by the Manchester road, right in front.

Such of the troops as are without shoes, and are unable to march, will be encamped by brigade commanders in the woods near the railroad, under charge of an officer, to be taken off by first train. The senior officer left will ascertain as soon as possible, and report immediately to Major-General Cheatham, the number of men and location.

If there are any wagons sent off by department commissary not yet returned, a quartermaster will be left to take charge of them from each brigade, and bring them forward. Any baggage that cannot be carried by transportation now in camp may be left for the wagons, a detail being left to load.

By command of Major-General Withers:

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Tullahoma, Tenn., November 22, 1862.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S. Army, Richmond:

SIR: You will perceive by my general orders that the troops are all in motion toward the enemy. The necessity, after our arduous duty of two months, for some little rest and reorganization, and for supplying necessities to the men, such as clothing, shoes, &c., has detained us some, and the difficulties of transportation by the circuitous route, via Chattanooga, which we were compelled to take has delayed us as much. The whole of Generals Polk's and Hardee's commands are up to this point, and General Smith's are mostly on this side of the Tennessee River. The dispositions made of the infantry and artillery will enable me to meet the enemy at any moment, should he come out from his intrenchments, and the cavalry will soon be so posted as to cut his communications and deprive him of supplies. I hope thus to force him to fight or fall back. To assail his strong works, garnished with the heaviest guns, and defended by numbers superior to my own, would be an act of imprudence, to say the least, which it seems to me would not be justified by any necessity now existing. Should the Department differ with me, however, I will undertake it, as I have troops ready to dare anything their leaders may order.

The whole of Middle Tennessee south of the Cumberland is tributary to us, and we are drawing immense supplies of subsistence, with considerable amounts of clothing, leather, &c., from the region just vacated by the enemy. The people, with few exceptions, are loyal and true, having

once felt the yoke of Abolition despotism, and are joining our ranks in large numbers. From information considered reliable, I feel satisfied the enemy have a force exceeding 60,000 now in and about Nashville, General Rosecrans in command. Out of his intrenchments we will meet him with confidence.

The want of railroad transportation this side the Tennessee River has been a serious drawback in moving troops and supplies. None of the branch roads were repaired, and the main trunk had but a meager supply of rolling stock. The former will soon be in order, under my special instructions, and all the rolling stock the company could spare has been crossed to this side. The labor was great, and the risk is not small, but the progress of the bridge indicating a completion by the 15th December, I concluded to undergo both. Supplies will now go back rapidly, and we hope not only to feed our forces, but to spare largely for other localities. My headquarters will be removed in a few days to Murfreesborough.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, November 22, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant [and Inspector] General, Richmond :

GENERAL : I inclose you a tabular statement of the organization of the army corps of Lieutenant-Generals Polk and Hardee, as now constituted ; also the organization of the cavalry, in which I have made two independent brigades, for partisan service.

Another corps, similarly organized from the troops now arriving from the Department of East Tennessee, will be placed under the senior general who may accompany them. I have not the information yet on which to base a report, but will make one as soon as possible.

It will be perceived one division is commanded by a brigadier-general, and seven brigades of infantry and two of cavalry by colonels, giving ten vacancies of general officers. I may add also that another brigade of infantry will be formed in a few days of regiments now *en route*.

I contemplated reducing the number of brigades in a division to three, in consequence of the reduced rank and file, but we are receiving large accessions here of recruits and returned convalescents, rendering that action inexpedient.

An accompanying list of general officers not on duty will show what is to be relied on to fill their places.*

Of the absentees, Carroll and Walker are not safe men to intrust with any command, and I much prefer leaving their brigades with such colonels as accident may place in position. Bate and Helm are not likely to return to field duty for months. Preston is at present unassigned, and Brown may be expected in thirty days.

From the whole exhibit, it will be seen we have eleven vacancies, with seven generals in commission not on duty, only one of whom is now available, and only one more expected in thirty days.

I have already forwarded some written recommendations, and inclose another from Major-General Withers ;* a list of names is also submitted,*

* See pp. 508, 509.

arranged in what I consider their order of merit, from which such as the President may be pleased to commission may be selected.

Col. John H. Morgan is peculiarly suited for the special service in which I propose to employ him—partisan war on the enemy's lines in Kentucky. He has raised his own command, and nearly armed and equipped it from the enemy's stores. Col. John A. Wharton, recommended for a regular cavalry brigade, which he commanded with signal ability and success in Kentucky, has won his spurs, and I hope will be among the first to receive the recognition due to military merit and moral worth.

I doubt not some improvement could be made in my organizations, which would add greatly to the *esprit du corps* of the troops, by throwing together into brigades and divisions troops from the same State. This I will endeavor to do when practicable, the present arrangement having resulted from necessity when it was made, admitting of no delay.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Organization of the infantry of the army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg commanding, November 22, 1862.

POLK'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK.

CHEATHAM'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. BENJAMIN F. CHEATHAM.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL S. DONELSON

8th Tennessee.
 15th Tennessee.
 16th Tennessee.
 38th Tennessee.
 51st Tennessee.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER P. STEWART.

4th Tennessee.
 5th Tennessee (Venable's).
 24th Tennessee.
 31st Tennessee.
 33d Tennessee.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE MANEY.

41st Georgia.
 1st Tennessee.
 6th Tennessee.
 9th Tennessee.
 27th Tennessee.

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PRESTON SMITH.

12th Tennessee.
 13th Tennessee.
 47th Tennessee.
 154th Tennessee.
 9th Texas.
 Allin's Sharpshooters.

WITHERS' DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JONES M. WITHERS. *

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANKLIN GARDNER.

19th Alabama.
 22d Alabama.
 25th Alabama.
 26th Alabama.
 39th Alabama.
 1st Louisiana Regulars.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES R. CHALMERS.

9th Mississippi.
 10th Mississippi.
 29th Mississippi.
 Blythe's regiment.
 9th Battalion Mississippi Sharpshooters.

* Resumed command November 10, 1862.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN K. JACKSON.

24th Alabama.
5th Georgia.
5th Mississippi.
7th Mississippi.
8th Mississippi.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANIGAULT.

28th Alabama.
34th Alabama.
10th South Carolina.
19th South Carolina.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

First Brigade.

Col. R. W. HANSON.

41st Alabama.
2d Kentucky.
4th Kentucky.
6th Kentucky.
9th Kentucky.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. B. PALMER.

32d Alabama.
4th Florida.
18th Tennessee.
32d Tennessee.

Third Brigade.

Col. F. M. WALKER.

60th North Carolina.
20th Tennessee.
28th Tennessee.
45th Tennessee.

HARDEE'S CORPS.

Lieut. Gen. WILLIAM J. HARDEE.

BUCKNER'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. SIMON B. BUCKNER.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL.

2d Arkansas.
5th Arkansas.
6th Arkansas.
7th Arkansas.
8th Arkansas.

Third Brigade.

Brig. Gen. BUSHROD R. JOHNSON.

17th Tennessee.
23d Tennessee.
37th Tennessee.
44th Tennessee.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. PATRICK R. CLEBURNE.

13th Arkansas.
15th Arkansas.
5th Confederate.
2d Tennessee.
5th Tennessee (Hill's).*

Fourth Brigade.

Brig. Gen. S. A. M. WOOD.

16th Alabama.
33d Alabama.
3d Confederate.
32d Mississippi.
33d Mississippi.

* Afterward known as the 35th Tennessee.

ANDERSON'S DIVISION.

Maj. Gen. PATTON ANDERSON.

First Brigade.

Col. W. S. DILWORTH.

1st Florida.
3d Florida.
41st Mississippi.

Second Brigade.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL W. ADAMS.

13th Louisiana.
16th Louisiana.
20th Louisiana.
25th Louisiana.

Third Brigade.

Col. SAMUEL POWELL.

45th Alabama.
1st Arkansas.
24th Mississippi.
29th Tennessee.

*Fourth Brigade.**

Col. THOMAS M. JONES.

27th Mississippi.
30th Mississippi.
34th Mississippi.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

CAVALRY ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY OF TENNESSEE.

POLK'S CORPS.—One regular brigade, to be composed of from 1,500 to 2,000 men, Brig. Gen. Joseph Wheeler commanding.

HARDEE'S CORPS.—One regular brigade, to be composed of from 1,500 to 2,000 men, Col. John A. Wharton commanding.

INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS.—One brigade of 2,500 men, Brig. Gen. N. B. Forrest commanding. One brigade of 2,500 men, Col. John H. Morgan commanding. Both of these brigades to act as partisans.

(These organizations are not complete, so that the regiments composing brigades are not stated; but the force is all in hand, and the troops are now actually engaged.)

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, November 22, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHEELER,
Commanding Cavalry Brigade:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say, in reply to your note, concerning the destruction of the rails on the railroad this side of the Mill Creek Bridge, that he wishes them destroyed, inasmuch as he has no means of removing them. He wishes to know whether or not the bridges have been destroyed on the Nashville and Columbia road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 2. } *Tullahoma, November 22, 1862.*

* * * * *

III. The cavalry brigade under Brigadier-General Wheeler is hereby transferred from Polk's corps to Hardee's corps. The cavalry brigade

* By Special Orders, Department No. 2, November 17, 1862, Col. E. C. Walthall, Twenty-ninth Mississippi Infantry, was ordered to report to Lieutenant-General Hardee for assignment to command of a brigade.

under Brigadier-General Wharton is transferred from Hardee's corps to Polk's corps. Brigadier-Generals Wheeler and Wharton will report accordingly.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 1. } *Tullahoma, November 23, 1862.*

I. The several regiments, battalions, and independent companies engaged in the ever-memorable battle at Perryville, Ky., on the 8th of October, in which they achieved a signal victory over the enemy, numbering three to their one, and drove him from the field with terrible slaughter and the loss of his artillery, will inscribe the name of that field on their colors. The corps of Cheatham's division, which made the gallant and desperate charge resulting in the capture of three of the enemy's batteries, will, in addition to the name, place the cross cannon inverted.

II. All officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg, Miss., up to the 1st November have been duly exchanged as prisoners of war, and will, without delay, join their respective regiments and corps.

III. Corps commanders are authorized to grant furloughs to those who are entitled to a discharge under Paragraph V, General Orders of War Department, on re-enlisting for the war.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

TULLAHOMA, TENN., *November 24, 1862.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President, &c., Richmond:

MY DEAR SIR: Since reaching my command again, we have been constantly engaged in preparing the troops for the operations intended, and in their transportation to the field of action. The process has been slow, for several reasons, but especially from the condition of the railroads. The Georgia and East Tennessee road is greatly deficient in rolling stock. The Nashville and Chattanooga had but a very limited supply this side the Tennessee, and was unwilling to risk more until the bridge was finished. The increased force now here has given confidence, and they are adding to the supply. The bridge is progressing well, and, if we are not disappointed in getting iron from the Tredegar Works, in Richmond, and timber promised from Georgia, will be finished in three weeks. Many of my troops were bare-footed and ragged, inducing me to spare them as much as possible from marching. More than half, however, marched from Bridgeport forward. I am happy to find the deficiency in clothing, shoes, and blankets is being rapidly supplied, and even now we are in very fair condition in that respect, and are daily improving. The health and general tone of my old Army of the Mississippi (now Polk's and Hardee's corps) were never better. The Tennesseans especially are in fine condition, having been fitted out by their friends. The ranks of those from this section, too, are rapidly filling. Having felt the heel of the tyrant, the people of this region are determined to resist, and nobly furnishing us men and means. Smith's corps

is just coming up—nearly all being this side of the river. Composed mostly of new troops, it has suffered much more from sickness than the others, so that he brings only about 11,000 infantry, instead of 15,000, as he expected. Our whole effective force of infantry and artillery will, therefore, be about 40,000, with 5,000 cavalry (or, rather, mounted gunmen) in the three regular brigades; 5,000 more I send, under Forrest and Morgan, on partisan service, for which, and which alone, their commanders are peculiarly and specially suited.

My present dispositions are: Morgan to operate with his cavalry brigade north of the Cumberland, on the enemy's lines of communication, which, I am confident, will prevent the enemy from using the Louisville Railroad, which is not yet in running order, and their wagon trains will be in constant danger. Forrest, with his cavalry brigade, is to work south of the Cumberland and west of Nashville. With a fine battery of rifle guns, he will destroy their transports on both rivers. He is instructed now to seek a crossing, which he is confident of finding; throw his command rapidly over the Tennessee River, and precipitate it upon the enemy's lines, break up railroads, burn bridges, destroy depots, capture hospitals and guards, and harass him generally. Thus we may create a diversion in favor of Pemberton, and, if successful, force the enemy to retire from Mississippi.

My infantry and artillery is concentrating in three corps at Murfreesborough, and on the turnpikes leading thereto, on the right and left, within supporting distance, and ready for any move. The three regular cavalry brigades are in front of the advanced infantry, and always in sight of the enemy, giving me daily information. He is thus kept from foraging this side of the Cumberland. From the best information we get, the enemy numbers not less than 60,000 in and about Nashville. This we are prepared to meet at any time, and are confident of beating in the open field, and we shall spare no effort to draw him out. But it is a serious matter to assail such a force behind strong intrenchments, garnished with the heaviest artillery, with one much inferior in numbers. My troops, however, are ready for any work assigned them, and will move to this, if I require it, with alacrity and confidence.

I shall go forward to-morrow with General Polk, who has just arrived, and remain with the front, as the slightest change with either party may precipitate an engagement at any moment. A rise in the rivers, of which there is yet no indication, might render necessary a modification of my plans and a change in my dispositions.

We are securing a rich harvest of supplies. Subsistence is abundant, not only for us, but a surplus may be had. Forage is abundant. Some horses and mules are to be had, and material for clothing and tents, and leather are also found in considerable quantities. It should be borne in mind, however, that we are now gleaning the country, and many of these articles, especially salt meat, will not be reproduced during the war.

We have not been enabled, with the limited means of transportation at our disposal, to move the stores as rapidly as obtained; but hope soon to supply the want, and make up lost time. All are safe, however, unless the enemy defeats us in a battle. On this subject it may not be improper for me to remark, that economy and efficiency would, in my judgment, be consulted if the agents of the subsistence department were to operate in concert with my own. By the present independent arrangement, competition and collision will occur, in spite of all I can do, for it is human. The Government may rest assured that whatever is subject to my control will be divided, to the last pound, in promotion of the whole cause.

Apprehension of any immediate danger seems to have subsided at Mobile, and I cannot discover there was any real cause for alarm. Yet we may, no doubt, expect attack there, as at other sea-ports, during the coming winter, and we should neglect nothing which can be done for a vigorous defense. I have sent a light battery and two regiments of infantry, new, from East Tennessee to report to General Forney. His health, I regret to learn, is quite feeble, impairing his usefulness very much, and causing some apprehension by the community. I have offered him a short respite from duty, and hope he will accept it. But I fear Mobile is in more danger from the rear. The enemy is massing large forces against Pemberton in North Mississippi, and will also assail him by the river. He is not only short in numbers, but bad in condition. Neither Van Dorn, nor Lovell, nor Price will ever discipline volunteers, though they might fight them gallantly.

I hear very bad accounts from our friends (citizens) in North Mississippi. Many declare their preference for Yankee military rule to the terrors of the mob now around them; they plead for discipline, and beg for men who will shoot marauders, if necessary, in their protection.

I have ordered about 1,000 men from here to fill Pemberton's Tennessee regiments, and sent to him 3,000 of our Kentucky muskets from Atlanta. This is about all we can well do, besides the raid upon the enemy's rear before mentioned. The loss of General Villepigue was a severe one to Pemberton; he was by all odds his ablest support, and was fully equal, I think, to the best young men in the service; he fell a victim to his devotion to duty, having had a sick leave since early in August, which he declined to use as long as able to serve.

The state of affairs in Louisiana is deplorable, and yet I see no remedy at present. My own home has been pillaged, my wife driven forth destitute, and my negroes, stock, and all movables carried off. It has been so long anticipated that the reality is a sort of mental relief, when I learn that my wife, at least, is safe.

Most respectfully and truly, yours,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., November 24, 1862.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL C. S. ARMY:

SIR: I have the honor to forward a field return of a portion (Polk's and Hardee's corps) of the Army of Tennessee.* Smith's corps is now *en route*. I am unable to include the cavalry under Generals Forrest, Wheeler, Wharton, and Morgan, these officers now operating with their commands in the front; it numbers about 9,000 effectives.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 275. } Richmond, Va., November 24, 1862.

* * * * *

III. General J. E. Johnston, C. S. Army, is hereby assigned to the following geographical command, to wit: Commencing with the Blue

* See abstract from this return (November 20, 1862), on p. 412.

Ridge range of mountains, running through the western part of North Carolina, and, following the line of said mountains, through the northern part of Georgia to the railroad, south from Chattanooga; thence by that road to West Point, and down the west or right bank of the Chattahoochee River to the boundary of Alabama and Florida; following that boundary west to the Choctawhatchee River, and down that river to Choctawhatchee Bay (including the waters of that bay) to the Gulf of Mexico. All that portion of country west of said line to the Mississippi River is included in the above command. General Johnston will, for the purpose of correspondence and reports, establish his headquarters at Chattanooga, or such other place as in his judgment will best secure facilities for ready communication with the troops within the limits of his command, and will repair in person to any part of said command whenever his presence may, for the time, be necessary or desirable.*

* * * * *

By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., November 24, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

SIR: I had the honor this afternoon to receive Special Orders, No. 275, of this date. If I have been correctly informed, the forces which it places under my command are greatly inferior in number to those of the enemy opposed to them, while in the Trans-Mississippi Department our army is very much larger than that of the United States. Our two armies on this side of the Mississippi have the further disadvantage of being separated by the Tennessee River, and a Federal army (that of Major-General Grant) larger, probably, than either of them. Under such circumstances it seems to me that our best course would be to fall upon Major-General Grant with the troops of Lieutenant-Generals Holmes and Pemberton united for the purpose; those of General Bragg co-operating, if practicable. The defeat of Major-General Grant would enable us to hold the Mississippi, and permit Lieutenant-General Holmes to move into Missouri. As our troops are now distributed, Vicksburg is in danger.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 2. } *Tullahoma, November 24, 1862.*

I. Cavalry commanders will take immediate steps to supply themselves with pack mules, instead of wagons, for transportation. The allowance, including that for ammunition, will be one mule to ten men. The quartermaster's department will immediately supply the necessary pack saddles.

II. The supply of ammunition for the field will be 40 rounds in boxes and 100 in regimental train for small-arms. For artillery the full allowance for ammunition boxes in batteries. All over that amount now in

* Atlanta, Ga., embraced in this command by Special Orders, No. 280, November 29, 1862, p. 432.

the hands of commanders will be returned to the ordnance department, to be placed at suitable points in depot. Surplus wagons from this arrangement will be returned to the quartermaster's department.

III. Two good four-mule wagons will be supplied immediately to each brigade for the transportation of hospital stores, and the field allowance to troops will be increased to one wagon to 70 men.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
November 25, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va. :

GENERAL: General Kirby Smith, in organizing his command to operate with General Bragg in Middle Tennessee, has left Brig. Gen. Henry Heth in command of the Department of East Tennessee, at Knoxville. General Heth, for particular reasons, is desirous of active field service, and has expressed to me the wish to join the Army of Northern Virginia. I should be very glad of his services at this time, and if ordered to report to me I can give him a command. I understand that General Heth's services are not essential at Knoxville, as there is another general officer there who can relieve him.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE,
General.

Abstract from report of Cavalry Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. John A. Wharton, C. S. Army, for November 25, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.	
General staff	7		7
3d Confederate Regiment.....	106	1, 473	2, 347
2d Georgia Regiment.....			
4th Tennessee Regiment			
Tennessee battalion (Bledsoe's)			
8th Texas Regiment			
White's section of artillery (6-pounders)			
Anderson's company of cavalry*			
Total	113	1, 473	2, 354

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 3. } *Murfreesborough, November 26, 1862.*

I. All military organizations not completed in Middle Tennessee under the recent extension given for the formation of volunteers will not be recognized after the 1st proximo, and after that date all subjects liable to conscription will be required to select their regiments, and join for duty, or be assigned.

* Reported on the return as "employed as couriers," and strength not stated.

II. All cavalry arms in possession of infantry, such as carbines, Sharps rifles, &c., will be immediately turned over to the chief of ordnance, and muskets will be drawn.

III. Corps commanders will, without delay, cause all persons within their respective commands to be vaccinated who have not previously been. Medical officers will report to the commanders when they have executed this order, which report will be forwarded to these headquarters.

IV. The attention of commanders is called to the following extract from General Orders, No. 17, from Adjutant and Inspector General's Department, dated Richmond, March 27, 1862, and its strict execution enjoined:

I. Hereafter the rank and file of the Army will not be permitted to carry other side-arms than those issued by the Government, or such as are appropriate to their arm of service. All side-arms now worn by dismounted troops will be turned into the Ordnance Department, for which a fair value will be paid.

By order of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 6. } *Murfreesborough, November 26, 1862.*

I. His Excellency Isham G. Harris and the Hon. Andrew Ewing are announced as volunteer aides-de-camp to the commanding general.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
No. 1. } *November 26, 1862.*

The lieutenant-general commanding assumes command of his corps.
By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
No. 1. } *Shelbyville, Tenn., November 26, 1862.*

Hereafter the divisions and brigades of this army corps will be designated by the names of their permanent commanders.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS HARDEE'S CORPS,
No. 1. } *Shelbyville, November 26, 1862.*

I. The Thirty-second Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Tison commanding, is detailed on special duty, to guard the stations and bridges on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, be-

tween Normandy and Fosterville stations. Colonel Tison will establish his headquarters at Wartrace.

* * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee :

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., November 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry, La Vergne :*

GENERAL : Your several communications, through General Breckinridge, did not reach us until yesterday. In future you will report direct to these headquarters.

Your communication of yesterday, containing full and satisfactory reports of your operations, also reached us. In reply, the general commanding desires me to say you will attend to the promotion, &c., of the officers of cavalry, announcing them, when made, in orders. When any doubt exists as to their capacity or conduct, you will appoint a board of officers for their examination. Colonel Harrison may be an exception, but he should be announced. Captain Evans, if there is no major, must be lieutenant-colonel until heard from. The next captain is major.

General Wharton may take his old regimental staff, but should nominate them regularly, through the proper channels, for promotion. Colonel Harrison must do the same for their successors. Announce in orders the acting appointments of General Wharton, and of the regiments when organized, and send the appointments up for the information of the War Department, specifying how the regiments are formed, &c. Major Davis' battalion will report as soon as relieved by Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith. Have Captain Hamilton arrested as a deserter and brought to trial. You are authorized to increase Bledsoe's battalion to a regiment when practicable. Order up two companies of Third Confederate Cavalry, now with General Wharton. Bring Captain Gailbreath's name before an examining board. He need not be present, if not available.

The general commanding desires that you will forward the names of suitable officers to constitute the examining boards, in pursuance of the act of Congress entitled "An act to relieve the army of disqualified, disabled, and incompetent officers;" one for the examination of field officers and the other for company officers. Each board to consist of three members. Let a general officer be named as the president of the first board. You will send detachments of reliable officers and men with the least possible delay to bring in all absentees and deserters, who must be promptly brought to trial and punished according to the degree of their offense. You will send Colonel Scott's First Louisiana Cavalry Regiment to these headquarters immediately.

I am, general, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MORGAN'S BRIGADE,
Cross-Roads, near Murfreesborough, November 27, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry :*

SIR : Brigadier-General Morgan returned this morning, and I have the pleasure of forwarding the reports you desired to be sent in ; also a

copy of the report sent in to headquarters, with the information gained during this scouting excursion.

Brigadier-General Morgan requests me to state that he duly appreciates the very kind tone of your dispatches, and is happy to have earned your good opinion, and I am ordered to assure you that nothing shall be wanting on his part to insure the duration of those feelings of cordiality and esteem betwixt officers of the same arm which tend so much to the efficiency of the service.

With respect to the reports, they are as yet incomplete. Colonel Duke's regiment and Major Breckinridge's battalion are at Fayetteville, as it was found impossible to ration and forage so large a force in this immediate neighborhood.

General Morgan is anxiously expecting the arrival of his relief, as he requires from ten to fourteen days to consolidate and organize the regiments and battalions which have been assigned to his command (according to orders received from General Kirby Smith), previous to commencing active operations against the enemy.

I have the honor to be, general, with the highest respect, your most obedient servant,

G. ST. LEGER GRENFELL,
Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—By an officer belonging to this brigade, who left Castalian Springs yesterday (half-way between Hartsville and Gallatin), and passed the Cumberland last night, we learn that hundreds of deserters from the Federal Army are wandering through the country seeking some Confederate officer to parole them. They (the Yankees) state that all are sick of the war, and only desirous of returning home. From all accounts the number of these deserters is very considerable.

HDQRS. ARMY OF TENNESSEE, *November 27, 1862.*

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK, *Commanding Polk's Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that you will hold your command ready for action, as the enemy seems to be advancing in force.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 7. } *Murfreesborough, November 27, 1862.*

* * * * *

VI. Colonels Biffe and Napier will, with their commands, report to Brigadier-General Wheeler for duty at La Vergne.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS RESERVE DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., November 27, 1862.

In obedience to General Orders, No. 2, Headquarters Polk's Corps, of this date, the troops of this division will be held in readiness to march

against the enemy. Two days' cooked rations will be habitually kept on hand. On marching, 60 rounds of ammunition will be carried by each man.

By command of Major-General Withers:

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, via CHATTANOOGA, *November 29, 1862.*

(Received at Richmond, November 29.)

General S. COOPER:

I have ordered a strong brigade from Mobile to Meridian. From there it can support Forney or Pemberton. One thousand gone from here to Pemberton and 1,500 to Forney. The fleet from Pensacola has gone to New Orleans, and Mobile is in no immediate danger. The enemy has twelve divisions in our front, and we are skirmishing daily.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 4. } *Murfreesborough, November 29, 1862.*

Gratified beyond expression at the confident tone and fine discipline which pervades his troops, and full of admiration at their fortitude and patient submission to privations, united to their gallantry and heroism in the recent arduous and brilliant campaign, by which so much valuable territory has been redeemed, and so many true and loyal people liberated, the general commanding is induced to publish full pardon to all soldiers absent without authority who shall within a reasonable time return to their command and report for duty. They are urged to avail themselves of this privilege before the inauguration of the new system of military courts established by law as a vigorous and prompt administration of justice to all delinquents. Hereafter no excuse will be allowed those who abandon their colors and leave their comrades to perform their duties and defend their homes.

Commissioned officers guilty of such offenses are excluded from the benefit of this amnesty, and will not be excused. They are held to be unworthy to command gallant men, and to merit exemplary punishment.

Vigorous measures have been adopted to arrest all who fail to respond to this last and generous appeal, and they must expect full justice, tempered only with the mercy they have failed to show either to their comrades or cause.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Chief of Staff and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 9. } *Murfreesborough, November 29, 1862.*

* * * * *

IV. Captain Reece's company of cavalry, now at McMinnville, will report for duty to Brigadier-General Wheeler, at La Vergne, Tenn., without delay.

* * * * *

VI. The officer commanding the Third Cavalry Brigade, of Smith's

corps, composed of Morrison's regiment and Scott's Louisiana cavalry, will report with his command to Brigadier-General Wheeler without delay.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from weekly returns of Breckinridge's and Wilhers' divisions, Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee, for November 29, 1862; at and near Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Command.	Present.		Total present and absent.
	Effective total.	Total.	
BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.			
Infantry:			
First Brigade	2, 077	2, 330	3, 261
Second Brigade	1, 708	1, 855	2, 613
Third Brigade*	640	795	1, 158
Total infantry	4, 425	4, 980	7, 032
Artillery†	482	557	712
Cavalry	142	153	182
Total of the division	5, 049	5, 690	7, 926
WITHERS' DIVISION.			
Infantry:			
First Brigade	1, 835	1, 965	3, 709
Second Brigade	2, 029	2, 154	3, 460
Third Brigade	1, 932	2, 047	3, 421
Total infantry	5, 796	6, 166	10, 590
Artillery†	334	341	418
Cavalry	122	128	157
Total of the division	6, 252	6, 635	11, 165
Grand total	11, 301	12, 325	19, 091

Abstract from report of artillery in Reserve Division, Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee, November 29, 1862.

Command.	Present.		Aggregate present and absent.	Animals.		Ordnance.		
	Effective total.	Aggregate.		Horses serviceable.	Mules serviceable.	6-pounder guns.	12-pounder guns.	12-pounder howitzers.
Robertson's battery.....	125	132	153	85	12	.....	6	.....
Ketchum's battery.....	111	115	148	64	30	.....	.....	2
Waters' battery.....	98	106	133	65	28	2	.....	2
Gibson's battery§.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total.....	334	353	434	214	70	4	6	4

* Two regiments at La Vergne.

† Three batteries.

‡ Apparently five batteries.

§ Detached with Jackson's brigade.

Organization of Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee, about November 29, 1862.

BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION.*

First Brigade.

Col. R. W. HANSON.

41st Alabama, Lieut. Col. M. L. Stansel.
 2d Kentucky, Maj. J. W. Hewitt.
 4th Kentucky, Col. R. P. Trabue.
 6th Kentucky, Col. Joseph H. Lewis.
 9th Kentucky, Col. T. H. Hunt.
 Cobb's Kentucky battery, Capt. R. Cobb.
 Graves' Kentucky battery, Capt. J. Ingram.
 Roberts' Kentucky cavalry, Capt. B. E. Roberts.

Second Brigade.

Col. J. B. PALMER.

32d Alabama, Col. A. McKinstry.
 4th Florida, Col. W. L. L. Bowen.
 18th Tennessee, Lieut. Col. W. R. Butler.
 32d Tennessee, Col. E. C. Cook.
 Dawson's Georgia battery, Lieut. R. W. Anderson.
 Moses' Georgia battery, Capt. S. A. Moses.

Third Brigade.

Col. F. M. WALKER.

60th North Carolina, Col. J. A. McDowell.
 20th Tennessee.
 28th Tennessee, Col. P. D. Cunningham.
 45th Tennessee.
 Eldridge's Tennessee battery, Capt. J. W. Eldridge.
 Dure's Georgia battery, Capt. G. A. Dure.

Not brigaded.

Reserve Artillery Battalion, Maj. J. T. Montgomery.

Cavalry companies:

Company D, 2d (Woodward's) Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. Robert Biggs.
 Mississippi cavalry, independent company, Capt. E. M. Blackburn.
 Company K, 8th Kentucky Cavalry, Capt. Patrick Simms.

WITHERS' DIVISION.†

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FRANK GARDNER.

19th Alabama, Lieut. Col. S. K. McSpaden.
 22d Alabama, Col. Z. C. Deas.
 25th Alabama, Lieut. Col. G. D. Johnston.
 26th Alabama, Lieut. Col. N. N. Clement.
 39th Alabama, Col. H. D. Clayton.
 1st Louisiana Regulars.
 17th Battalion Alabama Sharpshooters (one company), Capt. B. C. Yancey.
 Robertson's battery, Lieut. S. H. Dent.

Second Brigade.

Col. THOMAS W. WHITE.‡

7th Mississippi, Col. W. H. Bishop.
 9th Mississippi, Maj. T. H. Lynam.
 10th Mississippi, Maj. James Barr, jr.
 29th Mississippi, Lieut. Col. W. F. Brantly.
 Blythe's regiment, 44th Mississippi, Maj. J. C. Thompson.
 9th Battalion Mississippi Sharpshooters, Capt. O. F. West.
 Ketchum's Alabama battery, Lieut. James Garriety.

* November 26, 1862.

† November 29, 1862.

‡ Assumed command November 27, in absence of Brig. Gen. J. R. Chalmers.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. A. M. MANIGAULT.

24th Alabama, Lieut. Col. W. B. Dennett.
 28th Alabama, Col. J. W. Frazer.
 34th Alabama, Capt. J. N. Slaughter.
 10th South Carolina, Lieut. Col. J. F. Pressley.
 19th South Carolina, Col. A. J. Lythgoe.
 Waters' Alabama battery, Lieut. C. W. Watkins.

*Not brigaded.**Cavalry companies:*

Company G, 3d Alabama Cavalry, Capt. D. P. Forney.
 Alabama cavalry, independent company, Capt. H. R. Gordon.

WHARTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.*

3d Confederate, Col. J. R. Howard.
 2d Georgia, Col. C. C. Crews.
 4th Tennessee, Col. Baxter Smith.
 Tennessee battalion, Maj. W. S. Bledsoe.
 8th Texas, Lieut. Col. Thomas Harrison.
 Anderson's Tennessee company, Capt. P. F. Anderson.
 White's Tennessee battery (one section), Capt. B. F. White, jr.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
 No. 280. } *Richmond, Va., November 29, 1862.*

* * * * *

XXXIX. The city of Atlanta, Ga., will be included within the department under the command of General Joseph E. Johnston.†
 By command of Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[NOVEMBER 30, 1862.—For Pemberton to Bragg, in reference to reinforcements, see Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 771.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 No. 10. } *Murfreesborough, November 30, 1862.*

* * * * *

II. Major-General Breckinridge is hereby relieved from his local duties as commander of the town of Murfreesborough.

* * * * *

VI. Major Davis' battalion, now on duty at McMinnville, will, on being relieved by a battalion from Smith's corps, report to Brigadier-General Wheeler, at La Vergne, for duty with Brigadier-General Wharton.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* November 25, 1862.

† See Special Orders, No. 275, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, November 24, 1862, p. 423.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Tennessee, General Braxton Bragg, C. S. Army, commanding, for December 1, 1862; headquarters, Murfreesborough, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Polk's corps*	1, 282	14, 564	19	347	47	1, 143	17, 247	20, 128	32, 955
Hardee's corps.....	968	10, 991	8	127	34	686	13, 015	14, 956	25, 785
Smith's corps†							12, 300		
Wheeler's division.....			282	3, 691			4, 222	4, 847	6, 960
Grand total	2, 250	25, 555	309	4, 365	81	1, 839	46, 784	39, 931	65, 709

Abstract from weekly return of Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee, for December 1, 1862.

Command.	Present.		Aggregate present and absent.
	Effective total.	Aggregate.	
Infantry:			
Cheatham's division.....	5, 471	6, 386	12, 091
Withers' division	5, 796	6, 597	11, 356
Breckinridge's division	4, 425	5, 403	7, 550
Total infantry.....	15, 692	18, 386	30, 997
Artillery:			
Cheatham's division.....	367	394	474
Withers' division	334	353	434
Breckinridge's division	482	582	743
Total artillery.....	1, 183	1, 329	1, 651
Cavalry:			
Cheatham's division.....	50	56	80
Withers' division	122	133	165
Breckinridge's division	142	160	192
Wharton's brigade.....	1, 553	1, 762	2, 347
Total cavalry	1, 867	2, 111	2, 784
Grand total ‡.....	18, 742	21, 826	35, 432

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 1, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry, La Vergne:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that you will relieve the command of Brigadier-General Morgan as soon as you can

* But see Polk's return, following.

† Note on original return says, "Smith's corps, infantry, estimated at 12,300, effective."

‡ See Polk's corps, in return preceding.

get that of Brigadier-General Pegram's, with a sufficient force, in position. I inclose, for your information, a copy of instructions this day forwarded Brigadier-General Morgan.*

I am, general, very truly yours,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 152. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 1, 1862.*

I. The names of all officers "absent without leave" at any muster will be promptly reported through these headquarters to the paymasters of the army, to the end that their pay may be suspended until the absence is satisfactorily explained.

II. The attention of officers, especially of the quartermaster's department, is called to Paragraph I, General Orders, No. 81, dated Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., November 1, 1862, as follows:

The payment of commissioned officers by any other quartermaster than the quartermaster of the command to which they belong is hereby prohibited, unless they exhibit to the quartermaster to whom application for payment is made orders from their commanding officers, or from the department, showing them to be absent on detached duty or leave of absence from the commanding general under whom they are serving.

Quartermasters who may pay absentees in violation of this order will be reported for stoppage of their pay, besides being amenable to trial by court-martial.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 153. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 2, 1862.*

The headquarters of Department No. 2 and of the Army of Tennessee are established at Murfreesborough, Tenn.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 5. } *Murfreesborough, December 2, 1862.*

I. The troops will be supplied at all times with four days' rations of subsistence, two of which will be cooked and in haversacks.

II. In addition to the above, eight days' supplies will be kept in the depots for the several army corps and at the several stations between this place and Bridgeport.

No excuse will be accepted for a non-compliance with these requirements. Commanders and inspectors will keep themselves constantly informed, and report every instance of failure.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 3, 1862.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

General Pemberton has fallen back from his positions by advance of very superior force of the enemy. General Holmes has been peremptorily ordered to re-enforce him, but his troops may arrive too late. The President urges on you the importance of sending a sufficient force from General Bragg's command to the aid of General Pemberton.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 8. } *Murfreesborough, December 3, 1862.*

* * * * *

III. Major-General Cheatham will hold two brigades of his command ready to move at an hour's notice, with three days' cooked rations. Ambulances and 10 wagons to a brigade will be allowed.

IV. Major-General Breckinridge will hold Hanson's brigade ready to move at an hour's notice, with four days' cooked rations. Ambulances and 10 wagons to the brigade will be allowed.

* * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk :

L. L. BUTLER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 3, 1862.

Brigadier-General CHALMERS :

GENERAL : General Wheeler reports an advance of the enemy on La Vergne. It may be, and probably is, a foraging expedition ; but you will keep your command in hand for any emergency.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk :

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS,
Columbia, Tenn., December 3, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry :

GENERAL : I have received the report in person of Lieut. John W. Morton, jr., ordered to report to me by Colonel Hallonquist, and to take command of the horse artillery in my brigade. I have no objections to receiving Lieutenant Morton in my command, provided he is willing to come under command of Captain Freeman ; but I am unwilling to exchange Captain Freeman (who has made a reputation at Shiloh and before Nashville, and proven himself a gallant and efficient officer) for any other officer. Rather than do so, I would prefer to return the battery. I hope the order has been made without your knowledge and consent, and that you will not permit any changes, but allow my command to go on as

organized. You are well aware of the trouble and dissatisfaction caused by these changes, and I hope none will be made. In a few days I hope to have the organization complete, and move off in the direction indicated by General Bragg.

General, I remain, your obedient servant,

N. B. FORREST,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
No. 38. } *Murfreesborough, December 3, 1862.*

* * * * *

II. Commandant of Rogers' scouts, with his company, will report as soon as practicable to Brigadier-General Wheeler, at La Vergne, for duty.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Breckinridge :

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *December 4, 1862.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General :

SIR: I have received this morning your telegram of yesterday, informing me that Lieutenant-General Pemberton is falling back before a very superior force; that Lieutenant-General Holmes has been "peremptorily ordered" to re-enforce him, but that as General Holmes' troops may be too late, the President urges on me the importance of sending a sufficient force from General Bragg's command to the aid of Lieutenant-General Pemberton.

Three railroad accidents delayed my journey so much that I did not reach this place until after 12 last night; consequently your dispatch was delivered to-day, too late for communication with General Bragg before to-morrow, when I shall visit his headquarters.

I do not know General Pemberton's late positions. His march, I suppose, will be toward Vicksburg, where General Holmes' troops must cross the river. His movements, therefore, are facilitating the junction, while they daily render that of General Bragg with him more difficult. The enemy, too, is exactly between the latter and himself. It seems to me, consequently, that the aid of General Holmes can better be relied on than that of General Bragg. I therefore respectfully suggest that that officer be urged to the utmost expedition. Should the enemy get possession of Vicksburg, we cannot dislodge him. The Tennessee River is a formidable obstacle to the expeditious march of General Bragg's troops into Mississippi. He may, besides, be compelled to take a circuitous route; of this, however, I am not fully informed, nor have I learned the enemy's attitude in Tennessee. It is to be presumed that all such information can be acquired at General Bragg's headquarters, which I shall reach to-morrow.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December 4, 1862.*

Lieutenant-General PEMBERTON :

Let me know by express which way you are moving, and what your plans are. Urge General Holmes to quick movement. I am without the necessary information. Give it.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

GRENADA, *December 4, 1862.*General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Chattanooga :*

I shall be in position behind the Yalabusha to-morrow. The advance is 3 miles off. Will write by courier at large.

J. C. PEMBERTON,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *December 4, 1862.*Col. J. GORGAS,
Chief of Ordnance, Richmond :

From a dispatch just received from the Adjutant-General, I think General Pemberton's suggestion should be adopted. I do not know the condition of things so well as the President.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *December 4, 1862.*General BRAGG, *Tullahoma :*

The enemy is advancing on General Pemberton, who is falling back. Can you delay the advance by throwing cavalry on enemy's rear? I will join you to-morrow.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement.]

This dispatch was not received by General Bragg, who took the measure suggested upon intelligence given him by Lieutenant-General Pemberton.

J. E. J.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *December 4, 1862.*General S. COOPER, *Richmond :*

The map convinces me that General Holmes' troops can re-enforce sooner than General Bragg's. Urge him again to press his troops forward. I shall be with Bragg as soon as possible, which will be to-morrow.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *December 4, 1862.*General S. COOPER, *Richmond :*

I have only the cipher the President established with me last spring. I have no signal officer; shall know to-morrow if General Bragg has. I

telegraphed General Pemberton this morning via Jackson, but have no reply. The march of Bragg's troops to Pemberton's present position would require several weeks.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[DECEMBER 4, 1862.—For Pemberton to Bragg, see Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 778.]

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *December 4, 1862.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va. :

Can you give me General Pemberton's force, and that of the enemy; the direction in which he is moving, and where he is? Use the President's cipher of last spring.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
December 4, 1862.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps :

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that two brigades from Major-General Cheatham's division be ready to move at an hour's notice, with three days' cooked rations. Ambulances and 10 wagons to a brigade will be allowed. Also that Hanson's brigade be ready with four days' rations; ambulances and wagons as above.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Nolensville, December 4, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry, &c. :

GENERAL: The enemy returned to their camp last night. My pickets are at their usual stands. I send over a lieutenant-colonel, captured by one of Captain Blackburn's men, acting as a courier. Hear his account of the capture; it is interesting, and, I think, true. The man deserves the horse and saddle, if they are taken from the colonel, and I hope he will get them. The enemy foraged very heavily on the Granny White, Hillsborough, Hardin, and Charlotte pikes yesterday. Why is not General Forrest, or some one else, ordered to Franklin?

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. Cavalry, Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee.

P. S.—I burned a fine lot of lumber, to prevent the enemy from rebuilding the bridge across Mill Creek, burned by orders. The lumber was in 100 feet of the burnt bridge. I think the lumber ought to be paid for. Let me know if I am right.

GENERAL ORDERS, }
No. 1. }

DEPARTMENT HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, December 4, 1862.

The undersigned assumes the command to which he is assigned in Special Orders, No. 275, dated Richmond, November 24, 1862.

The following officers constitute his staff, viz: Col. B. S. Ewell, adjutant-general; Lieut. Col. T. B. Lamar, assistant adjutant-general; Maj. A. P. Mason, assistant adjutant-general; Col. Charles M. Fauntleroy, inspector-general; Lieut. Col. E. J. Harvie, assistant inspector-general; Maj. Alfred M. Barbour, quartermaster; Lieut. J. Barroll Washington, aide-de-camp; Lieut. Wade Hampton, jr., aide-de-camp.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 4, 1862.

1st. Hanson's brigade will proceed as far as Baird's Mills, on the Lebanon pike, and remain two days, making a reconnaissance toward Nashville.

2d. Major-General Cheatham, with two brigades of his division, will move as far as the main body of cavalry, on the Nashville road; remain all night; move early next day to the front, with Brigadier-General Wheeler, and make a forced reconnaissance toward Nashville, and return at night. The third day leave one brigade and return. Consult General Wheeler as to the position of this brigade, which is to support him. Until further orders, one brigade of this division will hold this position.

3d. The two regiments from Breckinridge's division now in front will rejoin it, and one will be stationed at Black's, 7 miles out on the Lebanon pike. These infantry commands will at all times be in readiness to support the cavalry when called on, and will promptly attack and drive back marauding parties of the enemy, holding themselves ready to move at all times.

4th. Lieutenant-General Hardee's corps will immediately take position at or near Eagleville, on the Nashville and Shelbyville pike, one brigade being kept in front at Triune, and a small regiment at Shelbyville, as a guard to the depot from which the corps will be supplied. Reconnaissances will be made to the front, and marauding parties of the enemy checked and punished.

5th. A battalion of 200 effective men from Wharton's cavalry brigade will be stationed at Franklin, to observe the enemy and prevent communication by citizens, which is now being carried on. This command will also scout the Hillsborough pike.

6th. Lieutenant-General Smith's corps will move as soon as practicable by the dirt road to Readyville, 12 miles east of this point, where it will be located, its subsistence beyond what the country affords being drawn from this point.

7th. Courier stations will be established by all the outposts at distances of from 5 to 7 miles, to secure the rapid transmission of dispatches. One horse at each station will always be kept saddled and the rider ready for service.

8th. Such infantry force from Hanson's brigade as may be required will report to and accompany Brigadier-General Morgan on the special service assigned him. After the completion of this duty it will rejoin its division.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General

RICHMOND, VA., *December 5, 1862.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Chattanooga, Tenn. :

Pemberton telegraphed yesterday from Grenada. His force, 21,000, at Yalabusha River. Near by the enemy, 60,000, extending from his rear to Wolf River. Daily skirmishing with rear guard, and with troops on Mississippi River, on his right. The word in cipher can be explained by one of General Bragg's signal officers. The President has not the cipher you refer to. If it is a dictionary cipher, please let me know the particular edition of the dictionary you have, that copies of the same may be obtained here, if possible, to work by.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI, EAST LOUISIANA, &C.,
Grenada, Miss., December 5, 1862.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn. :

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 4th instant reached me at a late hour last night, and a brief message was forwarded in reply, indicating my present position. The large re-enforcements received by the enemy in West Tennessee within the last few weeks, and his concentration of forces to the amount, I believe, of not less than 60,000 at La Grange, Grand Junction, and other points between my position on Tallahatchie and his base, rendered it more than doubtful whether I should be able to hold so long a line with the very small force at my disposal. I was aware also that a considerable force (not much less than my own) had been landed on the east bank of the Mississippi River, at Friar's Point and Delta. About the 27th November, the enemy commenced a simultaneous movement of his armies in my front and from the Mississippi River, threatening my rear. Gunboats and transports loaded with troops were also reported descending the river toward Vicksburg, and a demonstration from below was made at the same time against Port Hudson, on the successful holding of which point, together with Vicksburg's defenses, depends the navigation of the Mississippi River. Port Hudson is an isolated position, not naturally strong by its land approaches, and at any time open to attack from below. It is by this time strongly intrenched, and garrisoned by about 5,500 effectives. Port Hudson is distant 58 miles from the railroad depot at Tangipahoa. These troops are not available on a sudden emergency for any other point, nor can it be readily re-enforced. Vicksburg is strongly intrenched, and about 6,000 of all arms are held in immediate vicinity for its defense.

My army on the Tallahatchie, including artillery and cavalry, numbered about 22,000 effectives, most of the cavalry being in advance and covering both flanks. Under the circumstances narrated above, I determined to withdraw from the Tallahatchie and to establish my line behind the Yalabusha River. The movement was commenced on the morning of the 1st of December, the advance guard or a reconnoitering party of the enemy, consisting of five regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and two field batteries, having advanced to skirmishing distance from our advanced works. By the gross misconduct of the authorities of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and the positive disobedience by them of my orders, a small amount of public property, say 300 rounds field ammunition, a few tents, &c., were burned before leaving. The

enemy's cavalry and some mounted infantry have followed up our movement, occasionally skirmishing with our rear guard, without, however, delaying our march, which has progressed without the loss of a wagon or any description of property. General Price's corps is now being established between this point and the Tuscahoma Ferry. Van Dorn will occupy the ground on his right. The heavy rains which have fallen will, I believe, enable me to hold this position with my small force, unless a movement is made by the enemy to turn my right by the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The re-enforcements ordered by General Bragg will be retained for the present at Jackson. I have no hope of any assistance from General Holmes, and have telegraphed fully on that subject to Richmond some days since.

Respectfully,

J. C. PEMBERTON,

Lieutenant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *December 6, 1862.*

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant-General:*

General Rosecrans has an army of about 65,000 men in and around Nashville, and some 35,000 distributed along the railroad to Louisville and in Kentucky. General Bragg has about 42,000 men, besides irregular cavalry, which in a few days will occupy Readyville, this place, and Eagleville. We can cross the Tennessee only by ferrying, a very slow process, which Rosecrans would certainly interrupt. The movement to join General Pemberton would, by any route, require at least a month. From the information given me here I believe that the country between the Tennessee and General Pemberton could not support the trains our troops would require for a march through it. If I am right in this estimate, the President's object—speedy re-enforcement of the army in Mississippi—cannot be accomplished by sending troops from Tennessee. To send a strong force would be to give up Tennessee, and would, the principal officers think here, disorganize this army. Rosecrans could then move into Virginia, or join Grant before our troops could reach Pemberton's position, for the Tennessee is no obstacle to him. The passage of the Tennessee is so difficult and slow that we shall be unable to use the same troops on both sides of the river until next summer. Two thousand cavalry will be sent to break up the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and 4,000 will be employed in the same way in West Tennessee and Northern Mississippi. The latter may delay General Grant.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,

General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Nolensville, December 6, 1862—3.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: In reply to your dispatch just received, I have to report that the enemy are not, and have not been, in possession of Franklin

since I moved to this point. There has been, and still is, a company stationed on the Franklin pike, with orders to fall back on Franklin, and only to leave it when driven thence by a superior force of the enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

FLORENCE, ALA., December 6, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War:

DEAR SIR: In behalf of the good people of North Alabama, I take the liberty of calling your attention to their exposed condition, and saying that an order from you of a force adequate to their protection would be hailed with intense satisfaction and delight. They have no very good reason to apprehend an approach of the enemy in very large force, as points such as Chhattanooga, Vicksburg, &c., of a strategic character will be likely to engage more particularly their attention; but that frequent raids upon our beautiful valley will be often attempted, as heretofore, there can be no doubt. We are, however, advantageously situated to resist these, had we a brigade of infantry to act in conjunction with the two regiments of cavalry already stationed for our defense.

It is unnecessary to relate to you the innumerable instances of pillage and robbery to which the people of North Alabama have already been subjected. Suffice it to say that they have been almost ground into the very dust by the tyrants and thieves.

In this connection, permit me respectfully to call your attention to the claims of Colonel O'Neal, of the Twenty-sixth Alabama, to the appointment of brigadier-general, and to say, further, that it would greatly subserve the interests of the country, and especially of this section, to have him in command of the forces for the protection of North Alabama. He possesses military skill and experience in an eminent degree. An early devotee of the rights of his section, he hesitated at no sacrifice in its behalf; was one of the first to relinquish a lucrative practice of his profession (of law) to engage for the war as a soldier, and bears honorable scars received upon the memorable battle-fields of Richmond. I may say of him that he is popular as a statesman, an orator, and a patriot.

With sentiments of respect, I am, yours, truly,

JNO. E. MOORE.

[Inclosure.]

FLORENCE, ALA., January 6, 1863.

To the Hon. Secretary of War of the Confederate States of America:

The undersigned, citizens of North Alabama, would respectfully make known to you that they have been greatly oppressed by the ravages of the Federal army during the past year; their property destroyed, wantonly and vindictively; the privacy of their homes invaded; citizens carried off, ill-treated, and imprisoned; their slaves carried off in very large numbers, declared free, and refused the liberty of returning to their owners, when, in many instances, they desired to do so. These and many other outrages of a similar nature reduced to poverty many of our citi-

zens who before abounded in wealth. But this was not the worst. The tyranny of the officers and men intimidated the people of the country, and had a tendency to make them submissive to a power they had not the means to resist or repel. This past experience, of oppression and insults, makes the citizens of this part of the State apprehensive. They believe that should the Confederate army, now in Middle Tennessee, be obliged to fall back, this country will be again overrun by marauding parties of the Federal army, more incensed against the local population than before, and nothing will save the people from ill-treatment but a general exodus to some remote district, there to suffer by starvation.

The late conscription has left us without men, except the infirm and the aged. Women and children are now the chief population, and upon them will fall the fury of the enemy, incensed and maddened by late defeats, and unrestrained by their officers.

Under this, our helpless condition, we appeal to you for protection, asking an army sufficient to restrain the marauding parties of the enemy. Situated as this country is, with the Tennessee River, a wide and rapid stream, running through our country, we believe from 5,000 to 6,000 men, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, would be sufficient to keep an enemy from crossing the river above mentioned.

It might be necessary for our citizens under such a protection to get to the side of the river protected, and abandon the other, but this would be greatly preferred to being obliged to abandon our country entirely. We have abundance of corn to support an army, but no meat, so that on the score of bread there can be no objection.

We most earnestly solicit you to give us the protection asked for. We think ourselves entitled to it, as our able-bodied men are all, or nearly all, in the army, giving protection to other countries, not their own; none at home to shield those most dear to them.

N. H. RICE.	H. C. WOOD.
CHAS. H. FANT.	WM. HOUGH.
JAS. IRVINE.	GEO. W. KANSNER.
R. W. WALKER.	ROBT. V. FOSTER.
JAS. W. STEWART.	J. B. SIMPSON.
B. T. KANSNER.	B. F. FOSTER.
JOHN SIMPSON.	S. C. POSEY.
M. HARKINS.	M. P. ASHER.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
Richmond, Va., December 7, 1862.

Indorsement on letter of General Bragg, calling attention to verbal application when in Richmond for a chief of engineer department; requests that Captain Harris, Engineer Corps, be returned to him, &c.

The Corps of Engineers in the Army of the Confederate States embraces—colonel, 1; majors, 4; captains, 8; total, 13. Of this number, 7 have been assigned to duty beyond the line of their immediate profession, leaving but 6 for engineer service, and these are in charge of operations from which they cannot be relieved without serious risk to the country. Recently Brigadier-General Leadbetter has been sent to Mobile on engineer duty, and now directs the works for the defense of that place. To supply General Bragg, it became necessary to make a selection from the officers of the Provisional Corps of Engineers. Major Nocquet has had more experience as a military engineer than any one serving in the Western Department, and is intelligent in his profession. There is no available officer of sufficient experience to replace him.

J. F. GILMER,
Colonel of Engineers and Chief of Bureau.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 7, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry, Commanding :

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you will send for Captain Rice's company of Fourth Tennessee Regiment [Reece's company, Allison's squadron?], reported at Alexandria, between Lebanon and Liberty, and order it to join its regiment, with Brigadier-General Wharton.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 No. 17. } *Murfreesborough, December 7, 1862.*

I. Major Davis' battalion of cavalry is relieved at McMinnville, and will report at once to Brigadier-General Wharton.

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By command of General Bragg: GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *December 7, 1862.*

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

Sixty thousand * Federals at Nashville; *forty thousand* on railroad and in Kentucky. To send south would lose Tennessee and greatly disorganize this army. Only route south (railroad) would take at least a month. Holmes can arrive much sooner. Will not send south unless ordered. I shall go to Mississippi in a few days.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

RICHMOND, *December 8, 1862.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Murfreesborough, Tenn.:

Your dispatch of yesterday, in cipher, cannot be read; neither the President nor this office has the key. Who is the author, and what edition? A signal officer to be immediately sent to you.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, *December 8, 1862.*

General COOPER, *Richmond:*

Your dispatch of to-day received. The cipher was given to me by the President, and used last spring. Revised edition abridged from N.

* Words in italics were in cipher. See reply of Cooper, December 8, p. 444.

Webster by W. G. Webster. I referred to it in a dispatch from Chattanooga.

Morgan, the partisan, performed a brilliant feat yesterday, taking 1,800 prisoners—more than his own number. I recommend that he be appointed brigadier-general immediately. He is indispensable.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 9. } *Murfreesborough, December 9, 1862.*

Maj. J. W. Goodwin, assistant quartermaster, Withers' division, is assigned as military superintendent of railroads, on the staff of the commanding general.

Maj. H. B. Warren, now acting lieutenant in the engineer department, will report to Major Goodwin as an assistant.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 13. } *Murfreesborough, December 9, 1862.*

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V. Lieut. Col. T. F. Sevier is announced as assistant inspector-general to the lieutenant-general commanding.

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By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S BRIGADE,
Nolensville, December 10, 1862—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of a dispatch from officer commanding my forces at Franklin, that an Irishman, named George More, had reached that place from Nashville this evening. He came by the Granny White road, and was also on the Hillsborough road, and reports no forces on the former and having heard of none on the latter. He further reports that General Rosecrans is to-day, and was yesterday, moving over to this side of the Cumberland; also that all the troops had four days' rations cooked, as he supposes, for a general advance on Murfreesborough. The Irishman professes to be in your confidence, and says he knows Major Hawkins, of your staff. I have thought it proper to communicate this information just as I received it.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, &c.

Abstract from field return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, December 10, 1862.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Polk's corps.....	1,264	14,180	18	342	39	968	16,604	19,372	28,975
Hardee's corps.....	935	11,027	6	124	30	721	12,909	14,737	24,206
Smith's corps*.....	728	10,127					10,837	12,811	19,981
Jackson's brigade.....	112	931					1,078	1,416	1,645
Wheeler's division.....			490	7,147			7,520	8,520	10,815
Wharton's cavalry brigade.....			121	1,695			1,852	2,079	2,847
Not reported.....									
Left at Anderson's.....			7	120			186	158	181
Grand total.....	3,039	36,265	642	9,428	69	1,689	51,036	59,093	88,650

Abstract from return of Wharton's cavalry brigade, Army of Tennessee, for December 10, 1862.

Command.	Effective total.	Total.	Aggregate.	Remarks.
1st Confederate.....	136	272	313	Two companies on detached service. Two companies on detached service. One company in Virginia and one at Cheatham.
3d Confederate.....	448	506	539	
2d Georgia.....	342	399	427	
4th Tennessee.....	163	176	190	Six companies on detached service.
Bledsoe's Tennessee battalion.....	194	205	225	
8th Texas.....	396	491	531	
Gibson's Georgia battery.....	67	86	90	
Section of artillery.....	25	27	29	
Cavalry company (couriers).....				
Total.....	1,771	2,162	2,344	

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 10. } Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 11, 1862.

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II. The country for miles around our military stations is full of officers and soldiers, visiting, loitering, and marauding. Many of them quarter themselves on the people of the country, claiming as a right that they should be entertained. Such parties are not only not authorized, but are denounced as highly pernicious to the discipline and efficiency of the army, and the general calls on commanding officers and citizens to aid him in the suppression of this evil.

Any non-commissioned officer or soldier found 1 mile from his camp without leave in writing, and any officer or soldier who shall be out of his quarters or camp without leave of his superior officer, is liable to trial and punishment, under the Forty-first and Forty-second Articles of War.

* Artillery and cavalry in Smith's corps not reported.

† Reported in Wheeler's division.

None but brigade commanders and commanding officers of separate posts and their superiors shall grant such permission.

The commanding general requests, as a favor, that citizens will report to him all acts in violation of this order, not only that he may protect them, but that discipline may be enforced and the efficiency of the troops may be preserved.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 15. } *Murfreesborough, December 11, 1862.*

I. Surg. W. C. Cavanaugh is announced as the medical director of this corps.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 12. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 12, 1862.*

Recognizing our dependence on the providence of Almighty God, and mindful of our obligations for his mercies and grace to us individually and as a people, it is our bounden duty, on all suitable occasions, to bow with reverence before His throne, to acknowledge our submission to His moral government, to confess our sins unto Him, "to render thanks for the great benefits that we have received at His hands, to set forth His most worthy praise, to hear His most holy word, and to ask those things which are requisite and necessary as well for the body as the soul."

To encourage and cultivate the affections appropriate to the due performance of these reasonable duties, He has set apart one day in seven, and although it is not at all times practicable to dispense with military duty on the Sabbath, there is an extent to which these duties may be curtailed. Commanding officers of all grades are, therefore, earnestly exhorted to issue their orders so as to give to all officers and soldiers an opportunity to attend Divine service that day.

Experience supports the teachings of the Divine law, that one day in seven is regarded as a day of rest for man and beast. Policy, therefore, as well as religious duty, calls upon us to reverence this Divine appointment.

All military duty not required for discipline and defense, or the necessary collection and preservation of supplies, will be dispensed with on the Sabbath, while the enemy is stationary, and every facility and convenience practicable will be afforded chaplains for the celebration of Divine service, and officers and men will be encouraged to attend.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 22. } *Murfreesborough, December 12, 1862.*

I. The following changes of organization and assignments are made, to take effect immediately:

1st. Breckinridge's division is transferred to Hardee's corps, and its commander will report accordingly for further orders.

2d. Anderson's division is broken up, and the troops assigned as follows: Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-first Mississippi, Forty-fifth Alabama, and Nineteenth and Twentieth [Twenty-ninth] Tennessee Regiments,* with Barret's battery, to Polk's corps. The Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fifth Louisiana, First and Third Florida, First Arkansas and Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiments, Major Austin's battalion of sharpshooters, and Slocumb's battery to Hardee's corps.

3d. The corps commanders will organize and assign these troops to proper brigades and divisions, and order them to their proper stations.

4th. Palmer's and Lumsden's batteries will join the reserve artillery at this post.

5th. The company of cavalry attached to Anderson's division headquarters, and Captain Forney's company, serving at Withers' division headquarters, will report at once to Brigadier-General Wheeler, at La Vergne.

6th. By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. William Preston is assigned to the brigade in Breckinridge's division now commanded by Col. R. W. Hanson.

Brigadier-Generals Maxey, Adams, and Brown are assigned to Hardee's corps. Brig. Gen. Patton Anderson is assigned to Polk's corps. They will report accordingly, and in person.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Nolensville, December 13, 1862—6.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding, &c. :

GENERAL: Colonel Smith writes me from Franklin that a lady, whom he has known for years, and knows to be true, told him to-day that General Campbell informed her day before yesterday that a great battle would take place in a few days on the Murfreesborough pike, between Nashville and Murfreesborough, and that by far the greater portion of the Federal forces were encamped on this and the Murfreesborough pike. This latter statement I know to be a fact. I am very desirous of visiting Murfreesborough, on important business. I desire a personal interview with you. Please send me, by return courier, a permit for three days. Colonel Harrison will be in command. The reason I ask for the leave to be sent by return courier is that I desire to leave for Murfreesborough early in the morning. I have not had a night's rest since I have been stationed here. All quiet in front. Colonel Smith killed 9 Federals in his fight at Franklin.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

* Twenty-ninth instead of Twentieth Tennessee, by Special Orders, No. 30, December 20, 1862, p. 458.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 2. }

HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, December 13, 1862.

Brig. Gen. G. J. Pillow, who has reported, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 289, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, is assigned to General Bragg's command, to whom he will report for duty.

By order of General Johnston :

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 23. }

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 13, 1862.

* * * * *

II. Capt. R. D. Allison, commanding squadron of cavalry, is assigned to duty with General Wheeler, and will report in person to him, at La Vergne, without delay.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[DECEMBER 14, 1862.—By Special Orders, No. 62, Headquarters Department No. 2, of this date, Maj. Gen. S. B. Buckner was assigned to command of the District of the Gulf, and Maj. Gen. Franklin Gardner and Brig. Gen. S. B. Maxey were ordered to Jackson, Miss., for duty, under Lieutenant-General Pemberton. See Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 796.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 24. }

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 14, 1862.

* * * * *

III. The following promotions and assignments are announced to the Army :

1st. Maj. Gen. P. R. Cleburne will report to Lieutenant-General Hardee for assignment.

2d. Brig. Gen. R. W. Hanson will report to Lieutenant-General Hardee for assignment.

3d. Brig. Gen. L. E. Polk will report to Lieutenant-General Hardee for assignment.

4th. Brig. Gen. E. C. Walthall is relieved from duty with Hardee's corps, and will report to Lieutenant-General Polk for assignment.

5th. Brig. Gen. Z. C. Deas will report to Lieutenant-General Polk for assignment.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, *December 15, 1862.*

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War :*

Returned to this place from Murfreesborough last night ; found troops there in good condition and fine spirits. Enemy is kept close in to Nashville, and indicate only defensive purposes. Cavalry expeditions

are projected to break up railroad communication between Louisville and Nashville, and between Memphis and Grant's army. General Johnston will go immediately to Mississippi, and will, with the least delay, re-enforce Pemberton by sending a division, say 8,000 men, from the troops in this quarter. No recent intelligence from Pemberton's army. I will proceed in the train of to-day, unless your answer to my dispatch of last night should turn me back to Richmond. The feeling in East Tennessee and North Alabama is far from what we desire. There is some hostility, and much want of confidence in our strength.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

ABINGDON, VA., *December 15, 1862.*

HON. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War, C. S. A.:*

SIR: I received your telegram, requiring me to send two Virginia regiments from my command to report for duty at Richmond City. Accordingly, I have ordered the Fifty-fourth and Twenty-ninth Regiments and the Twenty-seventh Battalion (dismounted) to move. The whole should give, rank and file, 1,800 men, though absentees may diminish this number. If so, they shall be sent forward as soon as practicable. I have another Virginia regiment I can send forward, if desired. I have ordered it to the railroad, so as to be in readiness, if you wish it. There is a battalion of infantry (Kentuckians) left in my command, the other Kentucky infantry being in Kentucky, as you were advised. Your letter to me indicated your concurrence in the views I had expressed in oral communications to you, and, I presume, it will now be your object to assign me with the troops remaining in my command to some field of service like that suggested in these communications, and to intrust to me the pursuit of the policy indicated in our conversation. I trust you will make no delay in doing so, for the Kentuckians left in that State should be either supported or disbanded.

I am, with great esteem, yours, &c.,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 16, 1862.

Lieutenant-General POLK, *Commanding Polk's Corps:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that Gardner's, now Deas' brigade, under Brig. Gen. E. C. Walthall, will march at 12 m., with three days' rations, to cover a train to Lebanon, for the purpose of collecting and bringing back a large quantity of wheat. The expedition will encamp to-night on the road, so as to reach Lebanon to-morrow, and load and return next day. Its front will be covered by a regiment of cavalry of Pegram's brigade, and the flank toward the enemy will be also covered by Pegram's pickets. On its return, the brigade will encamp at or near the crossing of Fall Creek by Lebanon pike, so as to serve as a support to Pegram's cavalry, and to cover and protect the Baird Mills, now in our use. The Mississippi regiment now at Black's Mills will accompany this expedition, and return to this point with the train and join its brigade.

I am, general, respectfully, yours,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy sent to General Wheeler, chief of cavalry, for his information.)

CHATTANOOGA, TENN., *December 16, 1862.*

HON. SECRETARY OF WAR, C. S. A.:

SIR: I take the liberty of inclosing the within letter of Col. H. Hawkins, who is a most intelligent and skillful officer, and of recommending to your most favorable consideration and speedy attention the suggestions therein contained. I have had an opportunity of knowing the people and the troops to which Colonel Hawkins refers, and unite my testimony to his.

Very respectfully,

R. HAWES,
Provisional Governor of Kentucky.

[Inclosure.]

ABINGDON, VA., *November 23, 1862.*

Governor HAWES:

DEAR SIR: I regard you as the rightful Governor of my State, and think it not only a privilege, but a duty, to submit to you my views in reference to the condition of affairs in Eastern Kentucky, and the best method, in my opinion, to remedy the evils and promote the cause of the South in that section of our State. If you concur with me, I shall hope to have your aid and influence with the Government at Richmond to have those views carried into effect.

Eastern Kentucky is now in the hands of the enemy, except on the Kentucky River Colonel Caudill has a small force. John Dils, jr., the leader against us in that country, has from 400 to 600 troops and Home Guards on the Sandy. If to this number the Home Guards of Pike, Floyd, Johnson, Lawrence, Carter, Rowan, Morgan, Wolf, Magoffin, Perry, Breathitt, and Letcher Counties be added, it will swell the number to more than a full regiment, armed and equipped. Their policy is to organize these mountain counties as speedily as possible against us. Taking advantage of our retreat from the State, they are trying to convince the people that we have given the State up. In this way they seduce many into their Home Guard organizations. They threaten others that they shall abandon the State unless they join them and take up arms against the South. In this way they are fast subjugating the people, and, if permitted to pursue their policy undisturbed until spring, that whole country will be organized against us. They have adopted the wise policy of buying up our country, by paying, feeding, and clothing these soldiers and letting them remain in their native hills to hold them against us, and will succeed unless we checkmate them by a similar policy. They cannot enlist them and carry them from their country, and neither can we, and leave the enemy in possession of it. We have both tried this and failed. I am, perhaps, as well acquainted with these people as, and know their wants and what can be done with them better than, any officer in the army, for I have been with them more, in contact with them oftener, and in command among them longer than any officer in the service, and I am convinced that they prefer to be with us, and fight for us; but they cannot quit their country and leave it in the hands of the enemy without their families suffering, many of them turned out of doors, others in penury and want, and surrounded by an insulting and barbarous foe—the Home Guards. As a proof that they prefer to be with us and fight for us, I need but state the fact that, although the enemy has had his army in that country much longer than we, he has failed to enlist as many by half as we have. We have enlisted men enough from that region to form a good brigade; but where are they

now? At least 1,500 of them are in those hills, willing to advance but for the reasons above given; they refuse to retreat out of the State. Will not our Government at Richmond be as wise as the Government at Washington, and order at once the organization of Eastern Kentucky, by mustering all the recruits who will enlist for special Kentucky service? Many in that country believe the Confederate States will not struggle to hold the State. By the system I propose they will be convinced differently, and why will not the Government permit recruiting for special service in Kentucky? What objection can be urged against it? Is not Kentucky in the hands of our enemies? Do we not expect to need troops in Kentucky as long as the war lasts? If so, I can see no good reason why my views, or some similar policy, should not at once be carried into effect. Time is precious, especially in this case, for our enemies are at work. Will you consider these matters, and, if they meet your approval, lay them before the Department at Richmond? And as I am the ranking officer in the army from Eastern Kentucky, so far as I know, I should like to have the honor, taking my regiment as a nucleus, of raising a brigade for this special service, which I feel convinced I could do; but if I should fail to raise a brigade, and be driven from the State, I am well satisfied that I would make it cost the enemy five times the number of troops and treasure necessary to confront my present force in any other field of service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. HAWKINS,
Colonel Fifth Kentucky Regiment.

MONTGOMERY, ALA., *December 17, 1862.*

General BRAGG, *Murfreesborough:*

General Pemberton reports enemy on railroad to Columbus. Hurry your cavalry operations and hasten the troops this way.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 17, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHEELER, *La Vergne:*

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 15th instant, the general commanding directs me to say that an infantry brigade has been ordered on the Lebanon pike to cover Baird's Mills. Your suggestion in regard to the re-establishment of General Pegram's line is approved.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Nolensville, December 17, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,

Commanding Polk's Corps d'Armée, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: Through a dispatch from Colonel Smith, commanding at Franklin, I am informed that a lady just from Nashville reports the enemy as sending some of their heavy guns toward Bowling Green, and other indications that the enemy intend a backward movement. The colonel

also reports the picket force in direction of Franklin as being increased. A party of gentlemen arrived in Franklin this morning from Nashville, accompanying the remains of Hon. William H. Polk for interment in Columbia. They bring Federal news of the battle at Fredericksburg. General Burnside lost 5,000 men in taking our first line of fortifications, and it was estimated that they would lose 30,000 to take the second. Burnside recrossed the river and destroyed the pontoon bridges. It was believed at Nashville that Burnside was badly whipped. The same party of gentlemen say they passed a regiment of infantry this side of Brentwood, on the Franklin pike, going in that direction, and saw one going the other way. They report the enemy as being encamped on the Franklin pike, from Brentwood to Nashville all the way.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JNO. A. WHARTON,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 66. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Murfreesborough, December 18, 1862.

I. Stevenson's division, Smith's corps, will immediately move to Chattanooga, thence to Mississippi (via Mobile), and report to Lieutenant-General Pemberton. The baggage train, artillery horses, and horses of forage officers will be sent by an interior dirt road to be designated by the corps commander.

II. All paroled prisoners who have been or may hereafter be delivered at Vicksburg, are declared by the agent at that point as exchanged. They will, therefore, promptly report for duty with their respective regiments.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

[GEO. G. GARNER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 28. }

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 18, 1862.

* * * * *

IV. Commissaries and their agents will observe strictly the following regulations:

1st. The authority to impress supplies for the army is limited, first, to supplies bought by merchants and traders, and withheld from market for purposes of speculation on the future wants of the Government or the people; second, to surplus supplies (beyond a full and liberal allowance for domestic use) in the hands of planters or farmers, who refuse to sell for Confederate notes, or from motives of hostility to the Confederate Government.

2d. In all cases of seizure it must be done by the commissary or his authorized agent in person, and not by employes in their service, and the supplies seized shall be paid for at the time at the established rates.

3d. Commissaries and their agents are prohibited from seizing and taking possession of stores bought by other purchasing officers and held at depots or in transit.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Colonel Fifth Kentucky Regiment.

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Assistant Adjutant-General.

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Nolensville, December 17, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,

Commanding Polk's Corps d'Armée, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: Through a dispatch from Colonel Smith, commanding at Franklin, I am informed that a lady just from Nashville reports the enemy as sending some of their heavy guns toward Bowling Green, and other indications that the enemy intend a backward movement. The colonel

also reports the picket force in direction of Franklin as being increased. A party of gentlemen arrived in Franklin this morning from Nashville, accompanying the remains of Hon. William H. Polk for interment in Columbia. They bring Federal news of the battle at Fredericksburg. General Burnside lost 5,000 men in taking our first line of fortifications, and it was estimated that they would lose 30,000 to take the second. Burnside recrossed the river and destroyed the pontoon bridges. It was believed at Nashville that Burnside was badly whipped. The same party of gentlemen say they passed a regiment of infantry this side of Brentwood, on the Franklin pike, going in that direction, and saw one going the other way. They report the enemy as being encamped on the Franklin pike, from Brentwood to Nashville all the way.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JNO. A. WHARTON,

Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 66. }

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
Murfreesborough, December 18, 1862.

I. Stevenson's division, Smith's corps, will immediately move to Chattanooga, thence to Mississippi (via Mobile), and report to Lieutenant-General Pemberton. The baggage train, artillery horses, and horses of forage officers will be sent by an interior dirt road to be designated by the corps commander.

II. All paroled prisoners who have been or may hereafter be delivered at Vicksburg, are declared by the agent at that point as exchanged. They will, therefore, promptly report for duty with their respective regiments.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

[GEO. G. GARNER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 28. }

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 18, 1862.

* * * * *

IV. Commissaries and their agents will observe strictly the following regulations:

1st. The authority to impress supplies for the army is limited, first, to supplies bought by merchants and traders, and withheld from market for purposes of speculation on the future wants of the Government or the people; second, to surplus supplies (beyond a full and liberal allowance for domestic use) in the hands of planters or farmers, who refuse to sell for Confederate notes, or from motives of hostility to the Confederate Government.

2d. In all cases of seizure it must be done by the commissary or his authorized agent in person, and not by employes in their service, and the supplies seized shall be paid for at the time at the established rates.

3d. Commissaries and their agents are prohibited from seizing and taking possession of stores bought by other purchasing officers and held at depots or in transit.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 6. } *Murfreesborough, December 18, 1862.*

I. For the greater efficiency of the service, companies of regiments will be consolidated so as to reduce them as far as possible to half their present number. The battalions thus formed will be united into regiments. The field officers, and so many of the staff as may be necessary for the new regimental organizations, will be selected from the officers of the battalions united. The rest of the officers will be relieved, and ordered to report to corps headquarters for detached service. The battalions so formed will maintain their separate organizations for all purposes except for drill and field service. Each battalion will retain its own colors.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
No. 50. } *Murfreesborough, December 18, 1862.*

* * * * *

III. The troops of this division will move by the Shelbyville turnpike to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 9 o'clock a. m., to an encampment near the road, about 10 miles south of Murfreesborough. The order of march will be left to brigade commanders, each brigade moving independently. A staff officer will designate the ground for each encampment.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

JOHN A. BUCKNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *December 19, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. MARTIN L. SMITH, *Vicksburg:*

President Davis and myself leave here by train this evening for Vicksburg, with 6 staff officers.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 19, 1862.

Brigadier-General WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that hereafter flags of truce from our lines to those of the enemy will be restricted to Mondays and Thursdays. He will communicate with General Rosecrans on this subject, limiting the number of flags from his lines, and fixing the days on which they will be received. You will be advised accordingly.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY,
La Vergne, Tenn., December 19, 1862.

Capt. D. G. REED, *Assistant Adjutant-General, Cavalry*:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state that, agreeably to instructions, I, on the 18th and 19th instant, visited and inspected the line of pickets extending from the Murfreesborough and Nashville pike to the Franklin pike. The chain from the former to the Nolensville pike is well posted, both as to position and continuity, and the vedettes understand and perform their duties well. From the Nolensville pike to Franklin the roads alone are picketed, and the line is kept up by patrols; the length of the line and the small force rendering it impossible to make one continuous line. Around Franklin the pickets are well posted, and, in my opinion, it would be almost impossible for the enemy to advance upon the main guard without timely notice from the outpost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. HILL,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 20. } *Murfreesborough, December 19, 1862.*

The following assignment of the general hospitals in the rear of the army is made for the greater convenience and more perfect control of the same:

	Patients.
Polk's corps, Rome, Ga.....	1,000
Polk's corps, Atlanta, Ga.....	1,200
Polk's corps, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	500
Total	2,700
Hardee's corps, Ringgold, Ga.....	700
Hardee's corps, Tunnel Hill, Ga.....	250
Hardee's corps, Dalton, Ga.....	500
Hardee's corps, Catoosa Springs, Ga.....	800
Hardee's corps, Chattanooga, Tenn.....	500
Total	2,750
McCown's division, Cleveland, Tenn.....	600

At Atlanta and Dalton will be wayside hospitals, for transient sick, with 200 and 600 beds, respectively. The three hospitals in Chattanooga will be reserved for patients too sick for transportation beyond that point; the one nearest the railroad depot as a receiving and distributing hospital.

All sick sent from the army will report at the reception hospital, near the depot, in Chattanooga, where transportation has to be changed. They will then be furnished with proper diet, have their names, &c., recorded. Such as are too sick for further transportation will be assigned accommodations, and the balance at once assigned by the superintendent of hospitals.

Guards of well disciplined and officered troops will be sent to these hospitals as follows:

To Rome, Ga.....	100
To Ringgold, Ga.....	70
To Dalton, Ga.....	70
To Tunnel Hill, Ga.....	25
To Atlanta, Ga.....	100
To Catoosa Springs, Ga.....	80
To Cleveland, Tenn.....	50
Each of the hospitals at Chattanooga, Tenn.....	30

The distributing hospitals to be guarded by Hardee's corps.

Besides the regular officers belonging to these troops, assistant commissaries and assistant quartermasters will be detailed by the corps commanders for service at these hospitals, and a number of supernumerary field and company officers will be stationed at each for the command, discipline, and instruction of convalescents, and for the purpose of conducting them, when well, to their regiments.

Commanding officers will immediately establish convalescent camps, and introduce a rigid system of police discipline and instruction, which will tend largely to the restoration of health. Though not expected to interfere with the duties of medical officers, they will be held responsible for the faithful discharge of all duties at their station, and for the prompt enforcement of order and discipline.

The details of officers and troops will be reported to these headquarters immediately, that orders may be issued for their movement.

The attention of commanders is called to existing orders on the subject of transporting sick, furnishing cooked rations, and sending their descriptive rolls.

By order of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, { HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. —. } *Near Eagleville, Tenn., December 19, 1862.*

The following is announced as the organization of Breckinridge's division, Hardee's corps, Army of Tennessee:

Adams' Brigade.

Brig. Gen. D. W. ADAMS.

32d Alabama.
13th Louisiana.
16th Louisiana.
20th Louisiana.
25th Louisiana.
Slocomb's battery.

Brown's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JOHN C. BROWN.

18th Tennessee.
26th Tennessee.
28th Tennessee.
32d Tennessee.
45th Tennessee.
Moses' battery.

Hanson's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. ROGER W. HANSON.

41st Alabama.
2d Kentucky.
4th Kentucky.
6th Kentucky.
9th Kentucky.
Cobb's battery.

Preston's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM PRESTON.

1st Florida.
3d Florida.
4th Florida.
60th North Carolina.
20th Tennessee.
Wright's battery.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY, *Chief of Staff.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, W. Va., December 19, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH,

Commanding Department of East Tennessee:

GENERAL: As our departments join at an important point (Cumberland Gap), it is desirable that I should have the earliest information of any serious demonstration by the enemy on that point, as it may, perhaps, be in my power to aid the officer commanding at the gap, in the

event of his being seriously threatened or attacked. Will you have the kindness to keep me informed of the movements of the enemy in that direction? I will give you any information of their movements which you would desire to know. I find it necessary to send some of the horses and mules belonging to this department to the rear, for the convenience of procuring forage for them. It may be for the interest of the service that they should be foraged in counties of Western North Carolina or East Tennessee, bordering on Virginia. General Marshall informs me that some arrangements of the kind which he had made were objected to by officers of your department, and the animals ordered away. In turn, General Marshall had prohibited the officer at Cumberland Gap from drawing forage from Lee and the adjoining counties in Virginia. It seems to me desirable that the supplies in the country should be procured and applied to the use of the Government where it can be done with the least trouble and expense to the Government, without being restricted too closely by the dividing lines of departments. Some of the counties in North Carolina and Tennessee are more conveniently situated to the troops in this than in your department. I shall be glad to reciprocate any favor of the kind.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 20, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER, *Chief of Cavalry:*

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that circumstances concur to induce the belief that the enemy is preparing to evacuate Nashville. He therefore desires that you will press forward your lines, in order to ascertain the true condition of things, and report fully and promptly.

I am, general, very truly, yours,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 157. } *Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 20, 1862.*

The general commanding announces with deep regret the death of Brig. Gen. J. K. Duncan, chief of staff. He died at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 18th instant, after a painful and protracted illness. The army and the country will lament the loss of this distinguished soldier, at a time of life when he might, with reason, have looked forward to a long career of usefulness and honor. An educated officer of fine attainments, he was among the first in this struggle to enter the service, and was content with a subordinate position. By his zeal, efficiency, and gallantry, he had so won the confidence of his Government and the admiration of his associates in arms as to attain a position second only in importance to that of commander-in-chief of an army. His heroic defense of the forts below New Orleans is known to all, and his name has gone down to history. Dead to his family and friends, he will still live in the hearts of his countrymen as among the brightest and bravest spirits of the many who have given their lives to the holy cause of freedom.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 No. 30. } *Murfreesborough, December 20, 1862.*

* * * * *

II. Subdivision 2, Paragraph 1, Special Orders, No. 22, dated December 12, 1862, from these headquarters, is announced as follows:

Anderson's division is broken up, and the troops assigned as follows: Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, Thirtieth, Thirty-seventh, and Forty-first Mississippi, Forty-fifth Alabama, Nineteenth and Twenty-ninth Tennessee Regiments, with Barret's battery, to Polk's corps. The Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-fifth Louisiana, First and Third Florida, First Arkansas, and Twenty-sixth Tennessee Regiments, Major Austin's battalion of sharpshooters, and Slocomb's battery, to Hardee's corps.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 21, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry, La Vergne:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that hereafter flags of truce shall be sent only on Mondays and Thursdays, between the hours of 12 m. and 4 p. m., and that they shall be received at no other time. The flag should remain out the shortest possible time, and should not await answer from Nashville. Should there be a forcible detention, as in case of Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, on the 15th, the flag must not be kept up, but be declared down, and the officer in charge proclaim himself a prisoner captured under the flag. The regulation in regard to time of sending and receiving flags will go into effect to-morrow, Monday, 22d instant. General Rosecrans has been notified in one of the communications accompanying this.

Respectfully,

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Nolensville, December 21, 1862—9.30 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: General Thomas' corps arrived in Nashville yesterday and day before, and is encamped on the Charlotte and Franklin pikes. My information is that the enemy are receiving large quantities of supplies daily; also re-enforcements. There are no indications of evacuating Nashville. On the contrary, the entire force is now on the Nashville side of the river. I sent a regiment yesterday as far over as the Charlotte pike, with orders to attack any foraging train, but none were out. Colonel Smith, who commanded, writes me that the enemy have not foraged on the Charlotte pike for ten days.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 158. } *Murfreesborough, December 21, 1862.*

The practice of subordinate officers publishing orders, &c., in newspapers is disapproved, and will be discontinued. Several instances recently have occurred where valuable information as to the position of our troops has been thus conveyed to the enemy. No such publications will be allowed unless approved at general headquarters.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 23. } *Murfreesborough, December 21, 1862.*

The regiments of the brigade of Brigadier-General Wood, which, on the memorable field of Perryville, participated in the gallant and desperate charge resulting in the capture of the enemy's batteries, will, in addition to the name of the field on their colors, place the cross-cannon inverted.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 17. } *Near Eagleville, December 21, 1862.*

I. Brigadier-General Preston is assigned to duty with Breckinridge's division, and will report to Major-General Breckinridge.

II. The Thirty-second Alabama Regiment is assigned to duty with Preston's brigade, Breckinridge's division, until Adams' brigade can join the division.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *December 22, 1862.*

MR. PRESIDENT:

From such information as I have been able to obtain, I think that we shall require, to hold this department and the Mississippi River, an active army of about 40,000 men to oppose the troops of Grant and Banks, and garrisons at Vicksburg and Port Hudson capable of holding those places against combined attacks until succored by the active army.

Major-General Smith has about 5,900 artillery and infantry for duty, to defend a line of 10 miles, exclusive of the position of Snyder's Mills, which requires three of his eight regiments. Should the enemy attack by land as well as by water, which is highly probable, almost certain, we would require at least eight more regiments, of 500 or 600 men each.

I have not seen Port Hudson, but a map of the ground gives me the opinion that it requires a garrison as strong as that necessary here. It now amounts to about 5,500 of all arms, so that an addition of as many more will be required there, in all 11,000 or 12,000 men.

For the active force, we have now 21,000 men near the Yalabusha. About 9,000 have been ordered to this department from Lieutenant-General Smith, and it is supposed that an equal force is on its way from Arkansas.

No more troops can be taken from General Bragg without the danger of enabling Rosecrans to move into Virginia, or to re-enforce Grant. Our great object is to hold the Mississippi. The country beyond the river is as much interested in that object as this, and the loss to us of the Mississippi involves that of the country beyond it. The 8,000 or 10,000 men which are essential to safety ought, therefore, I respectfully suggest, to be taken from Arkansas, to return after the crisis in this department. I firmly believe, however, that our true system of warfare would be to concentrate the forces of the two departments on this side of the Mississippi, beat the enemy here, and then reconquer the country beyond it, which he might have gained in the mean time. I respectfully ask Your Excellency's attention to the accompanying letter* of Major-General Smith in relation to the inadequacy of the garrison of Vicksburg, begging you to take his estimate of the force needed, instead of mine, as his is based upon accurate calculation.†

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 18. } *Near Eagleville, Tenn., December 22, 1862.*

* * * * *

II. Major-General Breckinridge will detail from his command a regiment, not less than 250 strong, to relieve Colonel Lowrey, Thirty-second Mississippi, in guarding the line of railroad between Normandy Station and Posterville. The commanding officer of the regiment detailed for this duty will report at Wartrace to Colonel Lowrey, who will transfer his orders and instructions to him. Upon being relieved, Colonel Lowrey, with his regiment and the Third Confederate, will rejoin his brigade, near these headquarters.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 23, 1862.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH WHEELER,
Chief of Cavalry, La Vergne:

GENERAL: Your letter, with inclosures, is received. It was highly proper to return the communication to Rosecrans for correction. The error originated, as you presumed, in the ambiguous date of Colonel Hawkins' statement. His amended statement makes the case stronger, and the letter has been rewritten, in accordance with the facts as given there. Ordinarily, flags will not be sent or received except on Mondays and Thursdays, between 12 m. and 4 p. m. Cases of urgent necessity will form the exceptions. The general desires to impress upon you the necessity of not permitting the unnecessary delay of either flag. When dispatches are delivered, the flag must retire, and not await answers from distant headquarters.

Very respectfully,

J. STODDARD JOHNSTON.

* Not found.

† Copy was referred by Mr. Davis to General Holmes. See Holmes to Johnston, December 29, 1862, Series I, Vol. XXII, Part I.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 159. } *Murfreesborough, December 23, 1862.*

* * * * *

I. Surg. A. J. Foard having been transferred to the staff of General J. E. Johnston, Surg. E. A. Flewellen, Provisional Army, is announced as medical director of the department and the Army of Tennessee. He will immediately report at these headquarters, and relieve Surgeon Foard.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENN.,
No. 20. } *Knoxville, December 23, 1862.*

I. I hereby resume command of the Department of East Tennessee.
E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF EAST TENN.,
No. 42. } *Knoxville, December 23, 1862.*

* * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. H. Heth is hereby assigned to the command of the district north of, and including, the railroad between Bristol and London, and of the line west of the latter place.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Nolensville, December 24, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: This will be handed you by Lieutenant Gordon, of the Texas Rangers, to whose gallantry we are indebted for the prisoners. He has in charge the prisoners, with orders to turn them over to the proper person in Murfreesborough. The enemy are threatening to visit us to-morrow. We annoy them so much that they now forage in very heavy force. Please direct me where I shall send deserters for trial; some one must be shot from this command, and that speedily.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 26. } *Murfreesborough, December 25, 1862.*

* * * * *

II. Col. Alexander W. Campbell is announced as a member of the staff of Polk's corps, and is assigned to duty in the adjutant and inspector general's department.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

THOMAS M. JACK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
December 26, 1862.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you prepare your corps for immediate movement. The enemy are in force in front, and appearances indicate an advance on their part.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 26, 1862—9 p. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM and
Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to order you to prepare your division for immediate movement. The enemy is in force in front, and appearances indicate a forward movement on his part. You will order three days' rations to be cooked.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
[L. L. BUTLER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *December 26, 1862.*

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I returned from Murfreesborough, where I remained until the arrangements for the transshipment of the troops were completed and in process of execution. At the urgent request of General Bragg, I sent only Stevenson's division, of three brigades, from the army in Middle Tennessee, and an East Tennessee brigade, stationed near the railroad, at Kingston, was added to his command, making an effective force of about 9,000. The advantage of this change was, it leaves McCown's division intact with General Bragg, and transfers the East Tennessee, which, though good troops, are better away from the Union influences by which they are here surrounded. Bragg's army is in fine fighting condition; you need have no fear for the result when it is brought into action. I only wish his right extended up toward McMinnville, securing his own retreat by Sparta, and covering East Tennessee from any move of the enemy operating on his right flank. General Bragg is in good spirits; he has been in constant receipt of information indicating the evacuation of Nashville, and feels confident he will soon be in possession of the city.

Rosecrans is enterprising; his force is, I think, underestimated, and I would look for offensive operations rather than the abandonment of Middle Tennessee, which the evacuation of Nashville necessitates.

I called Bragg's attention to the fact that Rosecrans had just had prepared 1,000 pack saddles, looking evidently to operations in the mountains of East Tennessee or North Alabama.

Morgan was at Murfreesborough when I left, but intended moving in two days; his expedition was in every one's mouth, and, I fear, has been too openly canvassed. I saw in a Nashville paper a correct estimate of his force and its destination, and an indication that preparations were making for its reception.

I hope our prospects in Mississippi have improved, and that your visit with the President will give cheering results. The natural obstacles of

the country at this season will be worth more than a corps. Should it have rained as much as represented, and Forrest succeed in destroying the roads in Grant's rear, his movements will be entirely checked.

Should you determine upon conducting operations in person, I trust you will send for McCown's division, and let me join you. That will, I believe, be the theater of the enemy's greatest efforts this winter, and, if you command, I can be with you without superseding Pemberton.

Elgee writes Dr. Smith, from Louisiana, that he wants to take the field. He is attached to and would, probably, prefer being with you. His clear head and sound judgment would make him a useful addition to any one's staff; and if you can find no place for him, I will write for him to join me.

I was detained longer than I expected at Murfreesborough, and, arriving at Chattanooga after dark, in the rain, did not see Mrs. Johnston, but took the train direct for Knoxville.

Did you succeed, through Mississippi influences, in making any impression on the President?

I hear that 10,000 men from Holmes' command were expected at Alexandria, La., to operate with Dick Taylor. They might just as well have been spared for operations east of the Mississippi.

It is reported that Banks has made his appearance off the mouth of the Mississippi. You will probably have need for me and the rest of my corps before the winter is over. Give my regards to Washington and Fauntleroy.

I am, general, your friend,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

CHATTANOOGA, *December 27, 1862.*

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General :

General Bragg reports that the enemy are advancing on him in heavy force, and asks for all available assistance. He is rapidly concentrating.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *December 27, 1862.*

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Chattanooga :*

Your dispatch received. You don't tell me what troops are at hand. Send them, and tell General E. K. Smith to re-enforce, if possible. Have all of Stevenson's troops passed Chattanooga? Let me know what troops you are able to send.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

JACKSON, MISS., *December 27, 1862.*

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Chattanooga :*

I intended that headquarters should move after the troops. Either you or Colonel Lamar should remain until the crisis is over near Murfreesborough. Chattanooga is in Lieutenant-General Smith's department. General Bragg can keep his hospitals there, and command the ground necessary for them.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 27, 1862—9 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs me to say that Generals Wheeler, Wharton, and Pegram have been instructed to fall back before the enemy to-morrow. The move of the enemy is evidently on this place. He directs that the troops, after breakfast to-morrow, move to their position in front. General Hardee will occupy the right, his left resting on the Nashville road; General Breckinridge, first line; General Cleburne, second line, 800 or 1,000 yards in rear. General Polk will occupy the left; Withers in front; Cheatham in rear; General Breckinridge knows his ground; General McCown in reserve. Generals Pegram and Wharton, with their infantry supports, should be governed by Wheeler's movements, keeping in communication with him. The flanks should be watched by them. General Wharton will detach a scout to the Franklin and Columbia roads. The troops should be in position by 9 a. m. The enemy is at Stewart's Creek, 10 miles out.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
 GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

P. S.—The general commanding desires me to say that he will see you early to-morrow morning.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 27, 1862—9.45 p. m.

Major-General CHEATHAM and
 Major-General WITHERS:

GENERAL: The enemy is reported, through the general commanding, to be at Stewart's Creek, 10 miles out, and his move is thought to be on this place. You are directed to move your troops to their position after breakfast to-morrow morning. The line of Polk's corps will be formed with the right resting on the Nashville turnpike. It will be formed in two lines, from 800 to 1,000 yards apart. General Withers' division will occupy the front line; General Cheatham's the rear. The troops should be in position by 9 a. m. The lieutenant-general commanding desires me to say that he desires you to meet him at the crossing of the Nashville turnpike with Stone's River punctually at 7.30 a. m. to-morrow, that he may reconnoiter the ground on which to post the troops.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,
 [L. L. BUTLER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
 No. 57. } *Murfreesborough, December 27, 1862.*

* * * * *

II. The troops of this division will be ready to move on two hours' notice, with two days' cooked rations in haversacks, 40 rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes, and 100 rounds in ammunition wagons.

III. Immediate steps will be taken to see that the arms and accouterments of the men are in condition for action.

IV. The chief commissary will see that, in addition to the two days' cooked rations, there is three days' subsistence on hand.

V. Brigade commanders will take all necessary steps to see that their commands are prepared for action.

VI. Brigade commanders will attend at these headquarters at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

* * * * *

XIII. The troops of this command will get into position by 9 o'clock to-morrow morning. Major Wilson and Captain Mastin, of the staff, will conduct the several brigades to their positions, as determined upon this evening.

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

T. O'HARA,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, Tenn., December 27, 1862.

Brigade commanders, with their staff officers, will meet the corps and division commanders at the crossing of the Nashville turnpike with Stone's River punctually at 7.30 a. m. to-morrow. The enemy are reported to be at Stewart's Creek, 10 miles distant, and the troops will be placed in position by 9 a. m. to-morrow.

By command of Major-General Withers:

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from weekly return of Polk's corps, Army of Tennessee, at Murfreesborough, Tenn., for December 27, 1862.

Command.	Present.			Aggregate present and absent.
	Effective total.	Total.	Aggregate.	
Infantry:				
Cheatham's division.....	5, 163	5, 597	6, 125	9, 632
Withers' division.....	7, 947	8, 417	9, 051	14, 568
Total	13, 110	14, 014	15, 176	24, 200
Artillery:				
Cheatham's division	286	293	306	359
Withers' division.....	438	451	466	571
Total	724	746	772	930
Cavalry:				
Cheatham's division	47	53	59	75
Withers' division.....	60	61	66	69
Wharton's brigade.....	2, 224	2, 504	2, 675	3, 772
Escort.....	45	49	52	66
Total	2 376	2, 669	2, 852	3, 982
Grand total.....	16, 210	17, 429	18, 800	29, 112

Organization of the troops in the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, C. S. Army, Knoxville, Tenn., December 27, 1862.

DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. HENRY HETH.

CUMBERLAND GAP.

Brig. Gen. A. GRACIE, Jr.

43d Alabama, Col. Y. M. Moody.
 Hilliard's Alabama Legion, 2d Battalion,
 Lieut. Col. Bolling Hall, jr.
 1st Florida Cavalry (detachment), Capt.
 W. M. Footman.
 16th Georgia Cavalry Battalion, Lieut.
 Col. F. M. Nix.
 55th Georgia, Col. C. B. Harkie.
 Smith's Legion (infantry battalion), Lieut.
 Col. John S. Fain.
 63d Tennessee, Col. R. G. Fain.
 Sappers and Miners, Capt. G. R. Margrave.
 Mabry (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. W. C.
 Kain.
 Newnan (Georgia) Artillery, Capt. G. M.
 Hanvey.
 Rhett (Tennessee) Artillery, Capt. W. H.
 Burroughs.

EN ROUTE TO STRAWBERRY PLAINS AND MORRISTOWN.

Brig. Gen. W. G. M. DAVIS.

1st Florida Cavalry, * Col. G. T. Maxwell.
 6th Florida, Col. J. J. Finley.
 7th Florida, Col. M. S. Perry.
 Tennessee Battery, Capt. H. L. W. Mc-
 Clung.

BIG CREEK GAP.

Col. J. B. PALMER.

Hilliard's Alabama Legion, 1st Battalion,
 Lieut. Col. J. Thorington.
 Hilliard's Alabama Legion, 4th Battalion,
 Maj. W. N. Reeves.
 Smith's Georgia Legion (cavalry battal-
 ion), Lieut. Col. John R. Hart.
 5th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion,
 Capt. S. W. English.
 58th North Carolina, Col. J. B. Palmer.

BIG CREEK GAP—Continued.

64th North Carolina, Col. L. M. Allen.
 Barbour (Alabama) Artillery, Capt. R. F.
 Kolb.

CLINTON.

Hilliard's Alabama Legion, 3d Battalion,
 Lieut. Col. J. W. A. Sanford.

SCOTT COUNTY.

5th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, Lieut.
 Col. G. W. McKenzie.

KNOXVILLE.

Marion (Florida) Artillery, Capt. J. M.
 Martin.

GUARDING RAILROAD BRIDGES.

62d North Carolina, Col. R. G. A. Love.

ATLANTA.

Provisional Guards, Col. G. W. Lee.

CARTER COUNTY.

7th North Carolina Cavalry Battalion,
 Lieut. Col. G. N. Folk.

ON CONSCRIPT DUTY.

16th Tennessee Cavalry Battalion, Maj. E.
 W. Rucker.

IN MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina Regiment, Col. W. H.
 Thomas.

MONROE COUNTY.

North Carolina Battalion, Lieut. Col. W.
 C. Walker.

CHATTANOOGA, *December 28, 1862.*

General S. COOPER:

The following dispatch received this morning:

MURFREESBOROUGH, *December 28—10 a. m.*
 Col. B. S. EWELL, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Enemy stationary, 16 miles in our front. My troops all ready and confident. Nash-
 ville and Louisville Railroad broken up, in Kentucky, by our forces on the 28th.

BRAXTON BRAGG, *General, Commanding.*

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, *December 28, 1862.*

General E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville:*

General Bragg reports the enemy advancing on him in heavy force, and asks for all available assistance. Relying on your judgment to determine, it is desired by the Department that you render all the aid in your power to spare with safety.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

RICHMOND, VA., *December 28, 1862.*

Col. B. S. EWELL:

It has been represented to the Department here that there are from 8,000 to 10,000 conscripts in camp of instruction at McMinnville, Tenn. Please ascertain and let me know by telegraph. Your dispatch of yesterday received. I have telegraphed General Kirby Smith, at Knoxville, for such aid as he can spare.

S. COOPER.

SALEM, *December 28, 1862—8 p. m.*

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps:

GENERAL: The following is a copy of a dispatch just received from Colonel Smith:

EAGLEVILLE, *December 23, 1862—3.30 p. m.*

GENERAL: My scouts are just in from Seals, 6½ miles from Triune—the road that you went. The enemy, embracing about 1,500, came to that point this morning, and remained a short time, and all went back toward Triune. They had two regiments of infantry and about 300 cavalry, and section of artillery. They sent this party out scouting or reconnoitering, and they returned to headquarters at Triune. This is entirely reliable. I am expecting information from my scout that I sent by your order to Franklin and Columbia.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

BAXTER SMITH,
Colonel, Commanding.

This settles, in my opinion, the flanking question. I have communicated the above intelligence to General Bragg, and told him, without he ordered to the contrary, I would place my headquarters on the Wilkinson pike, my right resting on Wheeler's left and my left on this pike. This is my proper position as your cavalry officer, and I hope you will see that it is done. I am satisfied that what I told you to night was true, viz, that they went that far to develop General Bragg's design. My falling back on this place convinces them that General Bragg will fight here.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 28, 1862.

The general commanding directs that the infantry brigades on the Lebanon and Nashville roads will rejoin their divisions here to-night.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Chattanooga, December 29, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General :

No information as to McMinnville. General Bragg telegraphs enemy 5 miles in our front. Coleman's regiment too late; stop it at Duck River Bridge. This is a regiment sent by General E. K. Smith to re-enforce General Bragg—the only troops he could spare.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[DECEMBER 29 (?), 1862.]

Major-General POLK :

GENERAL : Wheeler is evidently premature, and will probably prevent any attack to-day. He was deceived by the heavy guns we heard about 9.30 a. m. We have no new developments from any direction. Should it prove no enemy is in front of McCown, I propose withdrawing two of his brigades as the reserve; now I have none.

Yours, very truly,

BRAXTON BRAGG.

KNOXVILLE, *December 29, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES :

A courier from Pattonville, Va., bearing dispatches to be telegraphed to General Marshall, arrived to-night at Morristown. He states that the enemy's cavalry, 4,000 in number, passing 35 miles above Cumberland Gap, are advancing on Bristol. They passed Pattonville, Va., at 1 o'clock to-day, and had captured several prisoners. This department has been stripped of troops, and I have none to send to Bristol. I have but about 200 infantry and cavalry here, and these form the city guard, and perform courier duty. Can you not send prompt relief? If you have the cipher, send by mail some key-word which we can use in correspondence.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Major-General, Commanding.

ABINGDON, *December 29, 1862.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES :

Dispatch just received from Captain [S. P.] Larmer, of Triggs' Rangers, Pattonville, in Scott County, Virginia, announcing 4,000 cavalry of the enemy within 45 miles of Bristol to-day, 1 p. m., marching on that point. I have ordered my batteries at Wytheville to Abingdon, and shall order the Georgia battalion to fall back to Saltville immediately. A regiment of infantry and a battalion of horse of mine within 4 miles of Bristol; one battalion of infantry here; one regiment of cavalry in front of Hyter's Gap covers Saltville.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *December 30, 1862.*General BRAGG, *Murfreesborough, Tenn. :*

Van Dorn has destroyed the depot at Holly Springs. Grant has recrossed the Tallahatchie. I wish to unite Forrest and Roddey with Van Dorn for further operations. Please inform them, and tell where they are.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
December 30, 1862—9.50 a. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK :

GENERAL : The dispatch of General Wharton is received. The general commanding directs me to say that the indications of the enemy now are to cross the river in front of General Hardee.

Respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Received in answer to a dispatch from General Wharton, announcing that the enemy's right did not extend as far as our left at 10.25 a. m.

DECEMBER 30, 1862—2.30 p. m.
(Received 2.45 p. m.)

Lieutenant-General POLK :

GENERAL : I have three regiments in the enemy's rear ; the remainder are held to prevent a movement on our left. As yet the enemy are not farther left than Manigault's center. As soon as they develop their left I will do all I can to ruin them in their rear. General Cheatham will be advised promptly.

Respectfully,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Murfreesborough, December 30, 1862—1.50 p. m.

[Major-General WITHERS :]

GENERAL : The general commanding directs that a vigorous assault be made by our left on the right of the enemy to-morrow morning as early as it is light enough to see. Your right will remain stationary, and be the pivot on which the movement will be made. Your left will swing around and correspond with the movement of General McCown's division on your left. In making this movement, the general desires that your attack shall be vigorous and persistent. In so doing, keep up the touch of elbows to the right, in order that the line may be unbroken. The movement of the second line will correspond with that of the first.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KNOXVILLE, *December 30, 1862.*

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General :

The enemy in force have made their appearance near Big Creek Gap. A large cavalry force, reported 4,000 men, has crossed the mountain 35 miles above Cumberland Gap, and are marching through Lee County, Virginia, on Bristol. I have not 600 men on the line of the railroad, and less than 4,000 men along the Cumberland Mountain, and not more than 6,000 troops in the whole department. Nearly all the cavalry of my command has been detained in Middle Tennessee by General Bragg.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

ABINGDON, *December [30], 1862.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES :

GENERAL : Enemy within 3 miles of Bristol, supposed 2,000 strong ; moves on Watanga Bridge, doubtless. I telegraphed for my batteries last night at Wytheville, and have just received reply that they will be forwarded to-day. Trains were here from Bristol, and were ordered back by Dodamead. I have sent for them again, and will go to Bristol this evening and take command, on arrival of artillery.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

ABINGDON, *December [30], 1862.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES :

GENERAL : I have this moment secured a train for Bristol. The train reports the enemy some 2,500 to 3,000 strong. Watanga Bridge burning. No artillery yet arrived at Wytheville. I shall order it on, if it arrives to-night. I carry 350 men. My total, 850 infantry, 500 to 600 mounted men. If my artillery arrives, I can defend ; if they tarry, I can, with your assistance, attack.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, *December 30, 1862—11 p. m.*

Major-General JONES :

The force of the enemy is three regiments of cavalry, under General Carter, of Tennessee ; in all, about 2,000 men ; no baggage or train. They moved to Blountsville ; thence to Union and to Carter Station, 20 miles from this. They left Union to-night before dark. My pickets have been to Blountsville. The impression here is that the enemy will leave as he came. Bridge at Union they burned at 1 to-day. They came through Pendleton Gap on the 28th.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, December 30, 1862.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville*:

Your telegram just received. I immediately ordered Brigadier-General Marshall, with all available troops, to Bristol. Will send an aide by to-day's train to Abingdon, to ask General Floyd to co-operate. I have no cipher.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, December 30, 1862.

[Brigadier-General FLOYD?]:

GENERAL: I have just now received telegrams from Lieutenant-General Smith, at Knoxville, and Brigadier-General Marshall, at Abingdon, informing me that the enemy's cavalry, 4,000 strong, were in Scott County, and within 45 miles of Bristol at 10 p. m. yesterday. Lieutenant-General Smith informs me that he has no troops to send to Bristol. Brigadier-General Marshall has a regiment of infantry and a battalion of cavalry 4 miles from Bristol. He has ordered his artillery from Wytheville to Bristol, and I have directed him to send a battalion of infantry with it. I will send immediately to Bristol 500 or 600 of Jenkins' dismounted cavalry. Marshall has ordered the Georgia battalion to fall back to Saltville.

I communicate this information to you, general, knowing that you will gladly give all the aid you can to protect this important line of railroad, and to drive back and punish the invaders. I do not know the strength or position of your command, and, therefore, cannot venture any suggestions as to the best disposition you can make of it. Your own judgment and knowledge of the country will, I am sure, enable you to do all that can be done under the circumstances.

This will be handed to you by my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Warwick, whom I desire to introduce to you.

With great respect and esteem, your most obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, December 30, 1862.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Abingdon*:

Your telegram this instant received. Presume you have given the officers commanding the troops within 4 miles of Bristol notice of the movements of the enemy on that point, with the necessary directions for meeting them. If you have not done so, do it immediately. Send the battalion of infantry from Abingdon to Bristol, and go there yourself. Assume command, and make the best disposition you can for the defense of the place. I will send you 500 or 600 of Jenkins' men, dismounted. Telegraph promptly all the information you get.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, December 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General JENKINS, *Salem* :

Have your men ready to move at once to Bristol. I have telegraphed the railroad superintendent at Lynchburg to provide transportation. You will have four days' rations prepared. About 200 of your men, now at Central Depot, will join you. You will be notified from this point when to expect the trains for 700 at Salem and 200 at Central Depot.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
December 30, 1862.

Brigadier-General JENKINS, *Salem* :

The major-general commanding directs you to proceed at once to Bristol, Tenn., with all the effective men you have. If unable to go yourself, you will send them in command of the next ranking officer. The commanding officer will report to Brigadier-General Marshall for temporary duty.

Respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, December 30, 1862.

Col. J. M. CORNS, *Commanding, &c.* :

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to say that you will prepare immediately, on the receipt of this, four days' cooked rations. You will proceed with your command at once to Central Depot, there to await transportation to Bristol. You will leave 30 men to guard the bridge and 20 to take care of the horses. The rest of your command, 200 strong, you will take with you.

I am, colonel, your most obedient servant,

WM. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *December 31, 1862.*
 (Received January 1, 1863.)

General COOPER:

General Bragg attacked the enemy at 7 o'clock this morning; drove him from all his positions except his extreme left, taking thirty-one pieces of artillery and 4,000 prisoners, including two brigadier-generals and 200 wagons and teams.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

JACKSON, MISS., *December 31, 1862.*

General BRAGG, *Murfreesborough, Tenn.* :

Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith telegraphs enemy have appeared in force near Big Creek Gap. Four thousand cavalry reported to have crossed

the mountains, 35 miles above Cumberland Gap, and marching through Lee County, Virginia, on Bristol. This is one argument for your fighting.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

JACKSON, *December 31, 1862.*

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Knoxville, Tenn.:

Your dispatch received. Concentrate all the troops you can. Telegraph General Bragg and Maj. Gen. Sam. Jones in Western Virginia.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, December 31, 1862.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond :

General Marshall reports that a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, estimated from 2,000 to 4,000, passed Pendleton Gap on the 28th instant, and burned the bridge over Watauga, at Union, East Tenn., yesterday. I have sent all my troops immediately available to General Marshall, to protect the salt works and the road within this department, and, if possible, to intercept the enemy.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, December 31, 1862.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War :

SIR: If the troops recently ordered from this department to Richmond are no longer needed for the defense of the capital, or if the general interest of the service will permit, I respectfully ask that they, or an equal number of other troops, be sent to me. All, and more than all, of the troops I found in this department are needed for the defense of the lines we now hold. If I may rely on the comments and tone of the Northern papers, the recent disaster at Fredericksburg and the failure of General Foster's expedition in North Carolina will, in all probability, prevent any other general movement on Richmond this winter. They may in the mean time make attempts to reach and destroy the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad and the salt works in Wythe and Smyth Counties, and also to advance their lines so as to embrace a larger portion of Western Virginia than they now have. This last supposition is strengthened, I think, by the passage of the bill admitting Western Virginia as a separate State into Mr. Lincoln's Government. I am extremely reluctant to leave the counties of Greenbrier and Monroe so exposed as I found them on a recent visit. If the troops I ask for are sent me, I think, from the information I have of the enemy's forces, I can at least protect the railroad and hold the enemy's outposts where they now are. It will be of great advantage to us to have undisputed

possession of the rich lands of Greenbrier and Monroe when the spring opens. I should prefer having some other troops than those I sent from the department. I do not mean by this to reflect injuriously on those troops, but I think they would be more serviceable at a greater distance from their homes.

With great respect and esteem, your obedient servant,
 SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, December 31, 1862.

Brigadier-General MARSHALL, *Bristol* :

Nine hundred of Jenkins' men have passed here in the cars for Bristol, Colonel Dunn commanding, and ordered to report to you. They ought to be at Bristol to-night. If it is possible to intercept the enemy, besides defending the road and salt works, I am sure you will do it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, December 31, 1862.

Brigadier-General JENKINS, *Salem* :

Your note by Major Whidney received. Do not start to join your men at Bristol unless your health will fully warrant it. The enemy has no baggage or train, and will probably start back before we can attack them. I am much pleased with the prompt movement of your command.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, December 31, 1862.

Brigadier-General MARSHALL, *Commanding* :

GENERAL : The general commanding directs me to say that he had just sent the following telegram to you when he was informed by the operator that you had caused the operator at Bristol to be arrested. He therefore directs me to send it by mail:

DUBLIN, *December 31, 1862.*

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *Bristol* :

Nine hundred of Jenkins' men have passed here in the cars for Bristol, Colonel Dunn commanding, and ordered to report to you. They ought to be at Bristol to-night. If it is possible to intercept the enemy, besides defending the road and the salt works, I am sure you will do it.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

The general would suggest that you will have the operator at Abingdon sent to Bristol. You, however, being on the spot, can judge best.
 Very respectfully, &c.,

WM. B. MYERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Return of the Department of East Tennessee, commanded by Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, for December, 1862; headquarters Knoxville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.						Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.		
Department staff.....							16	16
District, Brig. Gen. H. Heth commanding..							9	9
Cumberland Gap, Brig. Gen. A. Gracie, jr., commanding.....	122	1,615	13	261	4	98	2,626	4,664
Big Creek Gap, Col. J. B. Palmer, commanding.....	90	943	28	329	5	79	1,976	3,631
Clinton.....	17	247					352	528
Scott County.....			29	328			384	665
First Brigade, <i>en route</i> to Strawberry Plains and Morristown, Brig. Gen. W. G. M. Davis.....	39	355	15	149	3	57	854	1,870
Detachments infantry, cavalry, and artillery.....	112	2,081	20	200	2	55	3,051	4,052
Grand total.....	380	5,241	105	1,267	14	289	9,268	15,435

JACKSON, MISS., *January 1, 1863.*

General BRAGG, *Murfreesborough:*

I congratulate you on your glorious termination of last year. Direct Forrest and Roddey to send to Grenada for my instructions.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, January 1, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville:*

GENERAL: Your telegram of the 29th was received about 10 o'clock the next morning. One from Brigadier-General Marshall was received at the same time. I immediately ordered all my available troops, Brigadier-General Marshall commanding, to Bristol, and communicated the information to Brigadier-General Floyd. Marshall reports that he is in pursuit of the enemy. Floyd is also moving against them, and if they attempt to escape into Kentucky by way of Pound Gap, I have strong hope that they will be overtaken and severely punished. I regret exceedingly that I did not receive earlier information of this movement of the enemy, and of your inability to meet them with a sufficient force. I was under the impression that one of your general officers was commanding at Cumberland Gap, and I supposed with a sufficient force either to have prevented the passage of so large a body of cavalry so near the gap or to have given information of their approach. On the 19th instant I addressed a letter to Brigadier-General Heth, commanding Department of East Tennessee, suggesting that it was desirable I should have the earliest information of any movement of the enemy in that direction, and asking that he would keep me advised on that point, but have not heard from him in reply. I shall send, by the train to-day, to Bristol, Captain Robinson, of the engineers, on my staff, to examine and report the extent of the damage done the railroad in East Tennessee, and to make an estimate of the time and cost of repairs. I am sure you

will pardon me for sending an officer into your department on that duty. The interest of the service seems to me to require it. Captain Robinson is an accomplished engineer, and he will, of course, not interfere with any one you may have sent on the same duty.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

BRISTOL, via ABINGDON, *January 1, 1863.*

(Received at Dublin, January 1.)

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES:

GENERAL: The enemy burned the Watauga Bridge last night, according to report, and to-day has crossed the Holston to the neighborhood of Blountsville, 10 miles from this place. I have commenced a move on Blountsville at dusk to-night, and, though my force is inferior, will bring him to action, if I can. I arrested the telegraphic operator here, and have to send this by courier to Abingdon.

Yours,

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

BRISTOL, via ABINGDON, *January 1, 1863.*

(Received at Dublin, January 1—9 p. m.)

General SAMUEL JONES:

Enemy, 2,000 strong, has commenced retreat to-night, by way of Moccasin Gap. I have 1,000 in full pursuit, 800 infantry and four pieces of artillery following; will do all in man's power to overhail him before he crosses the Kentucky line.

H. MARSHALL,
Brigadier-General.

MURFREESBOROUGH, TENN., *January 2, 1863.*

General S. COOPER:

The expedition under Forrest has fully accomplished its object. The railroads in West Tennessee are broken in various places. Large amounts of stores destroyed, many arms captured, and 1,200 prisoners paroled.* Morgan has also done his work, but the full effect is not known. The enemy in Tennessee and Mississippi are without railroad and telegraphic communication with their Government.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

JACKSON, *January 2, 1863.*

General BRAGG, *Murfreesborough:*

I congratulate you upon the success which has attended all your operations. Press them vigorously I want Forrest and Roddey on this side of the Tennessee. Direct them to send to me for orders.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

JACKSON, *January 2, 1863.*General BRAGG, *Murfreesborough :*

Send the First Georgia, First Louisiana, and Adrian's battalion to report to General E. K. Smith, and such other of his troops as may be required, to repel raid in East Tennessee.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HDQRS. WALTHALL'S BRIGADE, WITHERS' DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In Line, January 2, 1863—10.45 p. m.

Maj. D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General :

MAJOR: Soon after dark to-night I sent out a staff officer to the major-general commanding division to inform him of my present position. I directed him to say that I was immediately in front of the enemy, with no infantry support on right or left. He informs me that Major-General Breckinridge was present when he delivered the message, and stated to the lieutenant-general commanding the corps that supports had been ordered to take position on my right and left, and that they were then in position. I deem it proper to state that since the return of my staff officer I have, in company with other officers, made a personal reconnaissance of the position, and find no infantry on my right, and none on my left, nearer than 800 yards distant. The enemy is immediately in front of this interval. A battery on my left in some measure commands the approach to this interval, but not entirely. General Breckinridge not being present, I desire to inform the major-general commanding division of these facts.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
PATTON ANDERSON,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.]

HDQRS. 'WITHERS' DIVISION,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
In the Field, January 2, 1863.

Brigade commanders will keep a list of all men who straggled from the battle-field, and of all who continued to face the enemy as became soldiers. They will also keep a list of all officers who failed to discharge their duties properly. These lists will be called for hereafter.

By command of Major-General Withers:

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Regimental commanders will take steps to gain the information necessary to enable them to make the reports alluded to above, which will be called for at an early day.

By order of Colonel White:

W. A. GOODMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

AUGUSTA, *January 2, 1863.*Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War* :

Enemy, 2,000 strong, under General Carter, reported to have made an incursion through Pendleton Gap, to have burned the Holston and Watauga Railroad bridges, and to be at Jonesborough, with design of destroying Saltville. Suggest that arrangements be made at once to capture the incursionists by Marshall's corps and other available forces.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

RICHMOND, *January 2, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES :

A telegram from the President, referring to the reported movements of the enemy on Holston and Watauga Railroad, says: "Suggest arrangements to be made at once to capture the incursionists by Marshall's and other available force."

J. A. SEDDON.

GLADE SPRING, *January 2, 1863.*

Maj. Gen. SAMUEL JONES :

The last accounts are that the enemy is retreating westward. I am informed that a large force is at Pound Gap. This seems to be confirmed by a Cincinnati paper. If true, the force in this section is not sufficient to hold it. Can you not come to Abingdon to-night?

JOHN B. FLOYD,
Major-General, Virginia State Line.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, January 2, 1863.

Col. JOHN McCAUSLAND, *Commanding, &c.* :

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has received information leading him to believe that the enemy are in strong force at Pound Gap. He goes forward to-day to make more diligent investigations. You will, therefore, hold your command in readiness to move at short notice, and, in the event of Colonel Wharton being ordered from the Narrows, you will fall back and take position at that point.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
[*Assistant Adjutant-General.*]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin, January 2, 1863.

Col. G. C. WHARTON, *Commanding, &c.* :

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to say that he has received information leading him to believe that the enemy are in large force at or near Pound Gap, and he goes to-day to Bristol, &c., to make more diligent investigation. You will, therefore, hold your command in readiness to move to this point at short notice for the protection of the railroad.

Very respectfully, &c.,

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DUBLIN, *January 2, 1863.*General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General :*

Telegram from General Floyd reports enemy in force at Pound Gap. I go immediately to Abingdon. If I need them, can I get any troops temporarily from Richmond? Answer at Abingdon.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

JACKSON, *January 3, 1863.*Colonel EWELL, *Chattanooga, Tenn. :*

The movement of Stevenson's troops has been published in the Chattanooga Rebel. Urge upon the editors there the importance of not making such publications in future.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
January 3, 1863—10 p. m.

General CHEATHAM :

GENERAL: General Withers will move at 11 o'clock to-night—one hour hence—with his infantry and artillery. He will leave his skirmishers in position until 2.30 o'clock, when they will be relieved by cavalry pickets from General Wharton's command, who will, in turn, retire at daybreak. Your own troops, infantry and artillery, will leave at 1 o'clock to-night. Your skirmishers will be relieved at 2.30 o'clock by the cavalry under the command of Colonel Carter. Colonel Carter has received his orders to be on hand for that purpose even at an earlier hour, but the infantry skirmishers will not leave until 2.30 o'clock, when they will join their command. Colonel Carter's command will leave at daybreak, and report to my headquarters for further orders. General Wharton will cover your retreat on your right and rear.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS WITHERS' DIVISION,
Wilkinson Pike, January 3, 1863.

[Colonel WHITE, *Commanding Second Brigade :*]

COLONEL: The general directs that I send you the following extract for your guidance:

White and Coltart to hold their present positions, and throw forward a strong line of skirmishers, to drive out the enemy from the cedar cover toward the hospital. They will throw out their lines so soon as these covers of wood have been well shelled by the batteries. The batteries to do this will be Carnes' and Scott's.

I am, colonel, respectfully, &c.,

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WITHERS' DIVISION,
In the Field, January 3, 1863—11.37 a. m.

Colonel WHITE, *Commanding Second Brigade :*

COLONEL: The contents of your dispatch have been forwarded. The

major-general commanding directs that you hold the position at all hazards, until instructions are sent you.

I am, colonel, respectfully,

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS WITHERS' DIVISION,
In the Field, January 3, 1863.

Colonel WHITE, *Commanding Brigade:*

COLONEL: If the enemy succeed in getting such a battery into position as you describe, and if it be beyond the range of your guns, you will withdraw your troops and battery, I mean the battery on the left; also that on the right, if it be exposed the same way.

The above are orders from General Polk, forwarded to you by General Withers.

Yours, respectfully,

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Abingdon, January 3, 1863.

Lient. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville:*

General Marshall is pursuing the bridge-burning party, who are reported retreating to Big Creek Gap, where they say there is a force ready to march on Knoxville. I am anxious to give you any assistance in my power, but cannot hear a word from you. I telegraphed you last. What is the latest news from General Bragg's army? It is important that I should know. Answer me here.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

KNOXVILLE, *January 3, 1863.*

General HUMPHREY MARSHALL:

Information is received that the enemy's cavalry remained all day yesterday at Kingsport. I have no cavalry, and am wholly dependent upon your efforts for keeping up the pursuit of them until driven across the mountains.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., *January 3, 1863.*

General SAMUEL JONES:

Six regiments of infantry, under General Baird, left Nicholasville for Cumberland Gap. The cavalry force, under General Carter (1,500), after destroying bridges, were to co-operate on this side of gap with Baird's. I have about 2,000 effectives at the gap. Bragg has my cavalry, and the department is stripped of troops for the Mississippi and Middle Tennessee armies. Direct your cavalry to push Carter till he has been driven across the mountain. Can you spare any troops to co-operate with the command at Cumberland Gap? I have none to re-enforce with. The guards at the bridges are no stronger than under your administra-

tion. Bragg routed the enemy right and center on 31st. On the 1st, Rosecrans was in full retreat; Bragg following. Our cavalry in enemy's rear.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

BRISTOL, *January 3, 1863.*

General SAMUEL JONES, *Abingdon* :

Courier just arrived from Moccasin Gap for provisions. Colonel Dunn at the gap with 1,500 infantry and two pieces of artillery. At 11 a. m. scouts reported enemy 3 miles of gap, on the Kingsport road, approaching the gap. No dispatch from Colonel Dunn, except for provision. Courier did not know whereabouts of General Marshall's command.

T. W. W. DAVIES,
Major, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Abingdon, January 3, 1863.

Brig. Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, *via Bristol* :

Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smith telegraphs me from Knoxville that General Baird left Nicholasville for Cumberland Gap with six regiments of infantry. The cavalry, under General Carter (1,500), after destroying bridges, were to co-operate on this side of the gap with Baird; that he (Smith) has about 2,000 effective men at the gap, and he wishes our cavalry to push Carter until he is driven across the mountain, and then wishes all my available troops to co-operate with the command at Cumberland Gap. I wish you to carry out the requests of General Smith, with the force under your command, as effectually as you can. Call on your quartermasters and commissaries for such transportation and supplies as you need. All that the department can supply is at your service. Communicate to me what you have done, and are doing. Bragg defeated Rosecrans on the 31st, and was in pursuit of him on the 1st.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Abingdon, January 3, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville* :

I have ordered General Marshall, who is following Carter, to push him across the mountain, and then co-operate with all his force (about 2,500) with your force at Cumberland Gap. Keep me informed of the latest news you have from Bragg's army; if he has defeated Rosecrans completely. I ought to have some information [of] the enemy's movements on Cumberland Gap.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

RICHMOND, *January 3, 1863.*

General SAMUEL JONES:

It is impossible to send you troops from here.

S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

JANUARY [3], 1863.

Assistant Adjutant-General JACK :

Issue orders immediately to General Withers to return to Shelbyville with his division, and take up his former position, or such other position as may be assigned him. Send a duplicate of the order by way of Allisona; thence, via Vaughn's, to Hurricane Church, on to Shelbyville road, and another, by the route we came, across Elk River, to Vaughn's, and so on back. Also say to Withers that his transportation will be sent back to him immediately. Issue orders also to Major Mason to remove the whole of the general train back to Shelbyville, taking that of McCown, Cheatham, and Withers, and pursuing such routes as are the best. Also order Major Botts to return with Wharton's wagon train back to Duck River at the place we crossed, Shaufner's [?] Bridge.

Let these instructions be put into the hands of the best couriers you have, and get them off as soon as practicable.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

SHELBYVILLE TURNPIKE,
[January 3]—11.40 a. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK :

The enemy's cavalry are 4 miles this side of Murfreesborough. Please inform me where I must order my brigade wagons to. Wheeler dispatches me that this morning he is on the Manchester pike, 3 miles from Murfreesborough.

Most respectfully,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

SHELBYVILLE TURNPIKE,
[January 3]—1.30 p. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK:

GENERAL: Do you wish the bridge over Duck River, near Wartrace, destroyed; if so, when? Nothing new from the enemy. Please let me know when you will leave Shelbyville, and by what road.

Most respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

JACKSON, January 4, 1863.

General BRAGG, *Murfreesborough* :

Where is Forrest? I wish to use him under Van Dorn. I send orders to Roddey to come into Mississippi.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Alexander's, January 4, 1863—1.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps d'Armée :

GENERAL: Up to 9 o'clock the enemy had made no move toward Murfreesborough. I left Colonel Cox in Murfreesborough. Have had

no report from him as to whether they yet occupy their camp or not. I expect a report soon, and will immediately advise you.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Ten miles from Murfreesborough, January 4, 1863—6 p. m.

[Major-General CHEATHAM:]

GENERAL: At 2.30 o'clock this afternoon the enemy were advancing upon Murfreesborough very slowly and with great caution. I have three regiments 6 miles this [side] of the town, where they will remain to-night, and the balance of my command I have with me here, 10 miles from town. You need feel no uneasiness, and your command can rest in perfect security. Your rear is well guarded. All stragglers I keep before me. I will advise you promptly of any movement of the enemy.

The above in regard to the enemy's advance on Murfreesborough is reported to me, but I don't believe it. Please send this to General Polk.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
January 4, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

SIR: My command will move forward promptly at daylight in the morning.

Yours, respectfully,

B. F. CHEATHAM,
Major-General, Commanding.

ABINGDON, *January 4, 1863.*

Maj. T. W. W. DAVIES,
Commanding Post, Bristol:

A telegram from Bristol to a gentleman here reports that Marshall has cut off the bridge-burners (Carter's men), and that it is thought they (Carter's men) will attempt to come by Bristol. Give me the latest news from Marshall and Colonel Dunn, and the movements of Carter's men. If they are attempting to come by Bristol, General Floyd can send a force to meet them. Answer immediately.

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 4, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
General Commanding, &c.:

SIR: I have received your telegrams, giving information of the recent foray of the enemy's cavalry in East Tennessee, and the burning of the bridges on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The occurrence is greatly to be regretted, and must subject the Government to serious inconvenience, but no censure is attached to you by the Department on

account of it. The explanation afforded by the removal of your forces, and especially of the cavalry, which should have guarded the passes of the mountains and either resisted or given timely notice of just such attempts, against your wish, naturally accounts for the apparent remissness on your part.

The truth is, I suppose, that too much reliance has been felt by General Bragg, and later by General Johnston, on the expected interruption of movements in your department by the winter, and on the want of such enterprise heretofore by the enemy, and you have been stripped of adequate forces to sustain the more important operations in Middle Tennessee and Mississippi. We must find compensation for this reverse in the brilliant success that has been achieved in Middle Tennessee, and by the prospect of, perhaps, more decisive triumphs in both quarters. Meantime I hope the bold marauders will not have escaped scathless. General Samuel Jones was at once telegraphed to lend all aid with his and General Marshall's forces in chastising the enemy, and, limited as were your forces, the Department is not without the hope that your energy and skill have availed to make such as you could command effective in intercepting the enemy's retreat.

No time must be lost in restoring the communication. The bridges must be at once replaced, if need be, by the Department. I have ordered the Chief Engineer at once to send one of his most efficient officers to direct and press the work. He shall have full authority to impress, if necessary, labor, to make all requisite contracts, command supplies, and, in short, to replace the bridges at the earliest practicable time. You will aid him with your authority, and lend all assistance and facilities he may need. Make any preparation you deem judicious before his arrival.

With high consideration and esteem, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

CHATTANOOGA, *January 4, 1863.*

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

General Bragg has retreated from Murfreesborough, and was by last accounts at Shelbyville. No details. I believe there is no doubt of this.

BENJ. S. EWELL.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 5, 1863.*

Col. B. S. EWELL:

Your dispatch of yesterday, in cipher, received. Have you any direct intelligence from General Bragg, and whence do you gain the information you have given?

S. COOPER.

CHATTANOOGA, *January 5, 1863.*

General COOPER:

Retreated from Murfreesborough in perfect order. All the stores saved. About 4,000 Federal prisoners, 5,000 stand small-arms, and 24 cannon, brass and steel, have already been delivered here.

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHATTANOOGA, January 5, 1863.

(Received January 6.)

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General :

A telegram was sent to you this morning by General Bragg, announcing his retreat. I heard it yesterday from so many sources I could not doubt it, and thought it right to give the information.

Respectfully,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ESTELL'S MILL, ON ELK RIVER,
 January 5, 1863.

Lieutenant-General POLK:

GENERAL: I am directed by General Bragg to report the condition of the crossings on Elk River. The roads, as seen in accompanying sketch,* diverge about 200 yards from the house of Mr. Vaughn. The left crossing, at Estell's Mill, is a good ford, and has about 3 feet of water. There will be no need of repairs at this crossing. On the right-hand road, at Vaughn's, you will find a good ford with about 2½ feet of water; but there is a short place before you get to the ford (about 100 feet) which will need causewaying, to prevent miring the wagons. General Bragg directs that you send your sappers and miners to repair the lower ford, and divide your trains at Vaughn's and cross at both fords.

By command of General Bragg:

S. W. STEELE,
Captain and Acting Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS WHARTON'S CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Eight miles from Shelbyville, January 5, 1863—10 a. m.

Lieut. Gen. LEONIDAS POLK,
Commanding Polk's Corps d'Armée, Army of Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch, and have sent it to General Wheeler. I don't know where General Wheeler is. I have sent a scout this morning to Murfreesborough, and I have three regiments on this pike within 10 miles of Murfreesborough. I have three companies on the Eagleville road; I have the balance of my command with me here. I sent General Buford with his command to the Eagleville pike this morning. I find some difficulty to know what disposition to make of my forces, not knowing the movements of the army. You will please inform me what road you will retire by, and when. I inclose you a communication from Mr. White,† who is a relative of mine, and a very reliable man.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. WHARTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

* Sketch omitted as unimportant.

† Not found.

WINCHESTER, [January] 5, 1863.

Colonel [ED. C.] COOK, Wartrace:

Colonel Strawbridge was sent to attend to the matter referred to. Withdraw all troops in front of Wartrace, except cavalry, and burn the bridges. Put your command south of Duck River, say at Normandy. Report when cavalry arrives.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POLK'S CORPS,
Army of Tennessee, January 5, 1863.

Col. ED. C. COOK,
Comdg. Thirty-second Tennessee Regt. Vols., Wartrace:

COLONEL: Your communication to Col. George W. Brent has been handed to Lieutenant-General Polk, who directs me to say that Brigadier-General Wharton has been ordered to cover and protect the railroad until all the stores have been removed. As soon as the stores are removed, you can retire your command to Tullahoma, and are directed to do so.

By command of Lieutenant-General Polk:

W. B. RICHMOND,
Aide-de-Camp.

ENGINEER BUREAU,
Richmond, January 5, 1863.

Capt. L. P. GRANT,
Provisional Engineers, Atlanta, Ga.:

CAPTAIN: The exigencies of service force me to call on you for additional duty. The destruction of the Watauga and Holston bridges, East Tennessee Railroad, breaks a line of military communication vital to the army in the West. It is essential that these bridges should be rebuilt in some form, at the earliest possible moment. I rely upon you to accomplish this. You will please proceed to the ground without delay, and make all needful arrangements for the reconstruction, and employ bridge-builders and other men of skill to do the work. You will procure materials from every possible source, and appeal to the railroad companies of Georgia and Tennessee to aid you in every possible way within their power. The expenses of construction will be paid by the Government, and to this end funds will be placed to your credit at an early day at Chattanooga, Tenn. You are authorized by the Secretary of War to do everything that will hasten the completion of the bridges. Appeal to other roads for assistance; urge full concert of action with you upon the East Tennessee Railroad Company to impress materials and labor, and call on the commanders of troops for details of men, if necessary.

An assistant engineer will be sent to you at once. As soon as you can get the bridges under full construction, you will meet Professor Thomassy at Atlanta, to receive his views in detail, with drawings of the works necessary to the production of salt by solar evaporation. The professor then will go to Europe, by authority of the War Department, to employ persons skilled in the manufacture of salt.

You are authorized to employ an assistant engineer to perform the local duties in preparation for the salt works.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. GILMER,

Colonel of Engineers and Chief Engineer Bureau.

(Copy of the above sent to Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smith, commanding Department of Tennessee.)

ABINGDON, *January 5, 1863.*

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH, *Knoxville:*

I have heard nothing definite from Marshall and Carter for two days. Think it probable Carter is trying to make, or has made, his escape by way of Big Creek Gap. Please give me immediately any information you have of him, and of the six regiments of infantry you said were moving from Kentucky on Cumberland Gap. I wish to give you all the assistance in my power. Please give me the latest news from Middle Tennessee and Bragg's army. I have nothing later than the 1st.

SAM. JONES,

Major-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *January 6, 1863.*

General S. COOPER, *Richmond:*

General Bragg informs me that the enemy fell back from the field of battle to his intrenchments, which he attacked and was repulsed. He fell back from Murfreesborough on hearing that the enemy was re-enforced. Not followed by the Federals.

J. E. JOHNSTON,

General.

JACKSON, MISS., *January 6, 1863.*

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Chattanooga:*

Ask General Bragg if his cavalry cannot operate upon the enemy's rear, to compel him to fall back. We must abandon no ground that it is possible to hold. Where is General Bragg?

J. E. JOHNSTON,

General.

JACKSON, *January 6, 1863.*

Col. B. S. EWELL, *Chattanooga:*

Ascertain General Bragg's intentions, wants, and condition compared with that of the enemy. Ask him for full information. The enemy did not follow. Can he not hold a part of the rich country northwest of the mountains, and disturb the enemy's foraging with his cavalry? If he wants Roddey he must take him.

J. E. JOHNSTON,

General.

JACKSON, *January 7, 1863.*

The PRESIDENT, *Richmond:*

General Bragg telegraphs from Winchester that the enemy did not follow in force. I regret his falling back so far. He wants 20,000 more

men to secure East Tennessee. Can any large part of it be furnished? E. K. Smith's troops here might be spared for a few weeks, unless Sherman reappears. One of Grant's divisions is at Humboldt. Which is the most valuable, Tennessee or the Mississippi?

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No 2,
Winchester, Tenn., January 7, 1863.

Col. B. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Chattanooga, Tenn.:

COLONEL: I inclose you the correspondence of Lieutenant-General Smith with Brigadier-General Helm,* the commander of my depot at Chattanooga. A short time since the chief quartermaster and chief commissary of General Smith's department gave orders for the breaking up of my depot of supplies at Chattanooga, and the transportation of my stores to Knoxville. Had not my officers disobeyed these orders, my army would have been starved and compelled to fall back. I will not be responsible for any army thus situated. If General Smith is to regulate my command, I shall promptly fall back and yield my command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT No. 2,
No. 1. } *Winchester, Tenn., January 7, 1863.*

Capt. P. H. Thomson, assistant adjutant-general, is announced on the staff of the general commanding, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of General Bragg:

GEO. G. GARNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 1. } *Winchester, Tenn., January 7, 1863.*

Capt. Kinloch Falconer, assistant adjutant-general, Provisional Army Confederate States, is announced on the staff of the general commanding, and will be respected accordingly.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Winchester, Tenn., January 7, 1863.

Brigadier-Generals Wharton and Buford are ordered to cover the front of the army. Brigadier-General Wheeler, with such of his cavalry as he can take, and all of Morgan's command, will proceed immediately to operate on the enemy's flank and rear. General Morgan will establish his

headquarters and depot at McMinnville, and when not specially engaged will be responsible for a thorough patrol of the lines toward Knoxville and across the mountains into Sequatchie Valley.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 2. } *Winchester, Tenn., January 7, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. J. K. Jackson, with his command, will return to Bridgeport. His command is extended so as to include the troops, depot, and hospitals at Chattanooga, to which point he will repair, and inspect and regulate matters.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *January 8, 1863.*

The PRESIDENT, *Richmond:*

I am much relieved to find our troops are on Duck River, not at Decherd.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

JACKSON, MISS., *January 8, 1863.*

General BRAGG, *Decherd, Tenn.:*

As soon as your change of position was known, I telegraphed to you to keep Forrest and Roddey, and have repeated more than once. I am very glad you hold Duck River.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

JACKSON, MISS., *January 8, 1863.*

General COOPER, *Richmond:*

I have plenty of miscellaneous employment for Major Banks. He will be valuable. Lieutenant-General Smith reports that a large cavalry force is fitting out in Kentucky to operate in East Tennessee, to burn bridges and pork-houses. Might General Marshall's force be put at his disposal for the time?

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

JACKSON, MISS., *January 8, 1863.*

General BRAGG, *Winchester, Tenn.:*

I telegraphed several days ago that you should keep all your cavalry. If Roddey is to remain on this side of Tennessee he will be more effective under Van Dorn, where I intended to put him. Answer.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

ATHENS, TENN., *January 8, 1863.*

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS:

DEAR SIR: From all I know and hear, it seems to me that the public service would be best served by the transfer of General Marshall to some other line. I would incline to think that he would wish to change his position, but have no knowledge. There exists in this column of the army a dissatisfaction and want of confidence which is hurtful to the service. I think it probable that the State of Virginia, as well as the Confederate Government, would unite in some measure to turn over General Floyd's command to its proper position in the Confederate line. If this be desirable, and can be done, the command of General Floyd being posted as to the topography of the country, and deeply interested in its protection, would do the best service, or at least inspire the most confidence. It is with much diffidence that I enter upon these suggestions, referring the matter to your better judgment.

Very truly, yours,

R. HAWES.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 3. } *Winchester, Tenn., January 8, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. General officers, on being relieved, will direct all general staff officers serving with them to report immediately to their successors. In no case will they remove them from their positions without special authority. The aides of a general are the only exceptions to this rule.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CHARLESTON, S. C., *January 8, 1863.*

General BRAXTON BRAGG,
Winchester, Tenn.:

Sorry can't help you. My forces for all this department less than half of effectives at Shiloh first day, and this coast is threatened by overwhelming force. Can you send me some rifled or Napoleon captured guns?

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 8, 1863.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Marshall reports that he followed the cavalry that recently burned the bridges in East Tennessee to Jonesville; but the enemy having reached the same place some two hours in advance of him, passed out of Virginia into Kentucky by way of Crank's Gap, some 4 miles beyond Jonesville.

Lieutenant-General Smith informed me, whilst I was at Abingdon, that he had reason to believe that the enemy was moving on Cumber-

land Gap, and asked me, after driving the cavalry beyond the mountains, to permit a part of my troops to co-operate with the troops at Cumberland Gap. I instructed General Marshall accordingly, and he informs me that he has now a part of his forces at Jonesville for that purpose. I have received no confirmation of the report that the enemy was moving either on Cumberland or Pound Gap, and think it was more than probable that the report was started by the enemy to divert attention from their real designs on the bridges of Tennessee.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WESTERN VIRGINIA,
Dublin Depot, January 8, 1863.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Department of East Tennessee, Knoxville :

GENERAL: On the receipt, some days since at Abingdon, of your telegram, asking that a part of my force would co-operate with your force at Cumberland Gap, in repelling a contemplated attack, I directed General Marshall, after driving Carter's force beyond the mountains (if he could not capture it), to hold his troops in position and readiness to co-operate with the command at Cumberland Gap.

General Marshall reports to me that the principal part of his force is now at and near Jonesville, in Lee County, where they will remain until further orders. Please inform me if you still anticipate an early movement of the enemy on the gap, or if you have any information rendering it necessary or desirable that any of my troops should remain in Lee County. I take it for granted the Government will order the rebuilding of the bridges recently burned in your department. I will give all the assistance in my power in rebuilding them.

Very respectfully, &c.,

SAM. JONES,
Major-General.

JACKSON, *January 9, 1863.*

Lient. Col. C. R. BARTEAU:

Please send this order to Colonel Roddey, commanding cavalry in North Alabama:

My recent order, communicated through Colonel Barteau, is recalled. You will take your orders from General Bragg.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

JACKSON, *January 9, 1863.*

General BRAGG, *Winchester, Tenn. :*

I do not understand your dispatch of yesterday [7th]. If you require command of Chattanooga you shall have it. If you mean that General Smith or yourself must be relieved from his department, I have no power. You have no ground of complaint against me. Answer.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS,) HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 2.) Winchester, January 9, 1863.

The general commanding has perceived with surprise and pain that some of the troops of this army have been engaged in the indiscriminate destruction of fences and houses, devastating a fair and fruitful country, on the productions of which our salvation depends. Fields of growing wheat have been left without fences, and property, which even a rapacious enemy had respected, has been needlessly destroyed.

Such wanton acts of waste are unworthy the character of Confederate soldiers, injurious to the holy cause they defend, and are alike destructive of personal honor and military discipline.

This growing evil must be checked, and commanders and inspectors are enjoined to take all proper precautions in future to prevent such disgrace to our fair name. Inspectors will, in all cases, report to these headquarters by what troops such injuries have been inflicted. They will cause a rigid scrutiny into all such acts, and bring to punishment all offenders.

Citizens are invited to bring in their accounts for such injuries, when they will be audited and paid, and the amount charged against the responsible commander.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DECHERD, January 10, 1863.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant and Inspector General:*

I have this day removed my headquarters to Tullahoma.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

Abstract from return of the Second Division, Smith's corps, Maj. Gen. J. P. McCown commanding, for January 10, 1863; headquarters Shelbyville, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
First Brigade, Brigadier-General Ector.....	73	899	1,216	2,402	2,470
Colonel Vance.....	98	1,120	1,458	2,493	2,503
Brigadier-General McNair.....	80	872	1,064	2,183	2,061
.....	4	79	88	98	96
Lutania Battery.....	2	136	138	176	175
Humphreys' battery.....	5	103	123	130	130
Escort, Captain Hardy.....	7	80	170	201	204
Grand total.....	269	3,295	4,257	7,743	8,299

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., January 11, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, *Jackson, Miss.:*

DEAR GENERAL: I replied promptly to your dispatch about the command of my depot at Chattanooga and of General Smith's department in East Tennessee. I regret exceedingly that my meaning was so imperfectly expressed as to convey any idea of dissatisfaction with you or any desire on my part to supersede General Smith. My sole object was to convey to you my most decided and emphatic conviction that

this army could not be maintained here with its main depot and base of operations under the control of a subordinate commander, whose staff officers were unceasingly interfering with my orders, and diverting supplies of vital importance. So well was General Smith impressed with the same conviction when in Murfreesborough with me, that he promised to apply to the President to detach that portion of his territory from his command and assign it to me.

When in Richmond last October, I called on the Department to give me some base of operations and connecting line of communication between my army in Middle Tennessee and that part of my command in South Alabama. The President assured me it was never intended to change my original department, which was bounded by the line of railroad from Cleveland, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga. Think, then, of my embarrassments and disappointment upon receiving the written orders to General Smith declaring Chattanooga in his department, and my exercise of authority there an assumption. It was to avoid this very evil, general, that induced me in Richmond to ask of the Department, in writing, that you be assigned to the whole command in the Southwest, with plenary powers. It was then refused, and I was assured the orders about to be issued would remove all difficulties and satisfy every desire. I left, and at Knoxville received the orders which only tended to complicate matters still further. After consultation, I sent General Polk on, to renew my remonstrance, and again appeal for your assignment. The order to you followed, and I hoped the power with it to correct the evil, but I find no change in my command, and that I cannot subsist my army surrounded by such drawbacks.

For this state of affairs in Richmond, general, I do not, and cannot, blame you; upon the contrary, I am grateful for the support, personal and official, you have given me. But it will occur to any military mind that this army and its depot at Chattanooga must be under one commander. I learn that General Smith has been called to Richmond, probably with the view of giving him both. I shall be content. Whenever and wherever I am in the way of a better man, let me be put aside. I only ask to serve the cause where I can do it most good, even should that be in the ranks. The unfortunate withdrawal of my troops, when they were not absolutely necessary elsewhere, has saved Rosecrans from destruction. Five thousand fresh troops, as a reserve on the first day's battle, would have finished the glorious work. I told the President Grant's campaign would be broken up by our cavalry expeditions in his rear before Stevenson's command could meet him in front, but he was inexorable, and reduced me to the defensive, or, as he expressed it, "Fight if you can, and fall back beyond the Tennessee." I have now, besides my cavalry, but 20,000 effective infantry and 1,500 artillery. My losses, from killed, wounded, missing, and sickness from a week's exposure under arms day and night in the cold rains of winter, will not fall far short of 12,000. To have remained longer at Murfreesborough, after knowing the enemy was being largely re-enforced from Kentucky, would have been suicidal. We shall fight him again at every hazard if he advances, and harass him daily if he does not.

I shall be pleased to hear from you on this and all other subjects, and assure you of a cordial support in any measure you propose.

Most respectfully and truly, yours, &c.,

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

P. S.—From official returns captured on the field, it is certain the enemy's force was over 70,000. My infantry and artillery was not 31,000.

JACKSON, *January 11, 1863.*Col. B. S. EWELL, *Chattanooga, Tenn. :*

Issue an order putting Chattanooga under General Bragg's command.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 3. } *Tullahoma, Tenn., January 11, 1863.*

The practice of seizing the private property of citizens, especially horses and mules, under pretense that they are required for the public, has become an intolerable nuisance, and must cease. Commanders are earnestly requested to institute a rigid scrutiny, and use all means in their power to suppress the evil.

All members of the cavalry found absent from their commands without proper written authority will be dismounted and deprived of their horses and equipments, which will be turned over to the chief of cavalry, to be assigned to useful and efficient men. The men thus dismounted will be immediately assigned to the nearest regiments of infantry from their respective States.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, January 11, 1863.

The general commanding earnestly desires and requests the commanders of regiments to suspend elections for vacancies in the office of second lieutenant, in order that recommendations may be made for promotion of non-commissioned officers and privates to that position, in cases of extraordinary valor and skill, as provided in General Orders, No. 52, as this is the only mode in which those who have distinguished themselves on the field of battle can be rewarded.

By command of General Bragg:

KINLOCH FALCONER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 4. } *Tullahoma, Tenn., January 12, 1863.*

Hereafter, before any resignations will be acted upon at these headquarters, the officer offering his resignation will be required to certify that he is not indebted to the Confederate States; that he has no Government property in his possession; that he has not been absent without leave, and that there are no charges against him which can affect his pay.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, MISS., *January 12, 1863.*General S. COOPER, *Richmond :*

SIR: General Bragg thinks 20,000 more men necessary to enable him to hold Middle Tennessee. Lieutenant-General Smith's force in East Tennessee is not more than sufficient to prevent raids. Lieutenant-General Pemberton informs me that there are 42,000 artillery and infantry in this department, of which he regards 24,000 absolutely necessary for the immediate defense of Port Hudson and Vicksburg. Grant's army is estimated at 38,000; that which attacked Vicksburg at 30,000, and Banks is supposed to be assembling 25,000 at Baton Rouge. Should a large portion of these forces act upon the river, they may invest our two positions, which would fall in the course of time, unless we have an active army to break the investment. The condition of the country, and the breaking of railroads by our cavalry, have compelled Grant to fall back, but we must expect him to advance again as soon as practicable. Should Banks and Sherman move at the same time, we could not oppose such a combination with our present forces.

The country will probably be in its present condition for several months; in the mean time Grant may re-enforce Rosecrans.

I make these statements to show how much these three departments need re-enforcements, and to ask if there is any hope of receiving them during the winter.

Lieutenant-General Holmes has informed me that all his forces are required in his own department.

J. E. JOHNSTON,
General.

JACKSON, *January 12, 1863.*
(Received at Richmond January 13.)

General S. COOPER :

I respectfully suggest that East Tennessee be added to General Bragg's department, and Alabama south of the mountains to Lieutenant-General Pemberton's.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

[Indorsement]

Has been before the President. Instructions given.

[JANUARY 12-13, 1863.—For Breckinridge, Hardee, and Cleburne to Bragg, in reference to retreat from Murfreesborough, see Part I, pp. 682-684.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 5. } *Tullahoma, January 13, 1863.*

Information has reached these headquarters that information is daily being given the enemy by persons who are permitted to pass our lines on various and frivolous pretexts. To check this evil as far as possible, it is ordered that no passes of any kind be granted beyond our infantry outposts, except at these headquarters.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 No. 7. } Tullahoma, January 13, 1863.

* * * * *

VII. Cadets appointed to regiments are, by law, assigned there as schools of instructions, and will not be removed by commanders for any purpose whatever; especially is the assignment for them to duty on the staff of general officers prohibited. They are boys and students, to be taught, not teachers of men, their superiors.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 No. 6. } Tullahoma, January 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. G. J. Pillow is relieved from duty in Hardee's corps, and is assigned to the supervision of the gathering of conscripts, securing volunteers, and arresting stragglers for the regiments in this department. He will report at these headquarters, and establish his office and make his requisitions for all that may be necessary in the way of *personnel* and *matériel* for the prompt and efficient discharge of the important duty assigned to him.

All officers and men detailed for duty in this branch of the service will report to Brigadier-General Pillow, and all reports from them will be made to him.

List of absentees from every regiment in the department will be promptly made out and forwarded to him.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 No. 8. } Tullahoma, Tenn., January 14, 1863.

* * * * *

VIII. Three officers and three competent men from each regiment in this army (not raised in territory now within the enemy's lines) will be detailed for the purpose of enrolling and bringing in conscripts. Commanding officers will immediately forward to these headquarters names of parties suitable for the purpose mentioned. When practicable, invalid and wounded officers and men will be detailed. Letters of instruction, &c., will be given at headquarters.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS WITHERS' DIVISION,
 POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
 Shelbyville, Tenn., January 14, 1863.

The brigadier-general commanding has noticed, with surprise and regret, the continued disregard of existing orders relative to the pro

tection of private property manifested by the troops. Such wanton destruction would be a high military offense if committed in the country of an enemy; among our friends and fellow-citizens it is an unpardonable outrage. Commanding officers will hereafter be held to a strict pecuniary responsibility for all injuries to private property by the troops under their command. The burning of rails is strictly forbidden.

By command of General Patton Anderson:

D. E. HUGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 9. } *Tullahoma, January 15, 1863.*

* * * * *

VI. The general commanding has heard, from several sources of information, that many soldiers of this army exchanged their arms on the field of battle, thus causing a want of uniformity in the armament of their corps. He therefore directs that corps commanders will immediately institute a rigid inspection of their commands, and take the necessary means to correct this evil. They will, as early as practicable, report to these headquarters the armament of this [their] corps, in order that the ordnance department may be enabled to furnish proper ammunition.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No. 26. } *Tullahoma, Tenn., January 15, 1863.*

I. Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, having reported at these headquarters, pursuant to Paragraph VII, Special Orders, No. 6, dated Headquarters Army of Tennessee, Tullahoma, Tenn., January 12, 1863, is assigned to duty with Breckinridge's division, and will report to Major-General Breckinridge.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. BRECKINRIDGE'S DIVISION,
No. 66. } *Tullahoma, Tenn., January 15, 1863.*

* * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. Marcus J. Wright, having reported at these headquarters, pursuant to Paragraph I, Special Orders, No. 26, dated Headquarters Hardee's Corps, Army of Tennessee, Tullahoma, Tenn., January 15, 1863, is assigned to the command of the brigade commanded by Col. R. P. Trabue.

Colonel Trabue is relieved from the command of the brigade, and will resume command of his regiment (Fourth Kentucky).

* * * * *

By command of Major-General Breckinridge:

T. O'HARA,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, via MONTGOMERY, *January 16, 1863.*

(Received at Richmond, January 17.)

General S. COOPER :

General Bragg reports that Rosecrans has been re-enforced by 25,000 men, and is repairing railroad from Nashville. Can any troops be sent to General Bragg from the east? It is of great importance.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. HARDEE'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
No 27. } *Tullahoma, January 16, 1863.*

I. Brigadier-General Pillow, having been relieved from duty with Breckinridge's division by General Orders, No. 6, dated Headquarters Army of Tennessee, Tullahoma, January 14, 1863, Brigadier-General Preston will assume command of the division during the temporary absence of Major-General Breckinridge.

II. Brigadier-General Brown will report to Brigadier-General Preston, commanding Breckinridge's division, to assume command of his brigade, previously commanded by Brigadier-General Pillow.

By command of Lieutenant-General Hardee:

T. B. ROY,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, Tenn., January 16, 1863.

Under the instructions of the War Department of the 8th instant, Brig. Gen. G. J. Pillow has been directed to organize a volunteer and conscript recruiting bureau for the army. For the execution of this important duty, commanders of army corps and detached brigades and regiments will detail, upon his written application, as recruiting officers, three field officers from each army corps, and one captain and six subalterns from each regiment, in their respective commands, who shall promptly report for instructions and duty to General Pillow. Major Cheatham, acting quartermaster, will report to him immediately. Major Guy, acting commissary of subsistence, will, as soon as he arrives, report for same duty. General Pillow will select from the other officers, to report to him, such as he may deem proper to serve on his staff or in his office. He will be allowed to receive volunteer recruits for existing regiments from all sections, who will be entitled to all allowances heretofore granted volunteers, volunteer companies from sections of the country occupied by the enemy, or from behind his lines or positions, and to enforce the conscript law in all sections of the country in our power, and from which we have, with the army existing, regiments, battalions, or companies. He will order suitable localities as rendezvous for volunteer recruits and conscripts, will observe as his guide the conscript law with all exemptions, and will be furnished, upon application, with surgeons for inspecting volunteers and conscripts. He will report his orders, instructions, and wants to these headquarters. Such force of cavalry as may be necessary will be placed at his disposal upon application. Commanders of corps having cavalry with their corps, and commanders of bodies of cavalry for local and temporary want, will furnish him with one or two companies of cavalry for service in the vicinity of the headquarters of such corps, upon his written application, who, when the temporary service is rendered, will return to duty with

their respective corps. As fast as volunteer recruits and conscripts are in hand, and received, they will be reported to and turned over to commanders of corps. He will keep a record of all his orders and instructions in a well-bound book, with which he will be furnished by [the] quartermaster of the army, which book will be, when the service is performed, turned over to these headquarters. He will be allowed to have printed his orders and instructions on public account. He will cause to be apprehended and sent to their respective commands, under guard, all stragglers and men absent from their commands without proper orders, and, for the better execution of this, will invoke the aid of the civil authorities. His orders for transportation of himself and staff, recruiting officers, and recruits and conscripts upon railroads will be respected and obeyed.

By command of General Bragg :

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JACKSON, *January 17, 1863.*

General S. COOPER, *Richmond :*

Can conscripts be sent to fill General Bragg's regiments? Those of this State are assigned to General Pemberton, I am told. General Bragg wants them most. Please let them go to him.

J. E. JOHNSTON.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } ADJT. AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 14. } *Richmond, Va., January 17, 1863.*
* * * * *

XII. Brig. Gen. D. S. Donelson is assigned to the command of the Department of East Tennessee, which will hereafter include within its limits the counties of Washington, Russell, Buchanan, Wise, Scott, and Lee, in Virginia. The command of Brig. Gen. Humphrey Marshall will be considered as embraced within this department.

XIII. Brig. Gen. Henry Heth, now in command of the Department of East Tennessee, on being relieved by Brigadier-General Donelson, will repair to Fredericksburg, Va., and report for duty to General R. E. Lee, commanding, &c.

* * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War :

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 7. } *Tullahoma, January 17, 1863.*

I. The previous orders in regard to the assignment of artillery to brigades will be rigidly adhered to as follows :

One battery of four guns to each brigade of infantry, and to the two regular brigades of cavalry, Wheeler's and Wharton's.

Robertson's battery of six guns and Slocumb's of six guns, one in each corps, to be exceptions.

Semple's battery of five guns will be reduced to four. The extra gun will be turned in to the proper department.

The two independent cavalry brigades of Forrest and Morgan will be furnished a six-gun battery each.

No change from this arrangement, either in number or kind of guns, will be allowed, without orders from these headquarters.

II. The following Exchange Notice is published for the information of the Army:

RICHMOND, VA., *January 10, 1863.*

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared:

1st. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina up to December 10, 1862.

2d. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas, and Louisiana up to January 1, 1863.

3d. The foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them.

4th. If any are in Federal prisons they are to be immediately released and delivered to the Confederate authorities. * * *

5th. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23, 1862, and including said date.

6th. All paroled Confederate officers and men received for at Vicksburg up to December 23, 1862, and including said date.

* * * * *

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 11. } *Tullahoma, January 17, 1863.*

* * * * *

V. The chief of subsistence is authorized to direct the exchange of sugar, molasses, and rice for bacon and other army supplies, on such terms as may be prescribed by him; but no commissary will be allowed to make exchanges except on the written order of the chief of subsistence.

VI. Brigade and regimental commissaries, not engaged in purchasing army supplies, are directed to turn over all subsistence funds in their hands without delay to the chief commissaries of the corps to which they belong, and said corps commissaries will report the amount so transferred to the chief of subsistence of these headquarters.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of the effective strength of McCown's division, Smith's corps, Army of Tennessee, Maj. Gen. John P. McCown commanding, Shelbyville, Tenn., January 17, 1863.

Command.	Total effective.	Total present.	Present and absent.	Arms.		Ammunition.	Pieces of artillery.	Horses.	
				Serviceable.	Unserviceable.			Serviceable.	Unserviceable.
General Ector...	1,093	1,209	2,399	1,106	1	81,392	6	.....	.....
Vanco.	1,350	1,444	2,440	1,154	21	30,786	6	.....	.....
	1,093	1,061	2,208	900	.....	104,000	6	.....	.....
	145	163	261	202	12	11,455	.....	201	14

Abstract from return of the effective strength of McCown's division, &c.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Command.	Total effective.	Total present.	Present and absent.	Arms.		Ammunition.	Horses.		Artillery.	
				Serviceable.	Unserviceable.		Serviceable.	Unserviceable.	No. of guns.	Ammunition.
Infantry.....	3,456	3,714	7,047	3,160	22	216,178	-----	-----	*4	816
Artillery	339	349	404	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	†6	607
Cavalry	145	163	261	202	12	11,455	201	14	‡8	887
Grand total.....	3,940	4,226	7,712	3,362	34	227,633	201	14	18	2,310

CIRCULAR.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
Tullahoma, January 18, 1863.

The great number of officers and men reported "absent with leave" surprises the general commanding, and renders some explanation necessary. By General Orders, No. 137, issued from Headquarters Department No. 2, Knoxville, October 25, 1862, all authority to grant leaves of absence was [reserved] to these headquarters; still, there are now reported over 2,200 "absent with leave."

To correct this, it is ordered that a full report, by name, of each officer and soldier reported "absent with leave" will be immediately made to these headquarters, stating the time he left this command, by whose order he is absent, and for what length of time the leave was granted.

Special attention is called to the prohibitory order, and commanders are earnestly invoked to aid the efforts of the commanding general to strengthen the ranks of the army, as all sources have failed except those at our own control.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 8. } *Tullahoma, January 19, 1863.*

Most of the troops of this army not having been mustered on 31st ultimo, owing to the pressing necessities of the service at that time, commanders will cause that important duty to be performed as early as practicable for the period of the two months of November and December.

The quartermaster's department will be prepared to pay the troops as soon as the musters can be completed.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

* 6-pounders.

† 12-pounders.

‡ 3-inch rifles.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
No. 9. } *Tullahoma, January 19, 1863.*

The examining board established in pursuance of Paragraph III, General Orders, No. 80, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, October 30, 1862, to examine candidates in the army for appointment as artillery officers for ordnance duty, will meet at Tullahoma, Tuesday, January 20, 1863.

The following-named officers will constitute, with Lieut. Col. W. Leroy Brown, superintendent, the board of examiners: J. M. Kennard, major artillery and chief of ordnance Hardee's corps; E. B. D. Riley, captain artillery and chief of ordnance Withers' division.

All applicants for appointment will present themselves before the board for examination.

General Orders, No. 68, dated Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, September 17, 1862, will furnish the applicants information in regard to qualifications requisite to pass satisfactory examination.

By command of General Bragg:

GEORGE WM. BRENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT NO. 2,
No. 4. } *Tullahoma, January 19, 1863.*

I. Owing to the great abuses practiced at the general hospitals in granting furloughs, under the provisions of Paragraph IV, General Orders, No. 72, dated Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, September 29, 1862, the authority to grant such furloughs is suspended until further orders, that a thorough inspection and report may be made. No army can exist under such a system so loosely applied.

II. The commandant of the post, or, where there is no regular appointed officer, the senior surgeon, will immediately make a report of all furloughs granted to these headquarters, stating name, rank, company, and regiment in each case, the length of furlough, where permitted to go, and the cause rendering a furlough necessary.

III. The reports will be furnished without delay.

By command of General Bragg:

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, U. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 20, 1863.

Hon. J. E. MOORE and others,
(Care of Hon. T. J. Foster.)

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letters in reference to the exposed condition of North Alabama, presented by the Hon. T. J. Foster. In reply, I beg to assure you of the sympathy of the Department and of the anxiety to afford you all the protection within its power. An engineer officer has been sent to examine the shoals in the Tennessee River, with a view to placing obstructions at that point if practicable. The Department believes that you have no reason to fear General Grant's movements, as he will probably be fully occupied in Mississippi. The cavalry force you have is sufficient to protect your country from raids;

and if you should be threatened by a serious attack, the Government will endeavor to afford you protection, if it can be done without endangering even more vital points.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

Abstract from tri-monthly return of the Army of Tennessee, commanded by General Braxton Bragg, January 20, 1863; headquarters Tullahoma, Tenn.

Command.	Present for duty.						Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Infantry.		Cavalry.		Artillery.				
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
Polk's corps.....	1,260	14,862	14	181	33	952	17,633	21,113	37,600
Hardee's corps.....	990	10,480	7	38	28	666	12,517	15,851	27,268
Jackson's brigade.....	100	710			1	83	1,065	1,356	2,250
Morgan's brigade.....			197	2,124	7	134	2,343	2,734	4,226
Wharton's brigade.....			163	2,054	5	49	2,257	2,879	4,135
Wheeler's brigade.....			118	1,629			1,769	2,093	2,795
Forrest's brigade.....			131	2,209			2,246	2,505	3,194
Buford's brigade.....			61	662			687	846	1,130
General Bragg's escort.....			5	96			110	125	185
Grand total.....	2,350	26,052	696	8,093	74	1,884	40,627	49,002	82,783

CHATTANOOGA, January 21, 1863.

General JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON,
Commanding, &c.:

SIR: The following is the aggregate and distribution of the force in the Department of East Tennessee present for duty: Aggregate, 8,520, of which 6,136 are infantry, 348 artillery, and 2,036 cavalry; distributed thus—Cumberland Gap: Infantry, 1,643; artillery, 207; cavalry, 263; total, 2,113. Big Creek Gap: Infantry, 1,037; artillery, 84; cavalry, 353; total, 1,474. Scattered: Infantry, 3,456; artillery, 57; cavalry, 1,420; total, 4,933. This is sent to enable you to decide more readily on General Heth's proposition. In the artillery at Cumberland Gap are included a company of sappers and miners, 55 strong. The numbers are accurate, Pegram's brigade excepted, which is supposed to contain 1,200 effectives at least.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJ. S. EWELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. WRIGHT'S BRIG., CHEATHAM'S DIV.,
POLK'S CORPS, ARMY OF TENN.,
Tullahoma, April 16, 1863.

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 13th instant, informing me that the major-general commanding directs me to furnish the names of "two Tennesseans of this brigade

* For abstract from field return of Wharton's brigade for January 14, 1863, see Series I, Vol. XVII, Part II, p. 835.

who fell at Murfreesborough and Perryville, conspicuous for their gallantry," for the purpose of making appropriate inscriptions on the guns of Maney's brigade.

I respectfully forward the names of Col. William L. Moore, of the Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, and Capt. B. H. Holland, of Company C, Thirty-eighth Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, both of whom were killed at the battle of Murfreesborough, and both of whom were conspicuous for their gallantry displayed upon that ever-memorable field.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARCUS J. WRIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Maj. JOHN INGRAM,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Joint resolution of thanks to General John H. Morgan, officers and men of his command.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby tendered to General John H. Morgan, officers and men of his command, for their varied, heroic, and invaluable services in Tennessee and Kentucky immediately preceding the battles before Murfreesborough—services which have conferred upon their authors fame as enduring as the records of the struggle which they have so brilliantly illustrated.

Approved May 1, 1863.

Joint resolution of thanks to General Wheeler and the officers and men of his command.

Resolved by the Congress of the Confederate States of America, That the thanks of Congress are due, and are hereby, tendered to Brigadier General Wheeler and the officers and men of his command, for his daring and successful attacks upon the enemy's gunboats and transports in the Cumberland River.

Approved May 1, 1863.

APPENDIX.

Embracing documents received too late for insertion in proper sequence.

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

[*List of the field and staff officers and members of the Fifteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry (or more familiarly known as the "Anderson Cavalry"), who went to the front and were engaged in the battle of Murfreesborough.**]

[Made from the official report to General Rosocrans; compared with and confirmed by the official records of the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department.]

Field and staff.—Lieut. Col. William Spencer; Majs. Adolph G. Rosengarten and Frank B. Ward; Adjt. James Blackstone; Surg. Joseph W. Alexander; Asst. Surg. George F. Mish; Sergt. Maj. Washington Airey; Commissary Sergt. Charles S. Hinchman; Hospital Stewards James L. Anderson and Charles P. Sellers.

Company B (commanded by Capt. James A. Lashell and Lieuts. James O. Sproul and Allison McDowell).—Sergts. Comly J. Mather, Henry C. Butcher, William Wagner, Charles A. Galloney, Charles H. Stewart, and Edmund Throckmorton; Corpls. William Thompson, William R. Diller, Charles L. Hayden, George J. French, and James L. Hamill; Privates Thomas O. Babb, Robert E. Buzby, John Burton, George M. D. Boutcher, Arthur H. Craig, Nicholas Lennig, Joseph D. Little, Stuart Logan, Edwin M. Mehl, Horatio W. Pharo, Henry E. Roberts, Peter J. Donnelly, William P. Ellis, Horace Evans, Robert Edge, Joseph P. Fullerton, William K. Rile, Josiah C. Reiff, James A. Rothermel, John O. Sinclair, Theodore H. Stauffer, John Tweedale, John C. Fleming, John M. Gilmour, George F. Headly, Henry D. Hirst, Harry C. Johnson, Charles E. Taylor, Henry C. Williams, William Walsh, Thomas C. Warren, and George P. Yocum.

Company C (commanded by Capt. Alfred Vezin and Lieuts. William F. Proser, Christian Musselman, and M. L. De Coursey).—Sergts. William H. Kimber, Henry C. Blake, William P. Rockhill, jr., and David Holmes; Corpls. Amesley N. Morton, William F. Colton, Frederick Spang, and Joseph R. Thomas; Privates George W. Lukens, Joseph B. Mears, James E. Negus, jr., Frank E. Remout, Frederick S. Schrack, Edward C. Smith, Jacob R. Steinmetz, Edward F. Evans, John A. Guldin, Philip S. Jacoby, Samuel B. Jamison, Henry C. Johnson, Wilfred H. Keely, Joseph R. Lonabaugh, Orlando Weikel, Henry W. Arnold, John Wesley Bowen, James W. Caldwell, Mathias B. Colton, Walter B. Crawford, Abram G. Spidle, and Albert B. Cummings.

* See pp. 345-380.

Company D (Capt. Norman M. Smith and Lieut. Edward Marshall).—Sergts. Charles F. Blight, William H. Wayne, jr., Joseph H. Seal, Samuel G. Burrough, and Harry K. Weand; Corpls. William M. Field and John D. Lewis; Privates Francis J. Koesterer, Henry Helling, Everett W. Anderson, Frank F. Adams, David R. Connard, Harry G. Dennis, James L. Dunn, Abner Evans, James S. Fenimore, John W. Johnson, Joshua Johnson, Samuel A. Lewis, Ferdinand G. Link, Henry H. Myers, Smith Newcomer, John Overholt, James E. Regua, Horatio D. Snyder, John J. Shelmire, Louis A. Stallman, Albert M. Rihl, Samuel T. Tyson, and Harry S. Vandyke.

Company E (commanded by Lieuts. John W. Jackson and Joseph Anderson).—Sergts. Charles M. Betts, George W. Hildebrand, Edward Sellers, William Conrad, and John S. Bower; Corpls. Harry Paschall, Charles H. Kirk, John F. Conaway, Paul Hersh, Joseph T. Sullivan, and Adam T. Drinkhouse; Privates William Armstrong, William W. Barnitz, John E. Benner, Howard Becker, Samuel C. Black, George W. Bleyler, Charles M. Brough, Henry H. Brough, John E. Browne, George W. Bishop, Andrew J. Buchanan, John G. Bourke, R. W. Chase, William Beverly Chase, Daniel A. Clark, Albert B. Coleman, James Conaway, James H. Cornwell, Alexander McNair, John McLaughlin, William J. Mullin, George W. Nagle, Richard Pancoast, James G. Paxson, Joseph Pontius, Joseph Rue, David Shaeffer, Beniah C. Snyder, Warren Supplee, David Tawney, Lancaster Thomas, James A. Weir, James Welty, Mahlon H. Williamson, John M. Willard, William F. Bowers, Hiram P. Eves, Thomas H. Franklin, Edward M. Fullerton, Thomas W. Gitt, Arthur Granger, William H. Hergeshimer, John C. Hirst, Oliver Hough, David F. Howe, Joseph R. Jackson, David C. King, Jacob Kitzmiller, George W. Kinter, Simon Lord, jr., Andrew E. Lowe, John Knox Marshall, John A. Martin, Joseph Meals, John Moore, Francis W. Murphy, Horatio N. Oliver, William F. Patterson, William H. Pierce, David Reeseman, William G. Schaeffer, William H. Small, George W. Spencer, William Tarr, Augustus Taylor, Samuel Wampler, John W. Wierman, Isaac White, William Wilson, and Nicholas F. Wigle.

Company F (commanded by Lieuts. Charles S. Derland and Coleman H. Watts).—Sergt. Francis McCarty; Corpl. Robert W. Brownlee; Privates Perley J. Aiken, James S. Boies, Louis B. Cross, James Collins, Robert R. Taylor, Samuel Weir, David Clarke, Edward Corns, William Long, Samuel R. Fairchilds, William A. Heffley, John S. R. Overholt, and Seldon L. Wilson.

Company G (commanded by Capt. Henry O. Tintzman and Lieut. Bruce Lambert).—Sergts. Anthony Taylor, James H. Lloyd, and Isaiah H. Stratton; Corpls. Elisha P. Alexander and D. Spencer Bates; Privates William Anderson, Charles E. Beck, D. Eugene Bigler, Charles S. Clark, John P. Gemmill, Abraham R. Godshall, Abraham Hartranft, Edward W. Johnson, Thomas A. Jones, John F. Turner, John B. Kreider, John A. Laughridge, James F. Murphy, John F. McFarlane, Henry F. Mason, Herbert H. Platt, Edward Pattison, jr., Milton Ryan, Alexander Ramsey, Henry B. Riehls, Thomas Sale, Hugh Q. Turner, John B. Wright, and George S. Yerkes.

Company H (commanded by Lieuts. Alexander M. Parker, William G. McClure, and I. H. Isett).—Sergts. Oscar W. Vezin, William J. Currin, and Levi Sheffler; Corpls. Wilnor W. Blackmor, Daniel H. Hartman, William DeBree, and John V. Horn; Privates James M. Adair, William Andrews, jr., Edmund H. Boice, George Fisher, John V. French, Charles H. Fox, Ezra E. Griffith, Joseph Hilty, David A. Hun-

ter, Samuel R. Henry, George N. Hoke, John Jay Job, David C. Johnson, Jesse Jenkins, Levi L. Branthover, William L. Bratton, William J. Brown, Reynold F. Kelly, Anthony R. Kintigh, George O. Laws, Ephraim Lamborn, Benjamin F. Mewhirter, Thomas O. McConnell, Andrew Megee, John Pinkerton, William S. Moore, Charles B. Magee, William H. B. Stuart, William N. Crumpton, William H. Crawford, Andrew P. Deemer, John L. B. Sherrick, Samuel C. Stout, William C. Sloan, Robert E. Sloan, John G. Schienle, Samuel Trimble, Thomas B. Taylor, Alfred Wise, Alfred Woodward, and Josiah Ward.

Company I (commanded by Capt. Braden Hurst and First. Lieut. Roland Seeger).—Sergts. Adam Kramer, Samuel T. Hamilton, Harry Walters, Francis P. Drinker, Goffrey P. Dennis, Eben Allison, and Samuel A. Kelsey; Corpls. Charles C. Ketler, David Barnhart, Jacob H. Isett, and Samuel Murphy, jr.; Privates Wilmer H. Baldwin, W. Wallace Borst, John R. Boyer, Charles H. Bradford, John W. Eckman, Robert F. Gant, Jacob B. Garber, jr., John Willis Hall, Abraham Horn, Edward E. Lynch, Arthur P. Lyon, Jacob W. Miller, Josiah Moats, John Richards, Thomas Serrill, John Sunday, Webster K. Setzler, Robert Sowersby, John Shonfield, John M. Sease, George Wright, John W. Buttarf, and Abraham C. Miller.

Company K (commanded by Capt. Jacob R. Hewitt and Lieut. James N. Rae).—Sergts. David C. White, Sealy S. Bayrd, William P. Smith, Alexander S. Drake, and Josiah Turner; Corpls. Richard Worthington, Clement Ritchie, Edward W. Wood, and Eli Hewitt; Privates William B. Murdock, Jesse Franklin Gwynn, William Brooks, Allen D. Frankenburg, Jacob Hewitt, Edwin Hartzell, Albert M. Johns, Wilbur F. Jameson, James Messenger, James McCormick, James Melvin Pyles, William McGee, Abel Turner, and Bennet Rinehart.

Company L (commanded by Lieuts. James B. Curtin and Robert A. Henderson).—Sergts. Henry McAllister, jr., Edwin Middleton, jr., Harvey S. Lingle, Samuel Phillips, and Silas F. Herring; Corpls. Theophilus E. Clapp, John C. Wilson, Harry C. Potts, Russell A. Olin, and Charles E. Scheide; Privates James Agnew, George W. S. Allen, Cyrus J. Albright, Benjamin Bartram, Joseph S. Bunting, William K. Burchinell, Reuben Beisel, Rowland Cox, Harris J. Chilton, William R. Carlisle, George S. Clark, Samuel Y. Curtis, Hezekiah Camp, Calvin W. Creager, William P. Campbell, James H. Castle, Edmund W. Dysart, C. Lewis Diehl, jr., Joshua H. Dunham, John H. Duncan, Hiram W. Esbenshade, Daniel B. Esbenshade, Jacob E. Esbenshade, Harry B. Ecky, Frank S. Eaton, Oliver Edwards, Albert Foulkes, Abraham B. Garner, Robert Gordon, Thomas Humphrey, Johnson Hubbell, William Hart, L. B. Holt, William E. Irwin, Marshall L. Jones, Henry H. Jacobs, John Lingerfield, jr., William Loan, Clarence S. Longshore, Joseph W. Longmire, James W. Moyer, Emanuel S. Miller, John G. Marshall, William H. Morris, Josiah W. Morris, Jacob R. Moore, Thomas H. Mills, Oliver Martin, Augustus W. Marker, Michael Musser, Edward L. Mills, David McKinney, William T. Nieman, William O'Niel, William H. Powell, Edward C. Parry, Frank J. Quinn, Alexander H. Robinson, Job W. Richards, James H. Sherts, Nathaniel W. Sample, George H. Shreve, Edwin T. Stevens, Charles S. Sharps, Lycurgus G. Lingle, Corin F. Smith, John Torbert, George Ulrich, Charles T. Wilson, John M. Williams, Augustus D. Wagner, Wilbur Watts, Edward P. Williams, Samuel A. Watson, John A. B. Williams, and Isadore Weiler.

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

[Inclosure No. 3.]*

List of general officers absent and detached from the Army of the Mississippi.

Maj. Gen. Samuel Jones.—Detached, and ordered to Mississippi to Lieut. Gen. John C. Pemberton. This division is now commanded by Brig. Gen. Anderson.

Brig. Gen. L. M. Walker.—Absent on sick leave. Imputations now rest on this officer, which will cause his case to be placed before the examining board. Application for transfer to Arkansas approved.

Brigadier-General Brown.—Absent. Wounded at Perryville.

Brigadier-General Duncan.—Assigned as chief of staff to commanding general.

Brig. Gen. B. H. Helm.—Disabled, and assigned to duty as post commander at Chattanooga, Tenn.

Brig. Gen. W. B. Bate.—Disabled and unfit for field duty. Assigned to duty at Huntsville, Ala.

Brigadier-General Carroll.—Unfit for service. Now before examining board.

Brigadier-General Maxey.—Before examining board.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4]

HDQRS. WITHERS' DIVISION, POLK'S ARMY CORPS,
ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI,
Tullahoma, Tenn., November 21, 1862.

General S. COOPER,

Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I respectfully recommend for promotion to the rank of brigadier-general E. C. Walthall, colonel of the Twenty-ninth Mississippi Regiment; Z. C. Deas, colonel of the Twenty-second Alabama Regiment; A. M. Manigault, colonel of the Tenth South Carolina Regiment.

These officers have been connected with this command for many months, and creditably represent their respective States. Bold, energetic, and capable, they have served the country well and proved themselves worthy. In the camp, on the march, and before the enemy they have been tried and not "found wanting." I but discharge a duty in presenting their names for the favorable consideration of the Government.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. WITHERS,
Major-General, &c.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

List of names submitted for general officers.

For major-general:

D. S. Donelson, brigadier-general, Tennessee.

P. R. Cleburne, brigadier-general, Arkansas.

Donelson is the senior, a graduate of West Point, and much the older man. He is ever devoted to duty, and conspicuously gallant.

* See Bragg to Cooper, p. 417.

Cleburne is young, ardent, exceedingly gallant, but sufficiently prudent; a fine drill officer, and, like Donelson, the admiration of his command as a soldier and a gentleman.

For brigadier-general of infantry :

1. R. W. Hanson, colonel, Kentucky.
2. E. C. Walthall, colonel, Mississippi.
3. Z. C. Deas, colonel, Alabama.
4. A. M. Manigault, colonel, South Carolina.
5. Thomas H. Hunt, colonel, Kentucky.
6. Lucius [E.] Polk, colonel, Arkansas.

For brigadier-general of cavalry :

1. J. A. Wharton, colonel, Texas.
2. John H. Morgan, colonel, Kentucky.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General, Commanding.

*ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS OF ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.**

Abbott's (E. P.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Battalion, Battery A.*
 Adrian's (T. W.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 12th Battalion.*
 Aleshire's (C. C.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 18th Battery.*
 Allen's (L. M.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 64th Regiment.*
 Allin's (P. T.) Sharpshooters. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
 Allison's (R. D.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
 Amis' (Christian) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment.*
 Anderson Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 15th Regiment.*
 Anderson Troop, Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops.*
 Anderson's (J. W.) Artillery. See *Botetourt Artillery.*
 Anderson's (P. F.) Cavalry. See *Baxter Smith's Cavalry.*
 Anderson's (R. W.) Artillery. See *T. H. Dawson's Artillery.*
 Andrew's (W. W.) Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 21st Battery.*
 Andrews' (John S.) Artillery. See *Michigan Troops, 6th Battery.*
 Arnett's (R. M. J.) Artillery. See *C. C. Corbett's Artillery.*
 Ashby's (H. M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
 Atkins' (S. D.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 92d Regiment.*
 Austin's (J. E.) Sharpshooters. See *Louisiana Troops, 14th Battalion.*
 Baird's (A. H.) Cavalry. See *North Carolina Troops, 5th Battalion.*
 Baird's (John P.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 85th Regiment.*
 Barbour Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
 Barkuloo's (William) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 57th Regiment.*
 Barr's (James, jr.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 10th Regiment.*
 Barret's (O. W.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
 Bayles' (Jesse) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
 Beck's (F. K.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 23d Regiment.*
 Beebe's (Yates V.) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 10th Battery.*
 Benneson's (W. H.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 78th Regiment.*
 Bennett's (J. D.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
 Biffle's (Jacob B.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
 Biggs' (Robert) Cavalry. See *T. G. Woodward's Cavalry.*
 Bingham's (George B.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Regiment.*

* References are to index following.

- Bishop's (W. H.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 7th Regiment*.
 Blackburn's (E. M.) Cavalry. See *Mississippi Troops*.
 Bledsoe's (W. S.) Cavalry. See *J. P. Murray's Cavalry*.
 Blythe's Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 44th Regiment*.
 Bond's (John R.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 111th Regiment*.
 Boone's (Thomas C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 115th Regiment*.
 Botetourt Artillery. See *Virginia Troops*.
 Bowen's (W. L. L.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 4th Regiment*.
 Boyd's (William) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 52d Regiment*.
 Boyle's (John) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 9th Regiment*.
 Bradford's (W. M.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 31st Regiment*.
 Brady's (W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 27th Regiment*.
 Bracht's (F. G.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 18th Regiment*.
 Bragg's (Braxton) Escort. Official designation unknown. See *Braxton Bragg*.
 Brantly's (W. F.) Infantry. See *Mississippi Troops, 29th Regiment*.
 Breckinridge's (W. C. P.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate*.
 Brown Horse Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
 Bruster's (O. F.) Cavalry. See *De Witt C. Douglass' Cavalry*.
 Buck's (W. A.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 24th Regiment*.
 Buckner's (Benjamin F.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 20th Regiment*.
 Buell's Body Guard Cavalry. See *Anderson Troop Cavalry*.
 Bunn's (H. G.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, 4th Regiment*.
 Burke's (Joseph W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 10th Regiment*.
 Burks' (J. C.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 11th Regiment*.
 Burroughs' (W. H.) Artillery. See *Rhett Artillery*.
 Butler's (J. R.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment*.
 Butler's (W. R.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 18th Regiment*.
 Byrd's (Robert K.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 1st Regiment*.
 Cahill's (James B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 16th Regiment*.
 Campbell's (Archibald P.) Cavalry. See *Michigan Troops, 2d Regiment*.
 Camron's (O. G.) Mounted Rifles. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate*.
 Carnes' (W. W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
 Carpenter's (Stephen D.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 19th Regiment*.
 Carr's (Henry M.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 72d Regiment*.
 Carroll's (William B.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 10th Regiment*.
 Carter's (James P. T.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment*.
 Carter's (J. E.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate*.
 Carter's (Nathan) Cavalry. See *De Witt C. Douglass' Cavalry*.
 Case's (Henry) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 129th Regiment*.
 Casement's (J. S.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 103d Regiment*.
 Casey's Infantry. Official designation unknown. See *Captain Casey*.
 Cassily's (William B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 69th Regiment*.
 Caudill's (Ben. E.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment*.
 Champion's (Thomas E.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 96th Regiment*.
 Chapin's (M. W.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 23d Regiment*.
 Chapman's (Charles W.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 74th Regiment*.
 Chenault's (D. W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 11th Regiment*.
 Cherokee Artillery. See *Georgia Troops*.
 Chicago Board of Trade Artillery. See *Illinois Troops*.
 Choate's (William A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 38th Regiment*.
 Clayton's (H. D.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 39th Regiment*.
 Clement's (N. N.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 26th Regiment*.
 Clifford's (James) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment*.
 Cluke's (R. S.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment*.
 Cobb's (R.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate*.

- Cockerill's (Daniel T.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*
- Coffee's (Chatham) Cavalry. See *De Witt C. Douglass' Cavalry.*
- Coleman's (D.) Infantry. See *North Carolina Troops, 39th Regiment.*
- Colvin's (John H.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery K.*
- Connell's (John M.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 17th Regiment.*
- Cook's (E. C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 32d Regiment.*
- Cook's (William R.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
- Cooke's (J. B.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 59th Regiment.*
- Cooper's (Joseph A.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
- Corbett's (C. C.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate.*
- Cowen's (Daniel D. T.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 52d Regiment.*
- Crews' (C. C.) Cavalry. See *Georgia Troops, 2d Regiment.*
- Croxton's (John T.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
- Cunningham's (P. D.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 28th Regiment.*
- Davis' (John R.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Dawson's (T. H.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops, 14th Battalion, Battery B.*
- Deas' (Z. C.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 22d Regiment.*
- Denby's (Charles) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 80th Regiment.*
- Dennett's (W. B.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 24th Regiment.*
- Dennison Guards Infantry. See *Ohio Troops.*
- Dent's (Henry) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 34th Regiment.*
- Dent's (S. H.) Artillery. See *F. H. Robertson's Artillery.*
- De Russey's Artillery. Official designation unknown. See *Lieutenant De Russey.*
- Dibrell's (G. G.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Dickerson's (Christopher J.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Doniphan's (William A.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
- Doolittle's (C. C.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops, 18th Regiment.*
- Douglas' (J. P.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops.*
- Douglass' (Do Witt C.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- Duke's (Basil W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
- Duncan's Home Guards. Official designation unknown. See *Captain Duncan.*
- Dure's (G. A.) Artillery. See *Jackson Artillery.*
- Earp's (C. R.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, 10th Regiment.*
- Edwards' (R. M.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 4th Regiment.*
- Eldridge's (J. W.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate.*
- English's (S. W.) Cavalry. See *North Carolina Troops, 5th Battalion.*
- Este's (George P.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 14th Regiment.*
- Eufaula Artillery. See *Alabama Troops.*
- Everett's (P. M.) Rangers. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 3d Battalion Mounted Rifles.*
- Fain's (John S.) Infantry. See *S. J. Smith's Legion.*
- Fain's (R. G.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 63d Regiment.*
- Ferguson's (Champe) Guerrillas. See *Champe Ferguson.*
- Ferrell's (C. B.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops, 14th Battalion, Battery C.*
- Finch's (A. J.) Artillery.* See *A. J. Finch.*
- Finley's (J. J.) Infantry. See *Florida Troops, 6th Regiment.*
- Flegle's (Jacob) Sharpshooters. See *Ohio Troops, 4th Company.*
- Foley's (James L.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 10th Regiment.*
- Folk's (G. N.) Cavalry. See *North Carolina Troops, 7th Battalion.*
- Footman's (W. M.) Cavalry. See *Florida Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Forman's (James B.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 15th Regiment.*
- Forman's (Joseph T.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Company L.*
- Forney's (D. P.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops, 3d Regiment.*

- Frazer's (J. W.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops*, 28th Regiment.
- Freeman's (D. C.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Confederate, 5th Regiment.
- Freeman's (S. L.) Artillery. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate.
- Frizell's (Joseph W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops*, 94th Regiment.
- Funkhouser's (John J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops*, 98th Regiment.
- Gallup's (G. W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Union, 14th Regiment.
- Gano's (R. M.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Confederate, 7th Regiment.
- Garrard's (Israel) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops*, 7th Regiment.
- Garritt's (James) Artillery. See *W. H. Ketchum's Artillery*.
- Garrott's (Isham W.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops*, 20th Regiment.
- Gault's (James W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Union, 16th Regiment.
- Gault's (John) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Union, 28th Regiment.
- George's (James) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops*, 2d Regiment.
- Gibson's (James G.) Artillery. See *Georgia Troops*, 14th Battalion, Battery F.
- Gibson's (O. C.) Artillery. See *Griffin Artillery*.
- Gilbert's (Henry C.) Infantry. See *Michigan Troops*, 19th Regiment.
- Gillespie's (J. W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate, 43d Regiment.
- Given's (William) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops*, 102d Regiment.
- Glenn's (J. A.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops*, 36th Regiment.
- Goodrich's (John C.) Infantry.* See *Wisconsin Troops*, 21st Regiment.
- Gordon's (G. W.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate, 11th Regiment.
- Gordon's (H. R.) Cavalry. See *Alabama Troops*.
- Governor's Guards, Infantry. See *Ohio Troops*.
- Graves' (R. E.) Artillery. See *Kentucky Troops*, Confederate.
- Gray's (Isaac P.) Cavalry. See *Indiana Troops*, 4th Regiment.
- Griffin Artillery. See *Georgia Troops*.
- Griffin's (Daniel F.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops*, 38th Regiment.
- Grigsby's (L. B.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Union, 24th Regiment.
- Groom's (J. C.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops*, 100th Regiment.
- Grosvenor's (Charles H.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops*, 18th Regiment.
- Hale's (Luther F.) Artillery. See *John S. Andrews' Artillery*.
- Halisy's (Dennis J.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Union, 6th Regiment.
- Hall's (Bolling, jr.) Infantry. See *Hilliard's Legion*.
- Hamilton's (O. P.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate.
- Hanvey's (G. M.) Artillery. See *Newnan Artillery*.
- Hardy's (L. T.) Cavalry. See *Tennessee Troops*, Confederate, 12th Battalion.
- Harkie's (C. B.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops*, 55th Regiment.
- Harmon's (Oscar F.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops*, 125th Regiment.
- Harper's (R. W.) Mounted Rifles. See *Arkansas Troops*, 1st Rifles.
- Harris' (A.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops*, 14th Regiment.
- Harris' (S.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops*, 43d Regiment.
- Harrison's (Thomas) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops*, 8th Regiment.
- Hart's (John R.) Cavalry. See *S. J. Smith's Legion*.
- Harvey's (James B.) Cavalry. See *De Witt C. Douglass' Cavalry*.
- Hawkins' (H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Confederate, 5th Regiment.
- Hawley's (C. G.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops*, 117th Regiment.
- Hayden's (James R.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops*, 19th Regiment.
- Hays' (William H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Union, 10th Regiment.
- Henderson's (James M.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops*, 33d Regiment.
- Henderson's (R. J.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops*, 42d Regiment.
- Henderson's (Thomas J.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops*, 112th Regiment.
- Hescock's (Henry) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops*, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery G.
- Hewitt's (J. W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops*, Confederate, 2d Regiment.
- Higgins' (T. H.) Infantry. See *Dennison Guards*.
- Hilliard's Legion. See *Alabama Troops*.

* Temporarily commanding.

- Hill's** (B. J.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Confederate, 5th [35th] Regiment.*
- Hill's** (J. L.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
- Hobson's** (William E.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 13th Regiment.*
- Holeman's** (A. W.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
- Holmes'** (William H.) Artillery. See *N. T. N. Robinson's Artillery.*
- Hoskins'** (William A.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Union, 12th Regiment.*
- Houk's** (Leonidas C.) Infantry. See *Tennessee Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
- Howard's** (J. R.) Cavalry. See *Confederate Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment.*
- Hull's** (James S.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 37th Regiment.*
- Humphrey's** (George) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 88th Regiment.*
- Humphreys'** (John T.) Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops.*
- Hundley's** (D. R.) Infantry. See *Alabama Troops, 31st Regiment.*
- Hunt's** (T. H.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 9th Regiment.*
- Hunter's** (John T.) Cavalry. See *Pennsylvania Troops, 9th Regiment.*
- Hunter's** (Morton C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 82d Regiment.*
- Ingram's** (J.) Artillery. See *R. E. Graves' Artillery.*
- Innes'** (William P.) Engineers. See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
- Irwin's** (W. Smith) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 121st Regiment.*
- Jackson Artillery.** See *Georgia Troops.*
- Jackson's** (Francis) Cavalry. See *McClermand's Body-guard Cavalry.*
- Jewett's** (Jos.) Cavalry. See *Kentucky Troops, Confederate, 6th Regiment.*
- Johnson's** (Abda) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 40th Regiment.*
- Johnson's** (J. A. W.) Infantry. See *Georgia Troops, 34th Regiment.*
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† Organized Dec. 9, 1862.

‡ Disbanded in Oct., 1862.

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